

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
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O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI

ABDUSALOMOV FIRUZ ABDUXOLIQOVICH

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARI HARBIY DISKURSIDA BUYRUQ
MAYLINING SOTSIOLINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida №B2024.4.PhD/Fil5283 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Dunyo tilshunosligida turli soha vakillarining o‘zaro kommunikativ munosabatga kirishishida mavjud o‘ziga xosliklar keng o‘rganilmoqda. XX–XXI asrlarda harbiy sohadagi tilshunoslikka oid tadqiqotlar son jihatdan ortib, harbiy nutq janrlari, xususan, buyruq maylining til tizimidagi o‘rni, uni ifodalash vositalari, stilistik xususiyatlari va sotsiolingvistik omillarning genetik jihatdan qardosh bo‘lmagan tillarda ifodalanishini aniqlash zarurati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Bugungi kunda harbiy sohaning xalqaro darajada tus olishi, ko‘p hollarda o‘zbek harbiy xizmatchilarining ingliz tilida tuzilgan hujjatlar, buyruqlar bilan ishlash zaruriyati vujudga kelmoqda. Shuning uchun ham ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida harbiy buyruqlarning tuzilishi, semantik qo‘llanilishi va stilistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish nafaqat lingvistik, balki amaliy (kommunikativ) jihatdan ham muhim sanaladi. Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy lingvistikada sotsiolingvistika, pragmalingvistika va funksional stilistika asosida muayyan soha nutqining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini o‘rganish dolzarb yo‘nalishlardan biri sanaladi. Buyruq mayli harbiy nutqning ajralmas bo‘lagi sifatida, harakatni amalga oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan kuchli kommunikativ vazifani bajaradi. Bu esa uni lingvistik jihatdan chuqur o‘rganishni taqozo etadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi istiqbolli rivojlanishining yangi bosqichida tilshunoslar zimmasiga harbiy buyruqlarni o‘rganish va ularni tizimlashtirish, shuningdek harbiy buyruq lug‘atini tuzish bo‘yicha bir qator vazifalar yuklatildi. Bugungi kunda global siyosatdagi o‘zgarishlar va harbiy konfliktlarning ko‘payishi bilan, harbiy diskursni tushunish, uni o‘rganish va to‘g‘ri tarjima qilish yanada dolzarblashmoqda. Harbiy va huquqiy matnlarning aniq va to‘g‘ri tarjimasi diplomatik munosabatlarni yaxshilashga, harbiy nizolarni hal qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Binobarin, **“...yuqori malakali harbiy kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini muntazam ravishda takomillashtirib borish, o‘quv jarayonlariga harbiy tayyorgarlikning zamonaviy usullarini keng joriy etish...”**¹ga bo‘lgan ehtiyojdan kelib chiqqan holda tinglovchi va kursantlarga ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi harbiy diskursda qo‘llaniluvchi buyruqlarning sotsiolingvistik jihatlarini o‘rgatish hozirgi zamon talablaridan biridir. Shu boisdan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi harbiy diskursning shakllanishini va ularni tartibga solishni tatbiq etish, buyruq maylini struktur, semantik va stilistik nuqtayi nazaridan tavsiflash, shuningdek ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qo‘llaniladigan harbiy buyruqlarning sotsiolingvistik jihatlarini o‘rganish zarurati mavjud.

Mazkur tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrda PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2030-yilgacha oliy ta‘lim tizimini rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvarda PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi, 2023-yil 31-yanvarda PF-16-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarini qurollantirish va mudofaa sanoati sohasida davlat boshqaruvini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi, 2023-yil 11-sentabrda PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston-2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-158-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan strategiyaning 97-maqsadi.

iyunda PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo’yicha qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlar to’g’risida”gi, 2021-yil 19-mayda PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida”gi qarorlari hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 12-yanvardagi Xavfsizlik kengashining “mamlakatimiz mudofaa qudratini mustahkamlash, qo‘shinlarning harbiy tayyorgarligini oshirish hamda harbiy ilm-fanni rivojlantirish, axborot almashinuvi va qarorlar qabul qilish bo’yicha zamonaviy harbiy va ilmiy ishlanmalarni amalga keng joriy etish masalalari”ga bag’ishlangan kengaytirilgan yig’ilishida belgilab berilgan vazifalar va mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa meyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. So‘nggi yillarda jahon tilshunosligida kasbiy-sohaviy muloqotda foydalaniladigan nutq janrlari, harbiy termin xususiyatlari va sohaviy terminologiya tadqiqotlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida diskurs borasida lingvistik tadqiqotlar tilshunos olimlar A.A.Sodiqov, A.A.Abduazizov, D.U.Ashurova, R.X.Shirnova, O‘.K.Yusupov, J.A.Yoqubov, I.M.Tuxtasinov, M.V.Ergasheva, Sh.S.Safarov, D.Xudoyberganova² va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida muayyan darajada tadqiq etilgan. Bu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlar asosan diskurs va matn muammolari, matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi, kognitiv va pragmatik jihatlari hamda siyosiy diskurs muammolariga bag’ishlangan. Xususan, siyosiy diskursda qo‘llanuvchi bog‘lovchi fe’llarning funksional-semantik tadqiqi, o‘zbek va ingliz tillardagi so‘zlovchining siyosiy diskursdagi obrazi, adresat qobiliyati yoki adresat omili, axborot tarkibi, nutqning maqsadga yo‘naltirilganlik kabi semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlari atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Rus tilshunos olimlaridan harbiy diskurs masalasi L.A.Shashok, Yu.Yu.Dubrova, V.I.Karasik, A.V.Olyanich, A.V.Ulanov³ va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida tadqiq etilgan.

² Sodiqov A., Abduazizov A., Irisqulov M. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. Darslik. – T.: Sharq, 2010. – B. 62; Ashurova D.U. Когнитивная лингвистика: теоретические и методологические проблемы. // Xorijiy filologiya: til, adabiyot, ta’lim. – Samarqand: 2012. – B. 7-11; Tuxtasinov I. Badiiy matnda qo’shma so‘zlarning lingvokulturologik va gender xususiyatlari (ingliz va o‘zbek tillari materiallari asosida). Filol.fan. nomz...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2011; Xudoyberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – B. 136; Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – B. 31; Shukurov U.I. Siyosiy diskurs: nazariy asoslari va kommunikativ strategiyasi. Filol.fan. d-ri...diss.avtoref. – Andijon, 2023; Ergashev M.R. Siyosiy diskursda qo‘llanuvchi bog‘lovchi fe’llarning funksional-semantik tadqiqi. Filol fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Qo‘qon, 2020. – B. 54.

³ Шашок Л.А. Характерные особенности военного дискурса (на материале работ отечественных лингвистов). Дисс.канд.филол.наук. – М.: 2018. – С. 129; Дуброва Ю.Ю. Структурно-содержательная специфика многокомпонентных терминов в военном дискурсе. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – М.: 2015; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – С. 216; Олянич А.В. Презентационные стратегии в военнополитическом дискурсе. Вестн. – ВолГУ. Сер.2. 2003-2004. Вып. 3. – С. 256; Уланов А.В. Русский военный дискурс XIX–XX века: структура, специфика, эволюция. Дисс.канд.филол.наук. – Омск, 2014. – С. 494.

Harbiy terminlarning fonetik, leksik-semantik, struktur-funksional, tarixiy-etimologik va qiyosiy-statistik jihatlari H.A.Dadaboyev, A.Matg'oziev, B.Ahmedov, Z.Choriyev, G'.Abdurahmonov, H.Yodgorov tadqiqotlarida⁴, harbiy terminlarning leksik-semantik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari G.A.Buchina, T.V.Demidovich, E.A.Stepanov, A.M.Kurganov izlanishlar olib borganlar⁵. Rus tilshunos olimlaridan N.A.Gulyayeva, I.F.Golovanova, I.S.Lobashevskaya, I.B.Balkanov, S.A.Muranova, T.S.Yusupova, I.V.Utkina, V.N.Doljenkov⁶ harbiy buyruqlarni semantik, kommunikativ-pragmatik, funksional-stilistik aspektlari bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida harbiy diskursda buyruq mayli, xususan, saf buyruqlari misolida ularning ifodalanishi maxsus ilmiy tadqiq etilmagan. Buyruq mayli, shart konstruksiyalari va to'siqsizlik munosabatlari xususida A.M.Rasulova, Sh.R.Karimjonova, I.U.Minniqulov, modallik kategoriyasining lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari bo'yicha J.A.Yoqubov, M.M.Jo'rayeva, S.Muhammedova, S.O'.Boymirzayeva⁷, buyruq maylida undash kategoriyasi bo'yicha A.A.Muminova⁸

⁴ Дадабаев Х., Насыров И., Хусанов Н. Проблемы лексики староузбекского языка. – Т.: Фан, 1990. – С. 83; Матг'озиев А. Харбий терминлар тарихига доир. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1974. 1-сон. – Б. 47-50; Чориев З. Тарих атамаларининг изоҳли луғати. – Т.: Академия, 2002. – Б. 316; Абдурахмонов Ф. Терминология муаммолари. // Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт перспективалари: Биринчи Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Т.: Фан. 1986. – Б. 97; Ёдгоров Х. Ўзбек тили харбий терминологиясининг синхроник тадқиқи. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б. 187.

⁵ Бучина Г.А. Роль метафоры в структурировании и функционировании лексики ограниченного употребления (на материале военной лексики в русском и английском языках). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Саратов, 2003. – С. 17; Демидович Т.В. Семантико-стилистический и лингвокультурологический аспекты изучения военной лексики (на материале художественной литературы о Великой Отечественной войне). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Волгоград, 2015. – С. 85-92; Степанов Е.А. Языковая картина мира военной сферы (лингвокультурологический и терминологический аспекты). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – М.: 2012. – С. 12; Kurganov A.M. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida harbiy terminlar qo'llanilishining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari. Filol fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2021.

⁶ Гуляева Н.А. Устные военные команды на занятиях по иностранному языку для повышения качества обучения будущих офицеров командного профиля (на материале немецкого языка). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Новосибирск, 2016. – С. 54; Голованова И.Ф. Формирование профессиональной компетентности курсантов военного вуза на основе учебного проектирования в процессе обучения иностранному языку. Автореф.дисс. канд. педаг.наук. – Ульяновск, 2008. – С. 195; Лобашевская И.С. Средства выражения коммуникативно-прагматического значения в официально-деловой речи. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Петропавловск-Камчатский, 2006. – С. 170; Балканов И.В. Теория и практика военной лексикографии первой половины XX века (на материале англо-русских военных словарей). // Политическая лингвистика. № 4. – Москва, 2015. – С. 124; Муранова С.А. Жанр воинского устава в коммуникативно-прагматическом аспекте. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Тверь, 2008. – С. 140; Юсупова Т.С. Функционально-стилистические и прагматические характеристики англоязычного военного дискурса. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Самара, 2010. – С. 116; Уткина И.В. Оптимизация форм речевого общения военнослужащих в учебно-профессиональной сфере. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Тверь, 2006. – С. 125; Долженков В.Н. Семантико-прагматические характеристики словесной оценки речевого поведения партнера в диалоге (на материале английского и русского языков). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2011. – С. 147.

⁷ Rasulova A.M. Shart va to'siqsizlik munosabatlarining fe'l so'z turkumi yordamida ifodalanishi. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2021; Karimjonova Sh.R. O'zbek va ingliz tilidagi sifatdoshlarning strukturaviy-funksional xususiyatlari. – Farg'ona, 2020. – Б. 64; Minniqulov I.U. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida shart konstruksiyalar komissiv nutq aktlari sifatida. // Fledu.uz ilmiy-elektron jurnali. – Toshkent, 2022; Ёқубов Ж.А. Модаллик категориясининг мантиқ ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 315. Jo'rayeva M.M. Fransuz va o'zbek ertaklarida modallik kategoriyasining lingvokognitiv, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2017; Мухамедова С. Когнитив лингвистика: вужудга келиши, асосий тушунчалари ва йўналишлари. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. – Самарқанд, 2010. – Б. 189; Боймирзаева С.Ў. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 48.

⁸ Muminova A.A. Reklama matnida undash kategoriyasining verballashuvi (fransuz, o'zbek va rus tillari misolida). Filol.fan. d-ri...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2021. – Б. 19.

ilmiy izlanishlar olib borishgan. Shuningdek, V.E.Iosifova, E.I.Belyayeva, F.F.Fortunatov⁹ buyruq maylining ifodalanishi, modallik munosabatlarining pragmatik aspektlari, xorijiy olimlar Ken Cabe, Richard L.Wampler, J.D.Fletcher, Marek Wrzosek, Derrick Hannan¹⁰ harbiy saf buyruqlari va ularning elementlari to'g'risida tadqiqot olib borganlar. Mazkur dissertatsiyada harbiy diskursda buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari o'zbek va ingliz tillari materiallari asosida tahlil qilingan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Ushbu tadqiqot O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti Umumiy tilshunoslik kafedrasining "Tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi tadqiqot rejasi asosida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursda buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

zamonaviy tilshunoslikda harbiy diskursning nazariy asoslarini, shakllanish bosqichlari va kommunikativ xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida harbiy diskurs doirasida buyruq mayli va buyruq gaplarning grammatik, pragmatik hamda sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

harbiy buyruqlarni ifodalovchi birliklarning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi funksional-semantik xususiyatlarini chog'ishtirma tahlil qilish;

harbiy diskursda qo'llaniladigan buyruqqa oid lisoniy birliklarni leksik-semantik guruhlariga ajratish va ularning sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida harbiy buyruqlarni ifodalash usullarini tizimlashtirish asosida ularni tarjima qilishda va amaliy qo'llashda foydalanish uchun ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'llaniladigan harbiy buyruqqa oid lisoniy birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini harbiy diskursda qo'llanilgan buyruqlarning sotsiolingvistik xususiyati tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda komponent, tasnifiy, chog'ishtirma, funksional va kontekstual tahlil, shuningdek, kod-almashinuvi, stilistik variatsiya hamda matn-kontekst tahlili metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

harbiy muloqot jarayonida diskurs va matn orasidagi chegara, ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekst, Umumharbiy nizomlarga muvofiq termin va leksemalardan foydalanishda, harbiy komanda berishga oid muammolar va tillararo tafovutlarni muvofiqlashtirish,

⁹ Иосифова В.Е. Русский императив в грамматической системе и в разговорной речи. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2011. – С. 8; Беляева Е.И. Модальность и прагматические аспекты директивных речевых актов в английском языке. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 1998. – С. 20; Фортунатов Ф.Ф. Сравнительное языковедение. – М.: Красанд, 2010. – С. 184.

¹⁰ Ken Cabe., Buddy Seay. Basic Army Drill. A reference for soldiers of the South Carolina state guard. – South Carolina, 2009. – P. 544; Richard L.Wampler., James Centric. The military decision-making process (a prototype training product). – USA, 1998. – P. 197; Fletcher J.D. Advanced technologies applied to training design: What have we learned about computer based instruction in military training? – USA, 1995. – P. 154; Marek Wrzosek. Challenges of contemporary command and future military operations. // Scientific Journal of the Military University of Land Forces. Vol. 54 / 1(203). – Poland, 2022. – P. 35-51; Derrick Hannan. The boys' brigade drill book (notes for boys). – Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 2019. – P. 83.

ishtirokchilar o'rtasidagi iyerarxik munosabatlar sotsiolingvistik moslashuvchan kommunikativ hodisa sifatida komponent va deskriptiv metodlar asosida ilmiy asoslangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari buyruq maylining qo'llanilishi, sotsiolingvistik belgilari, harbiy va ilmiy-texnik terminlarning izchillik, aniqlik, mantiqiylik, imperativlik, monosemiya, qat'iylik, stilistik betaraflik kabi xususiyatlari, qisqartmalar va shartli belgilar tizimidan keng foydalanilishi, ularning harbiy diskursdagi roli, nutqning rasmiy va chegaralangan shakllari kabi ko'rsatkichlari kontekstual hamda kod-almashinuvi usullari asosida dalillangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruqni ifodalashga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadigan intralingvistik (metaforik mazmuni, metonimiya, emotsional ohangdorlik orqali jangovar ruh, intizom va samaradorlikni kuchaytirish, tezkor fikrlash) va ekstralingvistik omillar (kontekst, lingvistik konvensiyalar, kognitiv imkoniyatlar, tilning madaniy-tarixiy ildizlari va ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar, harakatga undovchi funksiyasi) stilistik variatsiya negizida isbotlangan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi buyruq maylining sof buyruq, buyruq-iltimos, buyruq-chaqiriq kabi ma'naviy ko'rinishlari, shuningdek, ularning harbiy muloqot doirasida samarali qo'llanishga doir mexanizmlarining illokutiv kuch va perllokutiv ta'sir nutq akti asosida shakllanishi nutqdagi pragmatik funksiyalarni aks ettiruvchi usullar orqali dalillangan.

Ishning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

harbiy diskursda buyruqlarni o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi leksik-semantik jihatdan chog'ishtirma tahlili orqali, ularning har ikki tildagi o'xshash va farqli tomonlari yoritilgan;

harbiy xizmatchilarning Umumharbiy nizomlarga muvofiq termin va leksemalardan foydalanishda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan harbiy komanda berishga oid muammolar va tillararo tafovutlarni muvofiqlashtirish masalalari yoritilgan, zaruriy tavsiya va xulosalar berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan, shu asosda uch tilli (inglizcha–o'zbekcha–ruscha) harbiy buyruqlarga oid atamalar lug'ati¹¹ tuzilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Ishda qo'llanilgan ilmiy yondashuvlar, metodologik usullar, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ishonchli manbalardan olingani, amaliy misollar til materiallariga tayanilgani, ishda zamonaviy tadqiq usullaridan foydalanilganligi, respublika, xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy, ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari to'plamlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi OAK ro'yxatidagi jurnallar hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalar, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi harbiy diskursda buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini

¹¹ Abdusalomov F.A. "English–Uzbek–Russian" military and drill commands dictionary. Academy of the MIA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent, 2024. – P. 100.

o'rganish, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi harbiy diskursni tahlil etish asosida harbiy buyruqlar qo'llanilishining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlariga oid fikr-mulohazalar bildirilganligi, olingan ilmiy xulosalar kelgusida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi boshqa sohaviy diskurslarning sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlarini chuqurroq o'rganishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijalari va xulosalaridan oliy o'quv yurtlarining o'quv jarayonida ma'ruza va seminarlar, umumiy, ingliz, o'zbek va qiyosiy tilshunoslik, leksikologiya, stilistika, kognitiv lingvistika fanlari bo'yicha maxsus kurslarni ishlab chiqish va o'tkazishda, dissertatsiyalar, monografiyalar, darsliklar, o'quv qo'llanmalar yozishda, maxsus lug'atlar tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari tadqiqi jarayonida olingan natijalar asosida:

harbiy muloqot jarayonida diskurs va matn orasidagi chegara, ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekst, Umumharbiy nizomlarga muvofiq termin va leksemalardan foydalanishda, harbiy komanda berishga oid muammolar va tillararo tafovutlarni muvofiqlashtirish, ishtirokchilar o'rtasidagi iyerarxik munosabatlar sotsiolingvistik moslashuvchan kommunikativ hodisa sifatida komponent va deskriptiv metodlar asosida ilmiy asoslanganligiga oid taklif va mulohazalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirining 2024-yil 5-oktyabrdagi "Ichki ishlar organlari xodimlarining xizmat, jangovar, jismoniy va axloqiy-psixologik tayyorgarligini tashkil etish, malaka toifasi hamda reyting baholash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi 555-son buyrug'ining 1-ilovasi 3-bobi, 6 va 16-bandlarini hamda 5-bob 33-bandini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar va kadrlar bilan ta'minlash departamentining 2025-yil 25-apreldagi 2/2063-son dalolatnomasi). Natijada harbiy va jangovar tayyorgarlik bo'yicha mashg'ulotlarning asosiy yo'nalishlari tarkibiga umumharbiy nizomlar, saf tayyorgarligi va maxsus taktik tayyorgarlik kabilarni kiritish lozimligi hamda harbiy buyruqlarga oid leksik birliklarning tarjimalari tizimda faoliyat yuritayotgan xodimlarning xizmat faoliyatida samarali qo'llanmoqda;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari buyruq maylining qo'llanilishi, sotsiolingvistik belgilari, harbiy va ilmiy-texnik terminlarning izchillik, aniqlik, mantiqiylik, imperativlik, monosemiya, qat'iylik, stilistik betaraflik kabi xususiyatlari, qisqartmalar va shartli belgilar tizimidan keng foydalanilishi, ularning harbiy diskursdagi roli, nutqning rasmiy va chegaralangan shakllari kabi ko'rsatkichlari kontekstual hamda kod-almashinuvi usullari asosida dalillanganligi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasining "Police and the general public" nomli o'quv qo'llanmasini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (IIV Akademiyasining 2025-yil 22-martdagi 38/42-21/2-son dalolatnomasi). Natijada harbiy muloqot jarayonida buyruq va komandalarni ifodalashda aniqlik, mantiqiy izchillik, soddalik va talabchanlik tamoyillariga asoslanish, shuningdek, qiyin vaziyatlarda tezkor fikrlash va buyruq berish malakasini shakllantirish, harbiy nutq va amaliy kommunikatsiya jarayonlarini tizimli tashkil etish imkoniyati yaratilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruqni ifodalashga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadigan intralingvistik (metaforik mazmuni, metonimiya, emotsional ohangdorlik orqali jangovar ruh, intizom va samaradorlikni kuchaytirish, tezkor fikrlash) va ekstralingvistik omillar (kontekst, lingvistik konvensiyalar, kognitiv imkoniyatlar, tilning madaniy-tarixiy ildizlari va ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar, harakatga undovchi funksiyasi) stilistik variatsiya negizida isbotlanganligiga oid ilmiy-amaliy xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasi kunduzgi ta'lim kursantlari uchun "Ingliz tili" darsligini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (IIV Akademiyasining 2025-yil 22-martdagi 38/42-21-son dalolatnomasi). Natijada "Police and the general public" (Unit 19), "The primary missions of uniform police" (Unit 23) va boshqa leksik mavzularni yoritish hamda umumharbiy nizomlar va buyruqlarning tarjima ekvivalentlarini tez va oson o'zlashtirilishiga erishilgan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi buyruq maylining sof buyruq, buyruq-iltimos, buyruq-chaqiriq kabi ma'noviy ko'rinishlari, shuningdek, ularning harbiy muloqot doirasida samarali qo'llanishga doir mexanizmlarining illokutiv kuch va perlokutiv ta'sir nutq akti asosida shakllanishiga oid takliflardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universitetining amaliy faoliyatida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universitetining 2025-yil 5-iyuldagi 3/22-1761-son dalolatnomasi). Natijada harbiy xizmatchilarning saf amaliyoti, real xizmat sharoitlarida tezkor fikrlash, buyruq berish madaniyatini rivojlantirish, harbiy muloqot jarayonini soddalashtirish va standartlashtirish imkoniyati yaratilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari bo'yicha 9 ta ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, 5 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika anjumanida ma'ruza qilingan va muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shu jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarning asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta ilmiy maqola, shulardan milliy ilmiy jurnallarda 6 ta, xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda 4 ta maqola nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan tashkil topgan bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 144 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zaruriyati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi, vazifalari, metodlari tavsiflangan, obykti, predmeti aniqlangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqotning natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, aprobatyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar, ishning ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi hamda hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Tilshunoslikda harbiy diskurs ilmiy-nazariy asoslarining yoritilishi”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida jahon tilshunosligida diskursning o‘rganilishi, diskurs va matn tushunchalarining lingvistik tasnifi, jahon tilshunoslarining diskurs va matn to‘g‘risidagi bergan ta‘riflari, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda harbiy diskurs xususiyatlari va uni o‘rganish tendensiyalari masalalari yoritilgan.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda “diskurs” tushunchasi juda keng semantik ma‘noga ega bo‘lib, uning doirasiga *“izchil matn”*, *“dialog”*, *“og‘zaki muloqot”*, *“fikr almashinuvi”*, *“suhbat janri”* kabilar kiradi. Diskurs yondashuvlarida funksional va formal yo‘nalishlar ajralib turadi¹². Debora Shifrin tomonidan taklif etilgan uch jihatli modelda diskurs “gapdan yuqori birlik” (*formal yondashuv*), “tilning istalgan shakldagi ishlatilishi” (*funksional yondashuv*) hamda “fikr ifodasi sifatida nutqiy birikmalar” (*interaktiv yondashuv*) ko‘rinishida izohlanadi. Bu yondashuvlar T.van Deyk tomonidan ham qo‘llab-quvvatlanib, diskursni kommunikativ, kognitiv va ijtimoiy harakat sifatida talqin etish zarurligi ilgari suriladi¹³. Uning konsepsiyasiga ko‘ra, diskurs – bu ekstralingvistik kontekstlarda shakllanuvchi ijtimoiy nutqiy harakat bo‘lib, u nutq subyektlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro muloqotning lingvistik hamda ijtimoiy determinantlarini mujassam etadi¹⁴. Bu holatda diskurs – izchil matn bo‘lib, u faqat til tizimi orqali emas, balki kommunikativ maqsad, nutqiy strategiya va ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstlar orqali ham shakllanadi.

Tadqiqotda diskursning quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlari aniqlandi: 1) ma‘lumot va kommunikatsiya – faqat ma‘lum bir mavzudagi axborotni yetkazmay, balki uni qanday taqdim etish va qabul qilish muhimligi; 2) muloqot qatnashchilari – adresant va adresat o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabat; 3) muloqot vaziyati va kontekst – ma‘lum sharoit va muhitda yuzaga kelishi; 4) makon va zamon munosabatlari – qayerda va qachon sodir bo‘layotgani; 5) muloqot shakli va bayon uslubi – og‘zaki va yozma diskurs farqli tuzilishga egaligi, har birining o‘ziga xos grammatik va stilistik xususiyatlari; 6) muloqot qatnashchilari tomonidan baholanishi – diskurs nafaqat obyektiv ma‘lumotni yetkazadi, balki unda nutq egasining subyektiv bahosi, nuqtayi nazar va pozitsiyasi ham aks etadi.

Diskurs mazmuni va shakliga ko‘ra quyidagi turlarga bo‘lindi: 1) muloqot shakliga ko‘ra: a) *og‘zaki*; b) *yo‘zma*; 2) ishtirokchilar soni va ma‘lumot uzatish usuliga ko‘ra: a) *individual*; b) *ommaviy*; 3) muloqot vaziyati va maqsadiga ko‘ra: a) *akademik*; b) *siyosiy*; v) *ilmiy*; g) *diniy*; 4) yangi paydo bo‘lgan shakllar: a) *interdiskurs*; b) *subdiskurs*.

Matn tushunchasini o‘rganish, tilshunoslikda keng qamrovli va murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, XX asrning o‘rtalarida rus tilshunosligida markaziy o‘rin egalladi. 1947-yilda A.I.Belichning maqolasi¹⁵ matn tushunchasining paydo bo‘lishiga olib kelgan. Matn nazariyasining rivojida dunyo tilshunosligi, xususan, chex, nemis, ingliz, fransuz, va

¹² Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 41-46.

¹³ Abduraxmonova N. Tilshunoslikda diskurs va matn tushunchalarining chegaralari va bir-biri bilan munosabatlari. // Yevrosiyo ijtimoiy fanlar, falsafa va madaniyat jurnali. 2-jild, 6-son. 2022. – B. 39.

¹⁴ Dijk van T.A. The Study of Discourse. Discourse as Structure and Process. Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction. – London: SAGE Publications, 1997. – P. 93.

¹⁵ Белич А.И. К вопросу о распределении грамматического материала по главным грамматическим дисциплинам // Вестник МГУ, 1947. – С. 22.

boshqa yirik maktablarning xizmatlari katta ahamiyatga ega. Rus tilshunoslaridan V.V.Odinov, I.R.Galperin, O.I.Maskalskaya, Yu.M.Lotman kabi olimlar¹⁶, o'zbek tilshunoslaridan G'.Abdurahmonov, A.G'ulomov, X.Doniyorov va boshqalar matn muammolarini o'rganishga katta hissa qo'shgan.

Tadqiqot natijasida matn va diskurs tushunchasini quyidagi xususiyatlar orqali ajratishni lozim deb topdik: a) *kogerentlik (bog'liqlik)* – matnning qismlari o'zaro bog'liq va yaxlit bo'lishi lozim. Bu matnning mazmuni va sintaksisining to'g'ri tashkil etilishiga yordam beradi; b) *retrospektivlik* – matndagi ma'lumotlar bir-biriga ulanib, izchillikni ta'minlaydi; v) *integratsiyalanganlik* – matnning tuzilishi, barcha qismlarini yagona struktura sifatida hosil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi **“Buyruq gaplar va buyruq mayli: tarixiy-grammatik rivojlanishi va diskursda ifodalanishi”** deb nomlanadi. Mazkur bob buyruq gaplarning o'rganilish tarixi, buyruq maylining grammatik kategoriya sifatida qo'llanilish xususiyatlari va harbiy diskursda buyruq maylining ifodalanishini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan.

Buyruq gaplar – bu til tizimida tinglovchiga biror ishni bajarishga *buyurish, qistash yoki undash*¹⁷ uchun ishlatiladigan gaplardir. Buyruq gaplarning asosiy maqsadi tinglovchining harakatiga bevosita ta'sir qilish, ya'ni so'zlovchi o'z irodasini ifodalaydi va ushbu iroda harakatga turtki bo'ladi. Buyruq gaplar kommunikativ vazifasiga ko'ra, harakatni *amalga oshirish, maslahat berish, iltimos qilish, taklif qilish* kabi turli holatlarni ifodalashga yordam beradi. Bu gaplar faqat II shaxsda emas, balki I va III shaxs shakllarida ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunday gaplar fe'llarning shakli paradigmatlariga ko'ra o'zgaradi va ularning ohangidagi farqni, maqsadni aniq ajratish mumkin.

Buyruq gaplarning semantik tahlili *buyruq, istak, maslahat, ogohlantirish* kabi ma'nolarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ular quyidagi turlarga bo'linishi misollar orqali dalillandi: a) sof buyruq – *so'zlovchi konkret bir harakatni bajarishni talab qiladi*; b) buyruq-qistash – *tinglovchini biror harakatni tezroq bajarishga undaydi*; v) buyruq-iltimos – *iltimos shaklida bo'lib, do'stona yoki muloyim tarzda buyruqni yetkazishga xizmat qiladi*; g) buyruq-maslahat – *maslahat berish uchun qo'llaniladi*; d) buyruq-tilak – *bu gaplar tilakni ifodalaydi va tilak shaklida aytiladi*; e) buyruq-chaqiriq – *bu buyruq shakli ko'proq chaqiriq, urg'u bilan aytiladi*.

A.A.Abduazizovning ta'kidlashicha, kategoriya – bu grammatik ma'no va grammatik shaklning birlashtirilgan tushunchasidir va u turli tillarda turlicha shakllarda ifodalanishi mumkin¹⁸. Tilshunoslikda kategoriya tushunchasi narsalarga tegishli xususiyatlarni ifodalovchi umumiy tushuncha sifatida qaraladi. Har bir tilning grammatik tizimi o'zida muayyan kategoriyalarni (*son, kelishik, rod, aniq, mavhum nisbat*) mujassam etadi. Turkiy tillarda, xususan o'zbek tilida, otlarning grammatik kategoriyalari sifatida *son, kelishik va egalik* kabi kategoriyalar mavjud. Biroq, *rod, aniqlik-mavhumlik* kategoriyalari turkiy tillarda mavjud emas, bu esa boshqa tillarda mavjud bo'lgan grammatik kategoriyalardan farqlanadi.

¹⁶ Ёўлдошев М. Бадиий матннинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Т., 2009. – Б. 41.

¹⁷ Saparniyazova M. O'zbek xalq topishmoqlarining sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2005.

¹⁸ Abduazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – T.: Sharq, 2010. – B. 99.

A.N.Kononov, N.A.Baskakov¹⁹, A.Shcherbak va V.V.Reshetov kabi tilshunoslar turkiy tillardagi buyruq maylidan boshqa mayllarning zamon kategoriyasini inkor etmasdan, ularning alohida zamon shakllarini tasdiqlashgan. Buyruq mayli ingliz tilida ham o'zbek tiliga o'xshash xususiyatlarga ega ekanligi ayonlashadi. Buyruq mayli asosan buyruq, iltimos-so'rov va ko'rsatma ma'nolarida ishlatilishini kuzatish mumkin.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruq mayli ma'noviy ko'rinishlari jihatidan 8 ta kichik guruhlariga bo'lindi: 1) sof buyruq (*fall in, fall out, forward, about face, mark time*); 2) buyruq-qistash (*You should reinforce the position!, Consider joining the operation!*); 3) buyruq-iltimos (*Don't hurry, ensure safety!*); 4) buyruq-maslahat (*I recommend securing the position quickly!*); 5) buyruq-tilak (*Stay safe!, I wish you success in the mission*); 6) buyruq-chaqiriq (*Stay alert, resistance may occur*); 7) buyruq-taqiqlash (*Eliminate any suspicions immediately!*); 8) buyruq-ishontirish (*I trust you will complete this task*).

Dissertant tomonidan harbiy diskursda buyruq mayli ifodalanishida bir nechta muhim omillar hisobga olinadi, degan xulosaga kelindi: *Birinchidan*, buyruqning aniq va lo'nda shakllantirilishi uning tezkor va to'g'ri bajarilishini ta'minlaydi. Masalan, "Saflan!" yoki "O't och!" kabi buyruqlar vaqt va harakat muhim bo'lgan holatlarda qisqa va tushunarli bo'lishi talab etiladi. *Ikkinchidan*, buyruqlar berilishining intonatsion xususiyatlari ularning bajarilish tezligi va majburiylik darajasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, qat'iy va buyruq ohangida aytilgan "Oldinga yur!" buyrug'i harakatga undovchi kuchli signal bo'lsa, tavsiya xarakteriga ega "Oldinga yurishni tavsiya qilaman" iborasi kamroq buyruq mazmuniga ega bo'ladi. *Uchinchidan*, harbiy buyruqlarning pragmatik jihati, ya'ni ular kim tomonidan va qaysi iyerarxik darajada berilayotganligi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yuqori harbiy lavozimdagi shaxs tomonidan berilgan buyruq mutlaq majburiyatni anglatadi, quyi darajadagi buyruqlar esa sharoit va kontekstga qarab farqlanadi. Ushbu xulosalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, harbiy diskursda buyruqning samarali ifodalanishi uchun lingvistik, pragmatik va ijtimoiy omillar birgalikda hisobga olinishi lozim.

Harbiy buyruqlarning shakllanishi va semantik mazmuni kontekstga, ya'ni harbiy operatsiyaning strategik maqsadlari, geografik joylashuvi, ishtirokchilar o'rtasidagi iyerarxik munosabatlar va operativ sharoitlarga bevosita bog'liq ravishda o'zgarib turadi. Mazkur o'zgaruvchanlik harbiy diskursning dinamik tabiati, tezkorlik va moslashuvchanlik tamoyillarini namoyon etib, buyruq maylini zamonaviy harbiy kommunikatsiyaning ajralmas qismi sifatida ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, buyruqlarning lingvistik shakli harbiy sharoit, vazifalarning murakkablik darajasi, sotsiolingvistik muhit va milliy an'analar kontekstida o'zgarishi, harbiy diskursni qat'iy iyerarxik boshqaruv vositasi bilan bir qatorda, sotsiolingvistik moslashuvchan kommunikativ tizim sifatida talqin etishga imkon beradi.

Uchinchi bob "O'zbek va ingliz tillarida buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari" deb nomlanib, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi harbiy diskursda buyruq

¹⁹ Баскаков Н.А. Система спряжения или изменения слов по лицам в языках тюркской группы, Исследования сравнительной грамматики тюркских языков. Морфология. Ч.1. – Москва, 2006. – С. 316.

semasining faollashuvi, harbiy buyruqlarning sotsiolingvistik xususiyati hamda buyruqni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar haqida soʻz yuritiladi.

Mazkur tadqiqot doirasida, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida harbiy komanda va saf buyruqlari boʻyicha shakllantirilgan R.Boyer²⁰, Sh.Z.Dolimov²¹, H.A.Dadaboyev²² va A.M.Kurganovlarning²³ lugʻatlariga murojaat qilindi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot mavzusi doirasida dissertant tomonidan “Inglizcha–oʻzbekcha–ruscha”²⁴ harbiy buyruqlar lugʻati shakllantirildi hamda misollar orqali ularning maʼnolari uch tilda taqdim etildi.

Mazkur dissertatsiyada ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida jangovar mashqlar, harbiy marosimlar va safda bajariladigan harbiy buyruqlar chogʻishtirilib tadqiq qilindi. Tadqiqotda foydalanilgan asosiy harbiy, jangovar va saf buyruqlari Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining²⁵ Ichki xizmat nizomi, Intizom nizomi, Garnizon qorovullik xizmatlari nizomi va Saf nizomlarida qoʻllaniladigan asosiy atamalarni, shuningdek AQSH Armiyasi harbiy buyruqlari²⁶, Harbiy yetakchilik doktrinasi²⁷, Metropolitan politsiyasining saf buyruqlari²⁸ni qamrab oladi. Tadqiqotda buyruqni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar **funksional-pragmatik, formal-grammatik va maxsus soha leksikasi** (*harbiy kontekstga xoslik*) kabi mezonlariga asosan tanlab olindi:

1) Safda turish va saf koʻrigi bilan bogʻliq buyruqlar: harbiy diskursning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi saf buyruqlaridir. Ular harbiylarning jismoniy harakati va nutqiy intizomini bir butun holda boshqaradi. Ingliz tilida bu turdagi buyruqlar odatda juda qisqa va urgʻuli shaklda (*attention, halt, dress, forward march*), oʻzbek tilida (*rostlan, qadam bos, toʻxta, oʻngga*) ikki qismli komanda shaklida ifodalanadi. Ularning asosiy vazifasi saf tartibini taʼminlash va harbiylarni bir vaqtning oʻzida yagona harakatga jalb qilishdir.

2) Qurol va qurolsiz bajariladigan buyruqlar: ushbu komandalar saf intizomini mustahkamlovchi muhim nutqiy birliklardan hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilidagi buyruqlar (*present arms, shoulder arms, fix bayonets*) asosan tantanali marosimlarda yoki saf koʻrigida qoʻllanilsa, oʻzbek tilida (*qurol yelkaga, karabin pasga, qurol oʻqlansin*) harbiylarning qurol bilan bajarayotgan harakatlarini yagona tartib asosida boshqarishdan iborat. Ingliz tilidagi bu buyruqlar, odatda, feʼl + predmet (*present arms, ground arms*) koʻrinishida shakllansa, oʻzbek tilida predmet + feʼl yoki feʼlning buyruq mayli shakllari orqali ifodalanadi (*qurol tushirilsin, qilichlar koʻtarilsin*).

²⁰ Richard Boyer. Dictionary of military terms. Second edition. 6500 military terms were clearly defined. – Washington: Peter Collin Publishing, 2002. – 424 p.

²¹ Dolimov Sh.Z. Harbiy atamalarning qisqacha izohli lugʻati. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa Vazirligi. – Toshkent, 2007. – 394 b.

²² Dadaboyev H. “English-Russian-Uzbek” military terms. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa Vazirligi. – Toshkent, 2023. – 382 b.

²³ Kurganov A.M. “Inglizcha-ruscha-oʻzbekcha” harbiy atamalar lugʻati. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 476 b.

²⁴ Abdusalomov F.A. “English – Uzbek – Russian” military and drill commands dictionary. Academy of the MIA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent. 2024. – 100 p.

²⁵ Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2025-yil 14-fevraldagi “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining harbiy nizomlarini tasdiqlash toʻgʻrisida”gi PF-23-sonli Farmoni.

²⁶ Ken Cabe., Buddy Seay. Basic Army Drill. A reference for soldiers of the South Carolina state guard. – South Carolina, 2009. – 544 p.

²⁷ Mark Carleton. Army leadership doctrine. – USA, 2006. – 369 p.

²⁸ US Metropolitan police Academy. Drill & Ceremony. – Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, 2010. – 443 p.

3) Harbiy qism yoki bo‘linmaning piyoda saflanishida va mashinalarda saf tortishida qo‘llaniluvchi buyruqlar: armiyada tartib-intizomni ta‘minlashda alohida o‘rin tutadi. Ingliz tilidagi buyruqlar (*column, left, column, right, fall in to formation*) harbiylarni safga joylashtirish va harakat yo‘nalishini belgilash uchun, o‘zbek tilida (*kalonna chapga, kalonna o‘ngga, safga tur, bir kalonna bo‘lib saflan*) shaklida ifodalanadi. Grammatik nuqtayi nazardan inglizcha buyruqlar qisqa va odatda fe‘l yoki ot bilan ifodalanadi (*change the direction, approach the formation*). O‘zbek tilida esa buyruqlar morfologik vositalar yordamida shakllantiriladi (*yo‘nalish o‘zgartirilsin, safga yetib ol*).

4) Harbiycha salomlashish, hurmat, murojaat va jangovar bayroq bilan bajariladigan buyruqlar: harbiy protokol va tantanali marosimlarda hurmat bajo keltirishini ta‘minlaydi. Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi birliklar (*salute, eyes right, raise the flag – harbiycha salom berilsin, o‘ngga, bayroqlar ko‘tarilsin*)ning vazifasi – komandir va boshliqlarga hamda ramziy atributlarga hurmatni ifodalash hisoblanadi. Inglizcha buyruqlar faqat fe‘lning sodda infinitiv shaklida berilsa, o‘zbek tilida fe‘lning buyruq mayli shakllari bilan yasaladi. Umuman olganda, inglizcha buyruqlar qisqa va rasmiy, o‘zbekcha buyruqlar esa rasmiylik bilan birga milliy murojaat unsurlari bilan (*Yakka tartibdagi salomlashishda harbiy unvoni kichik bo‘lgan harbiy xizmatchi o‘zidan harbiy unvoni katta bo‘lsa “Assalomu alaykum” deb salom beradi va unga javoban “Vaalaykum assalom” deyiladi*)²⁹ boyitilgan.

5) Jang maydonida harakatlanish bilan bog‘liq buyruqlar: safarbarlik, jang maydonida pozitsiyani egallash, hujum va mudofaa harakatlarini bajarish jarayonida qo‘llaniladi. Farqlar: a) inglizcha birliklar kengroq strategik kontekstda qo‘llaniladi; b) o‘zbekcha birliklar konkret, amaliyotga yo‘naltirilgan. O‘xshashliklar: a) har ikkala til birligi harbiy harakatlarning intizomi, tartibi va muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishida muhim vosita; b) chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda jangovar harakatlar, mudofaa va zaruriy taktik holatlar ifodalanadi. Bu leksik birliklar tili va madaniyati turlicha bo‘lsa-da, ularning harbiy amaliyotdagi ahamiyati bir xil sanaladi.

6) Harbiylarni rag‘batlantirish va jazolashda qo‘llaniluvchi buyruqlar: harbiy intizomni mustahkamlash va shaxsiy mas‘uliyatni oshirishga xizmat qiladi hamda har ikki tilda tashkiliy-huquqiy, axloqiy-ruhiy va madaniy qadriyatlar asosida shakllangan (*award medals – medal bilan taqdirlansin, reprimand – hayfsan e‘lon qilinsin*). O‘zbek tilida milliy harbiy nizomlar va madaniy qadriyatlar bilan uyg‘unlashgan bo‘lib, milliy faxr elementlari (*harbiy qasamyodga sodiqlik, burchga sadoqat, vatanga xizmat*) yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi (*Agar komandir harbiy xizmatchini xizmat yuzasidan yakka tartibda tabriklasa, komandirga “O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga sadoqat bilan xizmat qilaman” deb javob qaytaradi*)³⁰.

7) Harbiy obyektlar va joylarni ifodalovchi birliklar: harbiylarning joylashuvi, jangovar vaziyatni belgilash va qo‘shinlarni boshqarishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ikkala tilda bu birliklar harbiy bo‘linmalar faoliyatining aniq makonini ko‘rsatish va harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirish vazifasini bajaradi. Ingliz tilidagi terminlar ko‘proq xalqaro miqyosda ishlatiladigan neytral atamalar bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tilida ularning milliy

²⁹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir) 57-band.

³⁰ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 3-bob, 58-band.

madaniyatga moslashgan variantlari qo'llanadi (*"Hurmatli polkovnigim, mayor Sultonov **harbiy qism** bo'yicha navbatchilikni topshirdi", "Hurmatli polkovnigim, podpolkovnik Qosimov **harbiy qism** bo'yicha navbatchilikni qabul qildi"*). Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bu birliklar mazmun jihatidan bir xil bo'lsa-da, shakl jihatidan ba'zi farqlarga ega: ingliz tilida ular ko'proq neytral va universal termin sifatida ishlatilsa, o'zbek tilida milliy til tizimiga moslashgan shakllarda qo'llanadi.

8) Harbiy lavozimlar, shaxslar va tayinlovlarni ifodalovchi birliklar: ingliz tilida komandir bo'ysunuvchiga murojaat qilganda faqat unvon yoki familiya ishlatiladi (*private Smith, sergeant Johnson*). O'zbek tilida esa murojaat shakli yanada marosimiy bo'lib, unvon oldiga **hurmatli** so'zi qo'shiladi (*Hurmatli oddiy askar, Hurmatli II darajali serjant Azizov*). Ingliz tilidagi formulalar ko'pincha **unvon+familiya** shaklida bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida **hurmatli+unvon+familiya** (*hurmatli podpolkovnik Azizov*) yoki **hurmatli+unvon+im** (*hurmatli podpolkovnigim*) asosida murojaat qilinadi.

9) Harbiy (maxsus) va farqlovchi unvonlarni ifodalovchi birliklar: ingliz tilida o'zini tanishtirish odatda oddiy, rasmiy formula orqali amalga oshadi (*Major Brown, commander of the 1st infantry platoon. Reporting promotion to the rank of Captain*)³¹. O'zbek tilida esa ko'proq tantanali ohang seziladi (*Hurmatli **mayorim**, 1-motoo'qchi vzvod komandiri kapitan Ernazarov. Menga "**Kapitan**" harbiy unvoni berilganligi munosabati bilan o'zimni tanishtiraman*)³². Ingliz tilida tanishtirish formulasi **unvon+familiya+lavozim** ko'rinishida beriladi, o'zbek tilida esa murojaat unsurlari (*hurmatli*) va izohli gaplar (*...munosabati bilan o'zimni tanishtiraman*) qo'shiladi. Sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ingliz tilida tanishtirish qisqa va rasmiy tusda, o'zbek tilida milliy an'anaviy hurmat unsurlari bilan boyitilgan.

10) Harbiy va xizmat hujjatlari bilan bog'liq birliklar: harbiy boshqaruv jarayonida hujjatlar asosiy boshqaruv vositasi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ingliz tilidagi birliklar komandirning rasmiy farmoyishini yetkazish, jangovar holat haqida hisobot berish yoki xodimni lavozimga tayinlash uchun qo'llanilsa, o'zbek tilida mos ravishda boshqaruv va hisobdorlikni ta'minlash vositasi sifatida qo'llanadi (*Buyruq bilan polkovnik Karimov batalyon komandiri lavozimiga tayinlansin – By order, Colonel Smith is appointed commander of the battalion*). Ingliz tilida hujjatlarda **"to be+v+ed"** shaklida, o'zbek tilida **"-sin"** qo'shimchasi orqali hujjatlashtirish kabi hosila so'zlar orqali yasaladi.

11) Harbiy qism va bo'linmalar tarkibini ifodalovchi birliklar: ingliz tilida bo'linma nomi odatda gap boshida kelib, so'ng fe'lning sodda infinitiv shakli orqali buyruq beriladi (*Platoon, fall in!*). O'zbek tilida ham xuddi shunday tuzilma kuzatiladi: **bo'linma nomi+fe'lning buyruq shakli** (*Vzvod, saflan; otryad o'ngga*), shuningdek, morfologik qo'shimchalar orqali buyruq mayli ifodalanadi. Sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ingliz va o'zbek harbiy tizimida bo'linma nomlari xalqaro me'yorlarda bir-biriga juda yaqin. Biroq nutqiy ohang va murojaat shakllarida farqlar mavjud. O'zbekiston harbiy nizomlarida harbiy qism va bo'linmalarning nomi va buyruqlar qat'iy tartibda

³¹ Metropolitan police Academy. Drill & Ceremony. – Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, 2010. – P. 141.

³² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 4-bob, 60-band.

belgilangan bo'lib, intizom va iyerarxiyani mustahkamlashga qaratilgan (*Vzvod, ertalabki ko'rikka saflan; Vzvod, kechki yo'qlamaga saflan*)³³.

12) Harbiy kiyimlar va narsalarni ifodalovchi birliklar: harbiylarning tashqi qiyofasi, tartib va intizomni belgilashda muhim vositadir. Ingliz tilidagi buyruqlar yuqoridagi lisoniy guruhlarda uchraganligi kabi fe'ning sodda infinitiv shakli bilan beriladi (*hand salute, cover on, at ease, remove headdress*). O'zbek tilida esa normativ-huquqiy ohangni kuchaytiriladi (*Safdan tashqarida buyruq berayotgan yoki komanda olayotgan harbiy xizmatchilar qadrlarini rost tutishga, bosh kiyimda bo'lganlarida esa o'ng qo'llarini bosh kiyimga qo'yishga, buyruq bergandan so'ng tushirishga majburlarlar*)³⁴ kabi nizom talablari bilan ifodalanadi). Sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ingliz armiyasida bosh kiyim, forma va atributlar bilan bog'liq buyruqlar ko'proq oddiy buyruq tarzida, o'zbek armiyasida intizom-etika qoidalarga qat'iy bog'langan va Umumharbiy nizomda alohida bandlar sifatida belgilangan.

13) Harbiy faoliyat va tadbirlar bilan bog'liq buyruqlar: asosan kundalik xizmat faoliyatini tashkil etish, intizomni saqlash va shaxsiy tarkibning vaqtinchalik harakatlarini boshqarishga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, harbiycha ruxsat so'rash jarayoni ham har ikki tilda o'xshash ifodalanadi (*Sergeant, request permission until 20.00 hours on Saturday - Hurmatli katta serjant, menga shanba kuni soat 20.00 gacha javob berishingizni so'rayman*)³⁵. Formal-grammatik jihatdan ingliz tilida faoliyat va tadbirga oid buyruqlar odatda fe'ning sodda infinitiv shakli bilan ifodalansa, o'zbek tilida morfologik buyruq shakllari (**-lan, -la**) yoki otli birliklar buyruq ma'nosida ishlatiladi (*rostan, uyquga*). Bu holat ikki tilda buyruqning grammatik qurilishida farq mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.

14) Harbiylarning xizmat faoliyati bilan bog'liq salbiy birliklar: asosan intizomni buzish, xizmatni suiiste'mol qilish yoki qonun-qoida buzilishlarini ifodalash uchun qo'llaniladi. Sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ingliz tilidagi salbiy birliklar xalqaro harbiy huquq tizimida aniq belgilangan va qisqa huquqiy termin sifatida, o'zbek tilida ijtimoiy-axloqiy baho berish bilan uyg'unlashadi.

Tadqiqotning 3-bob 3-faslida ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruqni ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar tahlil qilingan. Ushbu birliklar tilshunoslikda nafaqat stilistik va semantik, balki sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ham alohida e'tiborga loyiqdir. Chunki ular orqali jamiyatda harbiy tuzilmalar, maqom-rol munosabatlari, qadriyatlar, iyerarxiya, kasbiy etiket, gender rollari, ideologik yo'nalishlar va madaniy stereotiplar til vositasida ifodalanadi.

1-jadval

Buyruq ifodalovchi birliklarning funksional-pragmatik, grammatik va maxsus soha leksikasi tahlili

Buyruq ifodasi	Funksional-pragmatik tahlil	Formal-grammatik tahlil	Maxsus soha leksikasi tahlili	Sotsiolingvistik belgilar (yosh, jins, ijtimoiy xoslik)
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³³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 6-bob, 175-177-bandlar.

³⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 5-bob, 123-band.

³⁵ Metropolitan police Academy. Drill & Ceremony. – Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department. 2010. – P. 153. Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 5-bob, 187-band.

<i>Move out! Oldinga!</i>	harakatga undovchi, zudlikni bildiradi	subyektsiz imperativ (fe'l)	jangovar topshiriq, buyruq	harbiy yoshdagi erkaklar; quyi iyerarxiyadagi askarlarga beriladi
<i>Unhold fire! Otish to'xtatilsin!</i>	harbiy muvofiqlikni saqlash; nazorat	imperativ	harbiy amaliyotda ko'p uchraydi	o'rta va yuqori lavozimli komandirlar tomonidan, neytral jins
<i>Stand down! Erkin!</i>	faoliyatni to'xtatish, bosim kamligi	iborali fe'l + imperativ	nazorat, psixologik salomatlik	o'rta lavozimdagi ofitserlar; rasmiy uslubda kam ishlatiladi
<i>Advance! Qadam bos!</i>	oldinga harakat, jangovar pozitsiya	imperativ (fe'l)	taktik operatsiyalar	jangovar vazifalarni bajarayotgan harbiylar
<i>Evacuate! Qutqarilsin!</i>	tahdidni bartaraf etish, himoya	yagona fe'l + subtekst	tibbiy, xavfsizlik, jang	neytral jins, harbiy shifokor va hamshiralar, barcha ofitserlar
<i>Secure the area! Hudud o'rab olinsin!</i>	nazorat o'rnatish, himoya	o'timli fe'l + obyekt	harbiy razvedka, jang	asosan erkaklar, mutaxassis guruhlar (razvedka)

Buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik kategoriyalari quyidagi asosiy jihatlar orqali tahlil qilindi:

1. Ijtimoiy maqom va rol. Harbiy muloqotda buyruq maylining shakl va mazmuni ishtirokchilarning ijtimoiy maqomi va lavozimiga bog'liq. Yuqori unvon egalari buyruqlarni lo'nda va qat'iy shaklda bildirs, quyi lavozimdagilar murojaatni ehtiyotkor va yumshatilgan so'rov ohangida ifodalaydi. Bu holat iyerarxik sotsiolingvistik tafovutni yaqqol ko'rsatadi.

2. Rasmiylik va institutsional muloqot. Harbiy tizimdagi muloqot yuqori darajada rasmiy va standartlashtirilgan til birliklariga asoslanadi. Buyruq mayli rasmiy uslubda va sohaviy terminologiya vositasida ifodalanadi (*Proceed to checkpoint Alpha. Engage the target – "Alfa" nazorat punktiga yo'l oling; Nishonni yakson qiling*). Bunday standartlashtirish nafaqat tezkorlikni, balki ko'rsatmalarning noto'g'ri talqin qilinishini oldini olish maqsadida qo'llaniladi.

3. Muloqot ishtirokchilarining ijtimoiy-madaniy kelib chiqishi. Buyruq maylining ifodalanishida milliy mentalitet, madaniyat va sotsiolingvistik normalar muhim o'rin tutadi. O'zbek harbiy diskursida odob, hurmat va murosa unsurlari ayrim vaziyatlarda buyruq maylini yumshatishi mumkin. Bunday holatlar ingliz harbiy diskursida kamroq uchraydi, unda aniq, qisqa va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri buyruq berish ustuvor hisoblanadi.

4. Sohaviy va kasbiy tilga xoslik. Buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik o'ziga xos jihatlaridan yana biri – kasbiy (professional) til unsurlaridan keng foydalanishdir. Harbiy sohada maxsus terminlar, abbreviaturalar, shartli belgilar va kodlar orqali buyruqning mazmuni tez va aniqlik bilan yetkaziladi (*RTB immediately to base! – Zudlik bilan bazaga*). Bu harbiy kommunikatsiyaning samaradorligini oshiradi va vaziyatga mos tezkor qaror qabul qilish imkonini beradi.

5. Jins va yosh omili. Harbiy diskursda buyruq maylining shakllanishi asosan iyerarxiya va lavozim omiliga bog'liq bo'lib, jinsiy tafovut muhim ahamiyat kasb etmaydi. O'zbek tilida umumharbiy nizomlar buyruqlarni gender-neytral tarzda belgilaydi, ya'ni ayol va erkak harbiylarga beriladigan buyruqlar bir xil shaklda ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida esa tarixan erkaklarga xos nutqiy strategiyalar ustunlik qilgan bo'lsa-da, zamonaviy armiya safida ayollar soni ortib borayotgani tufayli buyruq tobora neytrallasib bormoqda.

2-jadval

Harbiy buyruqlar berishning asosiy ijtimoiy sharoitlari

Ijtimoiy sharoit	Xususiyatlar
Iyerarxik tizim (harbiy ijtimoiy tuzilma)	Harbiy tizim qat'iy iyerarxiyaga asoslanadi: <i>komandir (boshliq) – bo'ysunuvchi (bajaruvchi)</i> . Buyruq faqat yuqoridan pastga qarab beriladi va ijtimoiy maqom asosida legitimlashtirilgan.
Bo'ysunuv va subordinatsiya madaniyati	Harbiy tizimda subordinatsiya ijtimoiy norma sifatida shakllangan. Buyruq bajarilishi shartsiz, unga bo'ysunmaslik jinoyat sifatida baholanadi.
Ijtimoiy rollar va mas'uliyat	Harbiy sharoitda rollar aniq taqsimlangan. Buyruq beruvchining roli: <i>rahbar, mas'uliyatli shaxs, boshqaruvchi</i> . Buyruq oluvchining roli: <i>ijrochi, bajaruvchi</i> .
Jangovar va tinchlik holatida	Jangovar holatda buyruqlar qisqa, keskin va tez bajariladi. Tinchlik holatida diplomatik ruhda, o'rgatish, tayyorlash, tarbiyaviy maqsadga yo'naltirilgan.
Jins va yosh faktorlari	Asosan erkaklar ustun bo'lgani uchun buyruq ohangi erkaklik fazilatlariga (<i>jasorat, qat'iyat, agressivlik</i>) mos tarzda shakllanadi.
Madaniy va milliy kontekst	Harbiy tizim madaniy qadriyatlarga asoslanadi: <i>vatanparvarlik, intizom, fidoyilik</i> .
Psixologik holat va ijtimoiy motivatsiya	Buyruqning ohangi va ifodalanishi vaziyatdagi ruhiy bosim, xavf darajasi, jamoa kayfiyati kabi omillarga bog'liq.

Harbiy buyruqlar faqatgina sintaktik birliklar emas, ijtimoiy rol, madaniyat, sadoqat, psixologik tayyorgarlik va kommunikativ strategiyalarni mujassamlashtirgan nutqiy akt hisoblanadi. Ularning berilishi va qabul qilinishi ko'plab ijtimoiy omillarga bog'liq bo'lib, bu ularni pragmatik va sotsiolingvistik jihatdan o'rganishni talab qiladi.

3-jadval

Harbiy buyruqlarning ijtimoiy maqom va lingvistik xususiyatlari

Ijtimoiy maqom	Iyerarxik munosabat (rol)	Grammatik xususiyati	Leksik xususiyati	Semantik xususiyati	Sotsiolingvistik ahamiyati
General	yuqori darajali buyruq beruvchi;	majhul shaklda	diplomatik, strategik	umumiy harakat	tajribali, erkak; kuchli maqom
Katta ofitser	operativ buyruq; topshiriq bajaruvchi	bevosita buyruqlar + modal	ko'rsatmaviy, tahliliy leksika	amaliy, nazoratga qaratilgan topshiriq	yuqori lavozim, erkak; qat'iylik va aniqlik

Kichik ofitser	jamoaviy buyruq, ijroni nazorat qiladi	oddiy imperativ	asosli amaliy, topshiriq	jangovar va tezkor ifodalar	yosh; neytral jins; qat'iy va operativ buyruq
Serjant	boshqaruvchi; intizomni ta'minlovchi	imperativ kamroq seziladi	qisqa, kuchli, aniq	intizom, tezlik, harakat	o'rta yosh; og'zaki buyruq; neytral jins
Oddiy askar	odatda buyruq oluvchi; ogohlantiradi	buyruq shakli yo'q, iltimos va ogohlantirish	so'z tanlovi oddiy, sezgi asosida	signal, ogohlantirish, xabar berish	neytral jins, yoshlar; reaksiya nutqi

Umuman olganda, buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik kategoriyalari harbiy diskursning ijtimoiy qatlamlangan tizimida, maqom-rol munosabatlari, rasmiylik darajasi, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar, kasbiy til normativlari va kommunikatsiya ishtirokchilarining ijtimoiy omillariga ko'ra shakllanadi.

4-jadval

Buyruq maylining sotsiolingvistik ko'rinishlari: chog'ishtirma-tahliliy jadval

Mezonlar (sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlar)	Ingliz tilidagi harbiy buyruqlarda	O'zbek tilidagi harbiy buyruqlarda
Ijtimoiy ustunlik	Buyruq qat'iy va bevosita buyuriladi, subordinatsiya (iyerarxiya) qat'iy saqlanadi	Iyerarxiya va martabaga asoslangan, lekin ijtimoiy hurmat va odob me'yorlari bilan uyg'unlashtiriladi
Rasmiylik va qat'iylik	Imperativ buyruqlar aniq va qisqa shaklda, ko'pincha buyruq fe'llari vositasida beriladi	Umumharbiy nizomlarga asoslangan, ba'zan yumshoqroq, lekin qat'iy shakl saqlanadi
Yumshatish strategiyalari	Kam, ko'pincha yuqori lavozimli shaxs yumshatish ishlatadi (<i>harbiy unvon + familiya</i>)	Muloqotda hurmat belgisi sifatida yumshoq shakllar mavjud (<i>hurmatli + harbiy unvon (+im)</i>)
Madaniy qadriyatlar	Soddalik, tezkorlik, harakatga da'vat, jangovar ruhni oshirishda metaforalar va qisqa ifodalar	Milliy an'ana, hurmat, jamiyatdagi odob-axloq me'yorlari inobatga olinadi, harbiy urf-odatlar aks etadi
Til va ifoda vositalari	Harbiy terminlar, qisqartmalar, shartli belgilar, professional jargon, rasmiy leksika ustuvor	Rasmiy uslub, harbiy terminologiya, qisqartmalar, ko'pincha aniqlik va mantiqiylikka e'tibor beriladi
Nutq vaziyati va kontekst	Vaziyatga qarab qat'iy buyruq yoki maslahat shakli tanlanadi; ekstremal holatlarda faqat buyruq	Sharoitga bog'liq: o'quv va saf mashg'ulotlarida yumshoqroq, favqulodda vaziyatlarda qat'iy buyruq
Jins va yosh faktorlari	Nutqiy shakl jins omiliga ko'ra biroz farqlanadi (<i>ayollarga murojaat qilishda – Ma'am, erkaklarga – Sir</i>)	Unvon va lavozimga bog'liq, jinsiy tafovut nutqda ifodalanmaydi. Bunda sotsiolingvistik neytrallik, intizom va iyerarxiyaga asoslanganligini ko'rsatadi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi harbiy buyruqlar sotsiolingvistik ko'rinishlari jihatidan umumiylik va farqlarga ega. Har ikki tilda ham buyruqlar iyerarxik tartib va intizomni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Ingliz tilida ular qisqa, qat'iy va neytral shaklda ifodalanadi, subordinatsiya va tezkorlik ustuvorlik qiladi. O'zbek tilida esa buyruqlar umumharbiy nizomlarga asoslangan holda hurmat, odob-axloq va milliy an'analarga mos tarzda shakllanadi. Sotsiolingvistik jihatdan ingliz tilida yumshatish strategiyalari kam qo'llanilib, jins omili nutqiy markerlar orqali (*Sir / Ma'am*) ifodalanadi, o'zbek tilida

murojaatda **hurmatli+unvon** formulasi, genderdan mustaqil, unvon va lavozimga asoslangan holda qo‘llaniladi.

5-jadval

Rasmiy buyruq shakllarining morfologik va sintaktik vositalar tahlili

Mezonlar	Ingliz tilidagi buyruqlar	O‘zbek tilidagi buyruqlar
Grammatik vosita	Sintaktik qurilma: modal fe’l + passiv shakl (<i>shall be approved, must be done, is to be carried out</i>)	Morfologik qo‘shimcha: “-sin” (<i>tasdiqlansin, bajarilsin, ruxsat etilsin, zimmasiga yuklatilsin</i>)
Funksional vazifa	Buyruqning rasmiy va majburiyligini ko‘rsatish, xalqaro protokolga moslashtirish	Buyruqning huquqiy hujjat kuchini oshirish, normativ tus berish
Nutq uslubi	Rasmiy-huquqiy uslub; asosan hujjatlar va protokollarda qo‘llaniladi	Normativ-huquqiy va rasmiy uslub; asosan farmon, nizom, qarorlarda qo‘llaniladi
Sotsiolingvistik ahamiyati	Xalqaro huquqiy va harbiy standartlarga asoslangan; buyruqning obyektiv va shaxsdan mustaqil majburiyligini ko‘rsatadi	Milliy til an‘analariga asoslangan; buyruqning institutsional maqomini ta’kidlaydi

O‘zbek tilida buyruq mayli nafaqat sodda infinitiv fe’l shakli, balki **“-sin”** qo‘shimchasi orqali hosil qilingan shakllar yordamida ham ifodalanadi. Ushbu shakl asosan rasmiy va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda qo‘llaniladi. Mazkur birliklarning grammatik xususiyati shundaki, ular bir vaqtning o‘zida ham imperativlik, ham passivlik ma’nosini bildiradi.

Ingliz tilida esa bunday vazifani asosan modal fe’llar (*shall, must, to be to*) va passiv konstruksiyalar bajaradi (*The order shall be executed immediately; The document must be approved; The plan is to be carried out*). Bu shakllar ham buyruqning majburiyligini va rasmiy tusini ifodalaydi, biroq o‘zbek tilidagidek morfologik qo‘shimcha orqali emas, balki sintaktik qurilma orqali amalga oshiriladi. Sotsiolingvistik nuqtai nazardan, o‘zbek tilida **“-sin”** qo‘shimchasi milliy til tizimida qadimdan mavjud bo‘lib, farmon, buyruq va iltimos shakllarida faol qo‘llanilib kelingan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, o‘zbek tilidagi **“-sin”** qo‘shimchasi va ingliz tilidagi passiv + modal konstruksiyalar harbiy buyruqlarni hujjatlashtirishda bir xil kommunikativ vazifani bajaradi. Biroq birinchisi morfologik vosita, ikkinchisi esa sintaktik vosita orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu farq ikki tilning grammatik tuzilishi bilan bir qatorda, harbiy diskursda milliy-madaniy qadriyatlarining ham aks etishini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida quyidagi ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Harbiy diskursda buyruq maylining kontekstual-funksional xususiyatlarini chuqur hisobga olish lozim. Chunki buyruq mayli va buyruq gaplar harbiy diskursda har doim ham standart grammatik vositalar orqali ifodalanmaydi. Shu sababli, harbiy nutqdagi kommunikativ vazifa, vaziyat va nutq ishtirokchilari maqomiga qarab tarjimada ekvivalent tanlash maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

2. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi harbiy buyruqlarda mavjud sotsiolingvistik farqlar, ya’ni ijtimoiy rol, subordinatsiya (iyerarxik munosabatlar), milliy mentalitet va kommunikativ maqom kabi omillarni e’tiborga olgan holda kontekstual tarjima modeli ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Bunday model harbiy buyruqlarning aniq, qisqa, qat’iy va maqsadga yo’naltirilgan tarzda tarjima qilinishini ta’minlaydi.

3. Harbiy frazeologik birliklar, ayniqsa, ingliz harbiy diskursida qo‘llaniluvchi metaforik va emotsional ohangdorlikka ega bo‘lgan ifodalarning funksional tarjimasi

bo'yicha chog'ishtirma tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilib, shu asosda amaliy lug'at tayyorlanishi mazkur sohada dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu lug'at harbiy tarjimonlar, lingvistlar, harbiy sohaga oid mutaxassislar uchun muhim qo'llanma vazifasini bajaradi.

4. Harbiy diskursdagi leksik birliklar va buyruq gaplarning sotsiolingvistik guruhlarga ajratilishi zarur. Xususan, qisqartmalar, shartli belgilar va terminlarning aniq tasnifiy qo'llanmasi ishlab chiqilishi, bu esa harbiy leksikaning tizimlashtirilishiga xizmat qilishi lozim.

5. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari harbiy va harbiylashtirilgan ta'lim muassasalarida jismoniy, jangovar, saf tayyorgarligi, taktik va simulyatsion o'quv mashg'ulotlari jarayonida harbiy lingvistika yondashuvlari asosida buyruq va komanda berishning sotsiolingvistik jihatidan xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda maxsus o'quv materiallarini tayyorlash, shuningdek, ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga harbiy diskursni tarjima qilishda real vaziyatlarga moslashtirilgan mashq materiallari ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

6. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi harbiy diskursda qo'llaniladigan qisqartmalar, shartli belgilar va maxsus terminlarni qamrab oluvchi yagona elektron platforma va amaliy lug'at yaratish zarur. Bunday resurs harbiy tarjimonlar, ilmiy tadqiqotchilar va harbiylar uchun muhim manba hisoblanadi.

Ushbu tavsiyalar tadqiqot natijalariga to'liq tayangan holda ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, harbiy diskursning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarini chuqur o'rganish, tarjima jarayonini takomillashtirish hamda harbiy sohaga oid til o'rgatish samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

XULOSA

Tadqiqotda harbiy diskursning sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari, buyruq gaplarning strukturaviy, semantik va kommunikativ vazifalari, shuningdek, ularning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlari chuqur tahlil qilindi hamda quyidagi ilmiy natijalarga erishildi:

1. Diskursning sotsiolingvistik mohiyati va harbiy diskursning institutsional xususiyatlari chuqur ochib berildi. Tadqiqotda diskurs ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitning tarkibiy qismi sifatida izohlanib, harbiy diskursda yuqori iyerarxiya, tartib-intizom, tezkorlik, xavfsizlik va strategik boshqaruv kabi belgilarning lingvistik va kommunikativ jihatlarini tizimli tahlil qilindi. Ayniqsa, harbiy diskursning zamonaviy multimodal shakllanishi – yozma, og'zaki va vizual belgilar uyg'unligi orqali xalqaro harbiy hamkorlik va milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashdagi o'rni yoritildi.

2. Harbiy diskursning pragmatik xususiyatlari uni boshqa institutsional diskurs turlaridan ajratib turadi. Bu diskursda yuqori darajadagi iyerarxiya, tartib-intizom, buyruq-javob (tezkor harakat) munosabatlari, shuningdek, qisqa, aniqlik va lo'ndalik mezonlariga asoslangan sintaktik tuzilmalar ustuvorlik qiladi. Harbiy nutq real vaqtda, cheklangan sharoitda, ko'pincha yuqori xavf ostida amalga oshirilganligi sababli, bunda har bir til birliklarining semantik va pragmatik yuklamasi alohida e'tibor talab qiladi.

3. Buyruq maylining grammatik, semantik, pragmatik va sotsiolingvistik mexanizmlari aniqlab berildi. Harbiy diskursda buyruq mayli faqat sintaktik konstruksiya sifatida emas, balki yuqori darajadagi psixologik ta'sirchanlik, ijtimoiy maqomni ifodalash, operatsion tezkorlik va kommunikativ boshqaruv vositasi sifatida

talqin qilindi. Buyruq maylining turli semantik ko'rinishlari harbiy diskursda moslashuvchanlik, kontekstga bog'liqlik va ijtimoiy-psixologik uyg'unlikni shakllantiruvchi omillar sifatida ochib berildi.

4. Buyruq gaplarning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida strukturaviy va sotsiolingvistik o'ziga xosliklari aniqlashtirildi. Ingliz tilidagi harbiy buyruqlarda qat'iylik bilan birga diplomatik yumshoqlik, standartlashtirilgan shakllar va xalqaro kodlash unsurlarining ustuvorligi kuzatilgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida aniq, qisqa va iyerarxik qat'iylik asosidagi buyruqlar madaniy mentalitet, hurmat va psixologik muhitni hisobga olgan holda shakllanishi qayd etildi.

5. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari harbiy diskursida buyruq ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlari tizimli ochib berildi. Chog'ishtirilgan tillarda imperativlik, qisqalik, aniqlik, tezkorlik, iyerarxik boshqaruv va soddalik kabi izomorfik jihatlar, milliy-madaniy tafakkur, frazeologizmlar, slenglar, yumshatilgan shakllar va metaforik ifodalar orqali namoyon bo'lishi kabi allomorfik xususiyatlar ko'rsatib berildi.

6. Buyruq semasining harbiy diskursdagi kommunikativ va strategik funksiyalari chuqur tahlil qilindi. Buyruq mayli nafaqat amaliy boshqaruv vositasi, balki intizom, shijoat, motivatsiya va ijtimoiy birdamlikni mustahkamlovchi kommunikativ mexanizm sifatida talqin qilindi. Ayniqsa, harbiy sharoitda buyruq gaplarning sintaktik ixchamligi, semantik aniq formulalanishi va yuqori pragmatik yuklamasi harbiy muvaffaqiyat uchun hal qiluvchi omil ekanligi ilmiy asosda yoritildi.

7. Tadqiqotda harbiy frazeologizmlar tezkorlik, qat'iyat, jangovar ruh, shijoat va intizomni mustahkamlovchi, nutqqa obrazlilik va emotsional ifoda bag'ishlovchi vositalar sifatida xizmat qilishi hamda frazeologizmlarning metaforik xarakteri, tarixiy-madaniy ildizlari va milliy tafakkur bilan bog'liqligi oydinlashdi. Globallashtiruv ta'sirida ingliz tilidagi harbiy lisoniy birliklarning o'zbek tili harbiy leksikoniga kirib borishi namoyon bo'ldi.

8. Harbiy buyruqlar tarjimasi masalasida lingvistik, pragmatik va sotsiolingvistik aniqlik mezonlari ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqotda harbiy sohadagi tarjima jarayonlarida leksik ekvivalentlik bilan birga, nutq vaziyati, ijtimoiy rol, psixologik ta'sir va madaniy moslikni hisobga olish zarurligi asoslab berildi. Ayniqsa, ko'p tilli harbiy operatsiyalar va xalqaro hamkorlik sharoitida tarjima aniqligi harbiy aloqaning samaradorligini belgilovchi asosiy omil ekani ko'rsatildi.

9. Buyruq ijtimoiy maqom, boshqaruv munosabatlari, psixologik motivatsiya, milliy tafakkur va madaniyat bilan uzviy bog'langanligi tadqiqotda aniq ko'rsatilib, harbiy diskurs orqali buyruq maylining nafaqat til birliklari, balki ijtimoiy-madaniy hodisa sifatidagi mohiyati chuqur yoritib berildi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01
ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
AT UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY**

UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

ABDUSALOMOV FIRUZ ABDUKHOLIKOVICH

**SOCIOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE IMPERATIVE MOOD IN
MILITARY DISCOURSE IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Study of Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and
Translation Studies**

**ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION
of doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences**

Tashkent – 2025

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the PhD dissertation)

The relevance and necessity of the topic. The peculiarities of the communicative interaction of representatives of various fields are widely studied in world linguistics. In the 20-21st centuries, research on military linguistics has increased in number, and there is a need to determine the role of military speech genres, in particular, the imperative mood in the language system, the means of its expression, stylistic features, and sociolinguistic factors in genetically unrelated languages.

Today, the military sphere is becoming international, and in many cases, Uzbek military personnel are required to work with documents and commands written in English. Therefore, the study of the structure, semantic use and stylistic features of military orders in English and Uzbek is considered important not only from the linguistic, but also from the practical (communicative) point of view. In addition, one of the relevant directions in modern linguistics is the study of the specific features of speech in the particular field on the basis of sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics and functional stylistics. The command, as an integral part of military speech, performs powerful communicative function aimed at implementing the action. This requires its in-depth study from a linguistic point of view.

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's progressive development, linguists have been entrusted with a number of important tasks, including the systematic study of military commands and the compilation of a specialized lexicon of military directives. In today's context, with the changes in global politics and the increasing frequency of military conflicts, understanding, studying, and accurately translating military discourse has become even more pressing. Therefore, based on the need to ***“continuously improve the system of training highly qualified military personnel and widely implement modern methods of military training into the educational process”***

¹ it is essential to teach cadets and trainees the sociolinguistic aspects of commands used in military discourse in both English and Uzbek, as required by contemporary standards. Thus, there is a necessity to apply the formation and regulation of military discourse in both English and Uzbek, describe the command modality from structural, semantic, and stylistic perspectives, and study the sociolinguistic aspects of military commands used in both languages.

This research is based on several strategic documents issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the PR-5847 “On the concept for the development of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” dated on October 8, 2019, the PR-60 “On the strategy for the development of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated on January 28, 2022, the PR-16 “On the measures for improving state governance in the Armed Forces and defense industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated on January 31, 2023 and the PR-158 “On the Uzbekistan – 2030 strategy” dated on September 11, 2023. Furthermore, PD-3775 “On additional measures for improving the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensuring their active participation in the ongoing comprehensive reforms in the country” dated on June 5, 2018, the PD-5117 “On measures to bring the popularization

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi “O'zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to'g'risida”gi PF-158-sonli Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan strategiyaning 97-maqsadi.

of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level” dated on May 19, 2021 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This research also contributes to the implementation of tasks outlined in the expanded meeting of the Security Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 12, 2024, which focused on *“strengthening the country’s defense capabilities, enhancing military readiness, advancing military science, and the widespread implementation of modern military and scientific developments in information exchange and decision-making processes”*. This research serves to implement the tasks set forth other relevant normative-legal documents in this sphere.

Compliance of the research with the main priority areas of the development of science and technology in the republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. “Formation of the system of social, legal, and economic innovative ideas for informed society and democratic state and ways to implement them”.

Degree of study of the research. In recent years, there has been increasing attention in world linguistics to the study of speech genres used in professional communication, the characteristics of military terminology, and the research on specialized terminology.

In Uzbek linguistics, research on discourse has been studied to a certain extent in the scientific works of linguists such as A.A.Sodikov, A.A.Abdualazizov, D.U.Ashurova, R.Kh.Shirinova, U.K.Yusupov, J.A.Yokubov, I.M.Tuxtasinov, M.V.Ergasheva, Sh.S.Safarov, D.Khudoyberganova and others². These studies primarily focus on issues related to discourse and text, the anthropocentric study of text, the analysis of discourse from cognitive and pragmatic perspectives, as well as problems related to political discourse. Specifically, the functional-semantic study of conjunction verbs used in political discourse, the image of the speaker in political discourse in Uzbek and English, the speaker’s ability or the addressee factor, informational content, and the goal-oriented nature of speech have been thoroughly analyzed in terms of their semantic-pragmatic characteristics. The issue of military discourse has been studied in the scientific research of Russian linguists such as L.A.Shashok, Yu.Yu.Dubrova, V.I.Karasik, A.V.Olyanich, A.V.Ulanov and others³.

The research has also been conducted on military terminology, addressing issues related to the phonetic, lexical-semantic, structural-functional, historical-etymological

² Sodiqov A., Abdualazizov A., Irisqulov M. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. Darslik. – T.: Sharq, 2010. – B. 62; Ashurova D.U. Когнитивная лингвистика: теоретические и методологические проблемы. // Xorijiy filologiya: til, adabiyot, ta’lim. – Samarqand: 2012. – B. 7-11; Tuxtasinov I. Badiiy matnda qo’shma so’zlarning lingvokulturologik va gender xususiyatlari (ingliz va o’zbek tillari materiallari asosida). Filol.fan. nomz...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2011; Xudoyberganova D. Matnning antropotsentrik tadqiqi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – B. 136; Safarov Sh. Kognitiv tilshunoslik. – Jizzax: Sangzor, 2006. – B. 31; Shukurov U.I. Siyosiy diskurs: nazariy asoslari va kommunikativ strategiyasi. Filol.fan. d-ri...diss.avtoref. – Andijon, 2023; Ergashev M.R. Siyosiy diskursda qo’llanuvchi bog’lovchi fe’llarning funksional-semantik tadqiqi. Filol fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Qo’qon, 2020. – B. 54.

³ Шашок Л.А. Характерные особенности военного дискурса (на материале работ отечественных лингвистов). Дисс.канд.филол.наук. – М.: 2018. – С. 129; Дуброва Ю.Ю. Структурно-содержательная специфика многокомпонентных терминов в военном дискурсе. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – М.: 2015; Карасик В.И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2002. – С. 216; Олянич А.В. Презентационные стратегии в военнополитическом дискурсе. Вестн. – ВолГУ. Сер.2. 2003-2004. Вып. 3. – С. 256; Уланов А.В. Русский военный дискурс XIX–XX века: структура, специфика, эволюция. Дисс.канд.филол.наук. – Омск, 2014. – С. 494.

and comparative-statistical aspects. These topics have been studied by scholars such as Kh.A.Dadaboyev, A.Matgoziyev, B.Akhmedov, Z.Choriyev, G.Abdurakhmonov and Kh.Yodgorov⁴. Additionally, studies on the lexical-semantic features of military terminology have been carried out by G.A.Buchina⁵, while the linguocultural characteristics of military terms have been explored by T.V.Demidovich, E.A.Stepanov and A.M.Kurganov. Russian linguists N.A.Gulyayeva⁶, I.F.Golovanova, I.S.Lobashevskaya, I.B.Balkanov, S.A.Muranova, T.S.Yusupova, I.V.Utkina, V.N.Doljenkov have conducted research on military commands from a communicative-pragmatic, functional-stylistic and semantic aspects.

In Uzbek linguistics, the expression of the imperative mood, particularly in the context of orders like military orders, has not been extensively studied. Research on imperative mood, conditional constructions, and the relationships of unimpededness has been conducted by A.M.Rasulova, Sh.R.Karimjonova, I.U.Minnikulov, while J.A.Yokubov, M.M.Jurayeva, S.Mukhammedova and S.Boymirzayeva⁷ have explored

⁴ Дадабаев Х., Насыров И., Хусанов Н. Проблемы лексики староузбекского языка. – Т.: Фан, 1990. – С. 83; Матгозиёв А. Ҳарбий терминлар тарихига доир. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1974. 1-сон. – Б. 47-50; Чориев З. Тарих атамаларининг изоҳли луғати. – Т.: Академия, 2002. – Б. 316; Абдурахмонов Ф. Терминология муаммолари. // Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараққиёт перспективалари: Биринчи Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Т.: Фан. 1986. – Б. 97; Ёдгоров Х. Ўзбек тили ҳарбий терминологиясининг синхроник тадқиқи. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1996. – Б. 187.

⁵ Бучина Г.А. Роль метафоры в структурировании и функционировании лексики ограниченного употребления (на материале военной лексики в русском и английском языках). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Саратов, 2003. – С. 17; Демидович Т.В. Семантико-стилистический и лингвокультурологический аспекты изучения военной лексики (на материале художественной литературы о Великой Отечественной войне). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Волгоград, 2015. – С. 85-92; Степанов Е.А. Языковая картина мира военной сферы (лингвокультурологический и терминологический аспекты). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – М.: 2012. – С. 12; Kurganov A.M. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida harbiy terminlar qo'llanilishining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari. Filol fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2021.

⁶ Гуляева Н.А. Устные военные команды на занятиях по иностранному языку для повышения качества обучения будущих офицеров командного профиля (на материале немецкого языка). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Новосибирск, 2016. – С. 54; Голованова И.Ф. Формирование профессиональной компетентности курсантов военного вуза на основе учебного проектирования в процессе обучения иностранному языку. Автореф.дисс. канд. педаг.наук. – Ульяновск, 2008. – С. 195; Лобашевская И.С. Средства выражения коммуникативно-прагматического значения в официально-деловой речи. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Петропавловск-Камчатский, 2006. – С. 170; Балканов И.В. Теория и практика военной лексикографии первой половины XX века (на материале англо-русских военных словарей). // Политическая лингвистика. № 4. – Москва, 2015. – С. 124; Муранова С.А. Жанр воинского устава в коммуникативно-прагматическом аспекте. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Тверь, 2008. – С. 140; Юсупова Т.С. Функционально-стилистические и прагматические характеристики англоязычного военного дискурса. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Самара, 2010. – С. 116; Уткина И.В. Оптимизация форм речевого общения военнослужащих в учебно-профессиональной сфере. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Тверь, 2006. – С. 125; Долженков В.Н. Семантико-прагматические характеристики словесной оценки речевого поведения партнера в диалоге (на материале английского и русского языков). Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2011. – С. 147.

⁷ Rasulova A.M. Shart va to'siqsizlik munosabatlarining fe'l so'z turkumi yordamida ifodalanishi. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2021; Karimjonova Sh.R. O'zbek va ingliz tilidagi sifatdoshlarning strukturaviy-funksional xususiyatlari. – Farg'ona, 2020. – Б. 64; Minnikulov I.U. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida shart konstruksiyalar komissiv nutq aktlari sifatida. // Fledu.uz ilmiy-elektron jurnali. – Toshkent, 2022; Ёкубов Ж.А. Модаллик категориясининг мантик ва тилда ифодаланиш хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 315. Jo'rayeva M.M. Fransuz va o'zbek ertaklarida modallik kategoriyasining lingvokognitiv, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2017; Мухамедова С. Когнитив лингвистика: вужудга келиши, асосий тушунчалари ва йўналишлари. // Систем-структур тилшунослик муаммолари. – Самарқанд, 2010. – Б. 189; Боймирзаева С.Ў. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 48.

the linguistic-cognitive aspects of modality. The category of encouragement in the imperative mood has been studied by A.A.Muminova⁸.

In addition, V.E.Iosifova, E.I.Belyayeva and F.F.Fortunatov⁹ have researched the expression of the imperative mood, the pragmatic aspects of modality relations and foreign scholars such as Ken Cabe, Richard L.Wampler, J.D.Fletcher, Marek Wrzosek, Derrick Hannan¹⁰ have conducted studies on military drills. In this dissertation, the socio-linguistic features of the imperative mood in military discourse are analyzed based on materials from Uzbek and English languages.

The relationship of the research to the research work of the higher education and research institution where the dissertation was completed. This research is conducted based on the research plan on “Topical issues of linguistics” at the Department of General linguistics of the Uzbekistan state university of world languages.

The aim of the research is to reveal the sociolinguistic characteristics of the imperative mood in military discourse in English and Uzbek languages.

Research objectives are:

to study the theoretical foundations, stages of formation and communicative characteristics of military discourse in modern linguistics;

to determine the grammatical, pragmatic and sociolinguistic features of imperative mood and imperative sentences within the framework of military discourse in English and Uzbek languages;

to conduct comparative analysis of the functional-semantic features of units expressing military commands in English and Uzbek languages;

to divide linguistic units related to commands used in military discourse into lexical-semantic groups and study their sociolinguistic features;

to develop scientific and practical recommendations for their translation and practical application based on the systematization of methods of expressing military commands in English and Uzbek languages.

The object of the research is linguistic units related to military commands used in English and Uzbek languages.

The subject of the research is the sociolinguistic features of commands used in military discourse.

Research methods. Component, classification, comparison, functional and contextual analysis, as well as code-switching, stylistic variation and text-context analysis are used in order to determine the research topic.

⁸ Muminova A.A. Reklama matnida undash kategoriyasining verballashuvi (fransuz, o'zbek va rus tillari misolida). Filol.fan. d-ri...dissertation. – Toshkent, 2021. – B. 19.

⁹ Иосифова В.Е. Русский императив в грамматической системе и в разговорной речи. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 2011. – С. 8; Беляева Е.И. Модальность и прагматические аспекты директивных речевых актов в английском языке. Автореф.дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Москва, 1998. – С. 20; Фортунатов Ф.Ф. Сравнительное языковедение. – М.: Крассанд, 2010. – С. 184.

¹⁰ Ken Cabe., Buddy Seay. Basic Army Drill. A reference for soldiers of the South Carolina state guard. – South Carolina, 2009. – P. 544; Richard L.Wampler., James Centric. The military decision-making process (a prototype training product). – USA, 1998. – P. 197; Fletcher J.D. Advanced technologies applied to training design: What have we learned about computer based instruction in military training? – USA, 1995. – P. 154; Marek Wrzosek. Challenges of contemporary command and future military operations. // Scientific Journal of the Military University of Land Forces. Vol. 54 / 1(203). – Poland, 2022. – P. 35-51; Derrick Hannan. The boys' brigade drill book (notes for boys). – Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 2019. – P. 83.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the boundary between discourse and text in the process of military communication, the socio-cultural context, the use of terms and lexemes in accordance with the General Military Regulations, issues related to the formulation of military commands, and the harmonization of cross-linguistic differences, as well as hierarchical relations among participants, have been scientifically substantiated on the basis of componential and descriptive methods, demonstrating that they constitute a sociolinguistically adaptive communicative phenomenon;

the use of the imperative mood in English and Uzbek, its sociolinguistic features, the characteristics of military and scientific-technical terminology, such as consistency, precision, logicity, imperativity, monosemy, strictness, and stylistic neutrality, the extensive use of abbreviations and symbolic notation systems, their role in military discourse, as well as indicators such as the formal and constrained nature of speech, have been confirmed on the basis of contextual and code-switching methods;

intralinguistic factors (metaphorical meaning, metonymy, the enhancement of combat spirit, discipline, and effectiveness through emotional tone, and rapid cognitive processing) and extralinguistic factors (context, linguistic conventions, cognitive capacities, the cultural-historical roots of the language, socio-cultural influences, and the motivating function of language) have been proved in English and Uzbek military discourse based on stylistic variation, to exert a direct influence on the expression of commands;

the semantic types of the imperative mood in the compared languages, such as pure command, command-request, command-call, as well as the mechanisms for their effective use in military communication, based on the speech act of illocutionary force and perlocutionary effect, is substantiated through methods reflecting pragmatic functions in speech.

The practical significance of the research is as follows:

the similarities and differences in both languages were highlighted through the comparative analysis of commands in military discourse of Uzbek and English languages;

the issues of coordinating inter-linguistic differences and problems related to military command that may arise when military personnel use terms and lexemes in accordance with the General Military Regulations were outlined, and the necessary recommendations and conclusions are developed;

in the course of this research, the sociolinguistic features of the imperative mood in the military discourse of English and Uzbek were systematically identified, and on this basis, a trilingual (English–Uzbek–Russian)¹¹ dictionary of military commands was compiled.

Reliability of research results. It is explained by the fact that the scientific approaches, methodological methods, theoretical information used in the work were obtained from reliable sources, practical examples were based on language materials, modern research methods were used in the work, collections of materials of scientific-

¹¹ Abdusalomov F.A. “English–Uzbek–Russian” military and drill commands dictionary. Academy of the MIA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent, 2024. – 100 p.

methodological, scientific-practical conferences of the republican and international level, articles, conclusions, proposals and recommendations published in journals on the list of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign scientific journals were implemented in practice, and the results obtained were confirmed by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research lies in the fact that the study of the sociolinguistic features of the imperative mood in military discourse in English and Uzbek, together with the comparative analysis of military discourse in these languages and the observations on the sociolinguistic aspects of military commands, provides an important basis for further investigation of the sociolinguistic features of other sectoral discourses in English and Uzbek.

The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of applying its results and conclusions in the educational process of higher educational institutions, particularly in the development and delivery of lectures, seminars, and special courses in general, English, Uzbek, and comparative linguistics, as well as in lexicology, stylistics, cognitive linguistics, the preparation of dissertations, monographs, textbooks, manuals, and the compilation of specialized dictionaries.

Implementation of the results of research. Based on the results obtained in the study of the sociolinguistic features of the imperative mood in the military discourse of English and Uzbek languages:

the proposals and considerations concerning the boundary between discourse and text in the process of military communication, the socio-cultural context, the use of terms and lexemes in accordance with the General Military Regulations, issues related to the formulation of military commands, the harmonization of cross-linguistic differences, and hierarchical relations among participants as a sociolinguistically adaptive communicative phenomenon, were used in the development of the normative legal act, Chapter 3, paragraphs 6 and 16 of Appendix 1, as well as Chapter 5, paragraph 33 of the Order No.555 of the Minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the organization of service, combat, physical and moral-psychological training of officers of internal affairs bodies, further improvement of the qualification category and rating assessment system” dated on October 5, 2024 (Act No.33/1581 of the Physical and Combat Training Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs dated on March 30, 2025). As a result, it has been determined that the main directions of military and combat training should include general military regulations, drill training, and special tactical training, and that the translations of lexical units related to military commands are being effectively applied in the professional activities of personnel operating within the system;

the scientific conclusions regarding the use of the imperative mood in English and Uzbek, its sociolinguistic features, the characteristics of military and scientific-technical terminology, such as consistency, precision, logicity, imperativity, monosemy, strictness, and stylistic neutrality, the extensive use of abbreviations and symbolic notation systems, their role in military discourse, and indicators such as the formal and constrained nature of speech, which depend on cognitive processes, were used in the development of the textbook “Police and the General Public” published by

the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Act No.38/42-21/2 of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on March 22, 2025). As a result, conditions have been created for ensuring accuracy, logical consistency, simplicity, and strictness in expressing commands and orders during military communication, as well as for developing the skills of rapid thinking and command delivery in complex situations, and for the systematic organization of military speech and practical communication processes.

the scientific-practical conclusions regarding the intralinguistic (metaphorical meaning, metonymy, and the enhancement of combat spirit, discipline, and effectiveness through emotional tone, as well as rapid cognitive processing) and extralinguistic factors (context, linguistic conventions, cognitive capacities, the cultural-historical roots of the language, socio-cultural influences, and the motivating function of language) that directly influence the expression of commands in English and Uzbek military discourse, were used in the development of the textbook “English” for full-time cadets of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Act No.38/42-21 of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on March 22, 2025). As a result, these findings contributed to the presentation of lexical topics such as “Police and the General Public” (Unit 19), “The Primary Missions of Uniform Police” (Unit 23), and others, facilitating the rapid and effective acquisition of general military regulations and the translation equivalents of military commands;

the scientific conclusions concerning semantic types of the imperative mood in the compared languages, as well as the mechanisms for their effective use in military communication, which have been comparatively analyzed based on the illocutionary force and perlocutionary effect of speech acts, and the specific differences in the branching of semantic forms substantiated through methods reflecting pragmatic functions in discourse, were implemented in the practical activities of the University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Act No.3/22-1761, dated on July 5, 2025). As a result, opportunities were created for improving the drill practice of military personnel, developing rapid thinking and a culture of command in real service conditions, and for simplifying and standardizing the process of military communication.

Approbation of the research results. The results of this research were presented and discussed at 9 scientific-practical conferences, including 5 international and 4 republican conferences.

Publication of the results of research. A total of 19 scientific papers have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 10 articles have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 6 articles in national scientific journals and 4 articles in international journals.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of the introduction, three chapters, conclusion and the list of references. The total volume of the dissertation is 144 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the topic, outlines the aim, objectives and methods of the dissertation, identifies its object and subject, indicates its compliance with the priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic, reveals the scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, introduces the results of the research into practice, approbates them, provides information on published works, justifies the scientific novelty of the work, the reliability of the results obtained and the scientific-practical significance, provides information on the structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Clarification of the scientific and theoretical foundations of military discourse in linguistics”** covers the study of discourse in world linguistics, the linguistic classification of the concepts of discourse and text, the definitions of discourse and text given by world linguists, the characteristics of military discourse in modern linguistics, and trends in its study.

In scientific literature, the concept of “discourse” has a very broad semantic meaning, and its scope includes “*coherent text*”, “*dialogue*”, “*verbal communication*”, “*exchange of ideas*”, “*conversation genre*”, etc. In discourse approaches, functional and formal directions are distinguished¹². In the three-dimensional model proposed by Deborah Shiffrin, discourse is interpreted as “a unit above speech” (*formal approach*), “the use of language in any form” (*functional approach*) and “discourse combinations as expressions of thought” (*interactive approach*). These approaches are also supported by T.van Dijk, who argues for the need to interpret discourse as a communicative, cognitive, and social act¹³. According to his concept, discourse is a social speech act formed in extralinguistic contexts, which embodies the linguistic and social determinants of interaction between speech subjects¹⁴. In this case, discourse is a coherent text, which is formed not only by the language system, but also by the communicative purpose, speech strategy and socio-cultural contexts.

Discourse is divided into the following types according to its content and form: 1) according to the form of communication: *a) oral; b) written*; 2) according to the number of participants and the method of information transmission: *a) individual; b) public*; 3) according to the situation and purpose of communication: *a) academic; b) political; c) scientific; d) religious*; 4) newly emerging forms: *a) interdiscourse; b) subdiscourse*.

The study of the concept of text represents a comprehensive and multifaceted process in linguistics, which gained particular prominence in Russian linguistics in the mid-20th century. The publication of A.I.Belich’s article in 1947 is often regarded as a milestone in the emergence of the scientific understanding of text¹⁵. At the same time,

¹² Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 41-46.

¹³ Abduraxmonova N. Tilshunoslikda diskurs va matn tushunchalarining chegaralari va bir-biri bilan munosabatlari. // Yevrosiyo ijtimoiy fanlar, falsafa va madaniyat jurnali. 2-jild, 6-son. 2022. – B. 39.

¹⁴ Dijk van T.A. The Study of Discourse. Discourse as Structure and Process. Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction. – London: SAGE Publications, 1997. – P. 93.

¹⁵ Белич А.И. К вопросу о распределении грамматического материала по главным грамматическим дисциплинам // Вестник МГУ, 1947. – С. 22.

the achievements of world linguistics - especially the Czech, German, English, and French schools - played a crucial role in shaping and advancing text theory. Significant contributions were also made by Russian scholars such as V.V.Odintsov, I.R.Galperin, O.I.Maskalskaya, and Yu.M.Lotman¹⁶, as well as Uzbek linguists including G.Abdurakhmonov, A.Gulomov, Kh.Doniyorov, and others, whose works enriched the study of text and its theoretical foundations.

As a result of the research, we found it necessary to distinguish the concepts of text and discourse through the following characteristics: *a) coherence (connection)* – the parts of the text should be interconnected and integral. This helps to correctly organize the content and syntax of the text; *b) retrospectiveness* – the information in the text is interconnected, ensuring consistency; *c) integration* – the structure of the text forms all its parts as a single structure.

The second chapter of the study is entitled **“Imperative sentences and imperative mood: historical-grammatical development and expression in discourse”**. This chapter is devoted to the history of the study of imperative sentences, the features of the use of the imperative mood as a grammatical category, and the analysis of the expression of the imperative in military discourse.

Imperative sentences are sentences used in the language system to order, urge, or persuade the listener to do something¹⁷. The main purpose of imperative sentences is to directly influence the listener's action, that is, the speaker expresses his will, and this will is the impetus for action. The types, semantic forms, and grammatical features of imperative sentences have been studied separately by linguists. Imperative sentences, according to their communicative function, help to express various situations such as performing an action, giving advice, requesting, suggesting, etc. These sentences can be expressed not only in the second person, but also in the first and third person forms. Such sentences change according to the formal paradigms of the verbs, and the difference in their tone and purpose can be clearly distinguished.

The semantic analysis of imperative sentences includes meanings such as order, request, advice, warning. Their division into the following types was proved by examples: *a) pure imperative – the speaker requires to perform specific action; b) imperative-request – encourages the listener to perform an action more quickly; c) imperative-please – in the form of a request and serves to convey the order in a friendly or polite manner; d) imperative-advice – used to give advice; d) imperative-wish – these sentences express a wish and are said in the form of a wish; e) imperative-urge – this form of order is said more with urge, emphasis.*

A.A.Abduazizov states that grammatical category is the combined concept of grammatical meaning and grammatical form, and it can be expressed in different forms in different languages¹⁸. In linguistics, the concept of category is considered a general concept that expresses the properties of things. The grammatical system of each language embodies certain categories (*numeral, prepositions, gender, active and passive voice*). In Turkic languages, especially Uzbek, grammatical categories of nouns

¹⁶ Ёўлдошев М. Бадиий матннинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи. Филол.фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Т., 2009. – Б. 41.

¹⁷ Saparniyazova M. O'zbek xalq topishmoqlarining sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari. Filol.fan.b.fals.dok. ...diss.avtoref. – Toshkent, 2005.

¹⁸ Abduazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – T.: Sharq, 2010. – B. 99.

include numeral, accusative suffixes and possession. However, gender and active-passive voice categories do not exist in Turkic languages, which is different from grammatical categories in other languages.

Linguists such as A.N.Kononov, N.A.Baskakov¹⁹, A.Shcherbak and V.V.Reshetov did not reject the category of tense in moods other than the imperative in Turkic languages; rather, they confirmed the existence of their independent tense forms. This indicates that the imperative mood shares certain similarities in English and Uzbek. In both languages, the imperative mood is predominantly employed to convey meanings such as order, request and instruction.

In English and Uzbek military discourse, imperative mood expressions can be classified into eight semantic subgroups: pure imperatives (*fall in, fall out, forward, about face, mark time*; 1) pure imperatives (*fall in, fall out, forward, about face, mark time*); 2) imperative-request (*You should reinforce the position!*); 3) imperative-please (*Don't hurry, ensure safety*); 4) imperative-advice (*I recommend securing the position quickly*); 5) imperative-wish (*I wish you success in the mission*); 6) imperative-urge (*Stay alert, resistance may occur*); 7) imperative-prohibition (*Eliminate any suspicions immediately*); 8) imperative-assurances (*I trust you will complete this task*).

The dissertation concludes that several key factors play a decisive role in the expression of the imperative mood in military discourse. *Firstly*, the clarity and conciseness of command ensure its prompt and accurate execution. For instance, commands such as “*Fall in!*” or “*Fire!*” must be short, precise, and easily comprehensible, particularly in situations where time and rapid response are crucial. *Secondly*, the intonational features of the command delivery significantly influence both the immediacy and the degree of compulsion of the order. For example, a firm and authoritative tone in the command “*Advance!*” serves as a strong directive to act, whereas a recommendatory expression such as “*I suggest you advance*” carries considerably less obligatory force. *Thirdly*, the pragmatic dimension of military commands – specifically, by whom and at what hierarchical level the command is issued – determines its binding power. The command given by senior officer implies absolute obligation, while commands from lower-ranking personnel may vary in force depending on situational and contextual factors. The findings suggest that the effective realization of commands within military discourse can only be achieved through the combined consideration of linguistic, pragmatic, and social dimensions, as these factors collectively determine their communicative force and functional adequacy.

The structural formation and semantic realization of military commands are context-dependent, varying in accordance with the strategic objectives of the operation, its geographical setting, the hierarchical relations between participants, and the situational-operational environment. This variability reflects the dynamic nature of military discourse, highlighting the principles of rapidity and adaptability, and demonstrates the imperative mood as an integral component of modern military communication. At the same time, the linguistic form and content of commands vary depending on military conditions, the level of task complexity, the sociolinguistic

¹⁹ Баскаков Н.А. Система спряжения или изменения слов по лицам в языках тюркской группы, Исследования сравнительной грамматики тюркских языков. Морфология. Ч.1. – Москва, 2006. – С. 316.

environment and national cultural traditions. This, in turn, allows military discourse to be interpreted not only as a strict tool of hierarchical control, but also as a sociolinguistically adaptive communicative system.

The third chapter is entitled **“Sociolinguistic features of the imperative in Uzbek and English languages”** and discusses the activation of the commands in military discourse across the compared languages, the sociolinguistic characteristics of military commands and the linguistic units employed to express them.

Within the framework of this research, reference was made to the dictionaries of military commands and drill orders compiled by R.Boyer²⁰, Sh.Z.Dolimov²¹, H.A.Dadaboyev²² and A.M.Kurganov²³ in English and Uzbek languages. Furthermore, in the course of the study, the researcher compiled a trilingual “English–Uzbek–Russian Dictionary of Military Commands”²⁴ in which the meanings of commands are presented in all three languages with illustrative examples.

In this dissertation, combat drills, military ceremonies, and drill commands in English and Uzbek were comparatively examined. The study focused on the core military, combat, and drill commands used in the Internal Service Regulations, Disciplinary Regulations, Garrison and Guard Service Regulations, and Drill Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan²⁵, as well as those applied in the U.S. Army command system²⁶, the Leadership Doctrine²⁷, and the drill commands of the Metropolitan Police²⁸. In the study, the linguistic units expressing command were selected on the basis of such criteria as **functional-pragmatic, formal-grammatical, and domain-specific vocabulary** (*specific to the military context*).

1) Commands related to formation and drill inspection: one of the most essential components of military discourse is drill commands. They regulate both the physical actions and the verbal discipline of militarymen as a unified whole. In English, such commands are usually expressed in a very short and emphatic form (*e.g., attention, halt, dress, forward march*), whereas in Uzbek they are often realized in a two-part command structure (*e.g., rostan, qadam bos, to‘xta, o‘ngga*). Their primary function is to ensure formation order and to engage military personnel in synchronized movement at the same time.

2) Commands with and without weapon: these commands are considered essential speech units that reinforce drill discipline. In English, commands such as

²⁰ Richard Boyer. Dictionary of military terms. Second edition. 6500 military terms were clearly defined. – Washington: Peter Collin Publishing, 2002. – 424 p.

²¹ Dolimov Sh.Z. Harbiy atamalarning qisqacha izohli lug‘ati. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa Vazirligi. – Toshkent, 2007. – 394 b.

²² Dadaboyev H. “English-Russian-Uzbek” military terms. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa Vazirligi. – Toshkent, 2023. – 382 b.

²³ Kurganov A.M. “Inglizcha-ruscha-o‘zbekcha” harbiy atamalar lug‘ati. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi. – Toshkent, 2020. – 476 b.

²⁴ Abdusalomov F.A. “English – Uzbek - Russian” military and drill commands dictionary. Academy of the MIA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent. 2024. – 100 p.

²⁵ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2025-yil 14-fevraldagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining harbiy nizomlarini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-23-sonli Farmoni.

²⁶ Ken Cabe., Buddy Seay. Basic Army Drill. A reference for soldiers of the South Carolina state guard. – South Carolina, 2009. – 544 p.

²⁷ Mark Carleton. Army leadership doctrine. – USA, 2006. – 369 p.

²⁸ US Metropolitan police Academy. Drill & Ceremony. – Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, 2010. – 443 p.

present arms, shoulder arms, fix bayonets are mainly used during ceremonial events or drill inspections, whereas in Uzbek, commands like *qurol yelkaga, karabin pasga, qurol o'qlansin* serve to regulate the actions of militarymen with weapons in a unified manner. Structurally, English commands are generally formed in the pattern “verb+object” (*present arms, ground arms*), while in Uzbek they are expressed through “object+verb” or the imperative forms of verbs (*qurol tushirilsin, qilichlar ko'tarilsin*).

3) Commands used in the formation of military units or subunits on foot and in vehicle formations: these commands play a crucial role in ensuring discipline within the army as well as in organizing the coordinated movement of servicemen. In English, commands such as *column, left; column, right; fall in to formation* are used to arrange soldiers in ranks, determine the direction of movement, and maintain cohesion. In Uzbek, these are expressed as *kalonna chapga, kalonna o'ngga, safga tur, bir kalonna bo'lib saflan*. From a grammatical perspective, English commands are generally short and concise, most often expressed through verbs or nouns (e.g., *change the direction, approach the formation*). In contrast, Uzbek commands are usually formed by means of morphological devices, frequently employing imperative forms or passive constructions (e.g., *yo'nalish o'zgartirilsin, safga yetib ol*).

4) Commands related to military salute, honor, address, and the handling of the battle flag: ensure the observance of respect in military protocol and ceremonial events. The compared units (*salute, eyes right, raise the flag – harbiycha salom berilsin, o'ngga, bayroqlar ko'tarilsin*) primarily serve to express respect toward commanders, superiors and symbolic attributes. In English, these commands are typically given in the form of a bare infinitive verb, whereas in Uzbek they are formed through imperative verb constructions. Overall, English commands are concise and formal, while Uzbek commands, alongside their formality, are enriched with elements of national address and cultural etiquette (e.g., *during individual salutation, a serviceman of lower rank greets a higher-ranking officer with “Assalomu alaykum”, receiving the response “Vaalaykum assalom”, often accompanied by expressions of courtesy*)²⁹.

5) Commands related to movement on the battlefield: are used during mobilization, battlefield positioning and the execution of offensive and defensive actions, commands play a crucial role in guiding military operations. The main difference lies in the scope and application: English commands are often associated with large-scale strategic contexts, while Uzbek commands are more concrete and practice-oriented. Moreover, they share common communicative functions: in both English and Uzbek, commands designate combat maneuvers, defensive actions and necessary tactical situations. Although they are expressed within different linguistic and cultural frameworks, the practical importance of these lexical units in military practice is essentially the same.

6) Commands used in encouraging and disciplining militarymen: they serve to strengthen military discipline and enhance personal responsibility, and in both languages are formed on the basis of organizational-legal, moral-psychological and

²⁹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 3-bob, 57-band.

cultural values. In the Uzbek language, they are harmonized with national military regulations and cultural values, clearly reflecting elements of loyalty, collectivism and national pride (*such as devotion to the military oath, commitment to duty and service to the homeland*). For example, if a commander personally congratulates serviceman, s/he responds with: ***“I will serve the Republic of Uzbekistan with loyalty”***³⁰.

7) Units denoting military objects and locations: they play an important role in determining the location of troops, defining the combat situation and managing the forces. In both languages, these units serve to indicate the precise position of military formations and to coordinate actions. In English, the terms are predominantly neutral and internationally standardized, while in Uzbek their culturally adapted variants are used (*“Hurmatli polkovnigim, Mayor Sultonov harbiy qism bo'yicha navbatchilikni topshirdi”, “Hurmatli polkovnigim, podpolkovnik Qosimov harbiy qism bo'yicha navbatchilikni qabul qildi”*). Although the units denoting objects and locations in English and Uzbek military discourse are semantically equivalent, they differ in form: in English, they function as neutral and universal terminology, whereas in Uzbek they appear in culturally adapted forms aligned with the national linguistic system.

8) Units denoting military ranks, personnel and appointments: reveal notable sociolinguistic differences between English and Uzbek. In English, when a commander addresses a subordinate, typically only the rank or surname is used (*Private Smith, Sergeant Johnson*). In Uzbek, however, the form of address is more ceremonial, with the addition of the word “hurmatli” (*“respected”*) before the rank (*Hurmatli oddiy askar, Hurmatli II darajali serjant Azizov*). While English formulas generally follow the **“rank+surname”** structure, Uzbek employs more elaborate forms such as **“hurmatli+rank+surname”** (*Hurmatli podpolkovnik Azizov*) or **“hurmatli+rank+possessive pronoun (+im)”** (*Hurmatli podpolkovnigim (My lieutenant-colonel)*).

9) Units denoting military (special) and distinguishing ranks: in English, self-introduction is usually carried out through a simple and formal way (*Major Brown, commander of the 1st infantry platoon. Reporting promotion to the rank of Captain*³¹). In Uzbek, however, it is characterized by more ceremonial tone (*Respected Major, commander of the 1st motorized rifle platoon, Captain Ernazarov. I introduce myself on the occasion of being awarded the military rank of “Captain”*³²). In English, the introduction formula is presented in the form of **rank+surname+position**, whereas in Uzbek, additional elements of address (**respected (honorable)**) and explanatory remarks (*... I introduce myself on the occasion of ...*) are included. Henceforth, introductions in English are concise and formal, while in Uzbek they are enriched with traditional elements of respect.

10) Units related to military and service documents: constitute one of the fundamental instruments of military administration. In English military discourse, such units are predominantly employed to transmit official orders of the commander, to provide reports on combat situations or to formalize appointments to specific positions. In Uzbek, by contrast, these units function as mechanisms that ensure both

³⁰ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 3-bob, 58-band.

³¹ Metropolitan police Academy. Drill & Ceremony. – Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, 2010. – P. 141.

³² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 4-bob, 60-band.

organizational management and accountability (*By order, Colonel Smith is appointed commander of the battalion*). In English official documents, commands are commonly expressed through the construction “**to be+V+-ed,**” whereas in Uzbek they are formed by means of the derivational suffix “**-sin,**” which serves as a grammatical marker of institutional codification.

11) Units denoting the structure of military units and subdivisions: in English, the name of the subdivision typically comes at the beginning of the command, followed by the verb in the simple imperative form (*Platoon, fall in!*). A similar structure can be observed in Uzbek: **subdivision name+imperative verb form** (*Vzvod, saflan; otryad, o'ngga*), where the imperative mood is also expressed through morphological suffixes. The naming of subdivisions in both English and Uzbek military systems is largely aligned with international standards. However, differences can be noted in speech intonation and forms of address. In the military regulations of Uzbekistan, the names of military units and subdivisions, as well as their commands, are codified in strict order aimed at reinforcing discipline and hierarchy (*Vzvod, ertalabki ko'rikka saflan; Vzvod, kechki yo'qlamaga saflan*)³³.

12) Units denoting military uniforms and items: serve as an important tool in defining the appearance, order and discipline of servicemen. In English, such orders are usually given in the simple infinitive form of the verb, as observed in the linguistic groups above (*hand salute, cover on, at ease, remove headdress*). In Uzbek, however, they reinforce normative-legal tone (*for example, “Servicemen who give or receive commands outside of formation must stand upright and if wearing a headdress, place their right hand on it, lowering it after the command has been given” as prescribed by regulations*)³⁴. From sociolinguistic perspective, in the English army, commands concerning headgear, uniforms and attributes are delivered mostly as simple commands, whereas in the Uzbek army they are strictly tied to disciplinary and ethical rules and specified as separate provisions in the General Military Regulations.

13) Commands related to military activities and events: they are mainly aimed at organizing daily service activities, maintaining discipline and managing the temporary actions of personnel. Likewise, the process of requesting military permission is expressed similarly in both languages (*Sergeant, I request your permission until 20:00 on Saturday*)³⁵. Formally and grammatically, in English, orders related to activities and events are usually expressed with the simple infinitive form of the verb, whereas in Uzbek, morphological imperative forms (**-lan, -la**) or nominal units are used in the meaning of an order (*rostlan, uyquga*). This indicates that there is a difference in the grammatical structure of orders in the two languages.

14) Negative units related to the service activities of the militarymen: they serve to denote violations of discipline, abuse of service, law and regulations. Negative units in English are clearly defined within the framework of international military law and function as concise legal terms, whereas in Uzbek they are closely linked with social and moral evaluations.

³³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 6-bob, 175-177-bandlar.

³⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 5-bob, 123-band.

³⁵ Metropolitan police Academy. Drill & Ceremony. – Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, 2010. P. 153. Ichki xizmat nizomi (yangi tahrir). 5-bob, 187-band.

Linguistic units expressing commands in English and Uzbek military discourse are analyzed in the paragraph 3 of the Chapter 3. These units are significant not only from stylistic and semantic perspectives but also from a sociolinguistic standpoint. Through them, military structures, status-role relations, values, hierarchy, professional etiquette, gender roles, ideological orientations and cultural stereotypes are manifested and articulated by means of language.

Table 1

Functional-pragmatic, grammatical, domain-specific analysis of commands

Expression of commands	Functional-pragmatic analyses	Grammatical analyses	Domain-specific analyses	Sociolinguistic markers (age, gender, social identity)
<i>Move out!</i>	urge to action, indicates urgency	imperative (verb) without subject	combat mission, order	given to soldiers in the lower ranks
<i>Unhold your fire!</i>	maintain military coordination; control	imperative	common in military practice	middle and senior commanders; both genders
<i>Stand down!</i>	stop activity, reduce pressure	phrasal verb + imperative	control, psychological health	mid-ranking officers; rarely used in formal style
<i>Advance!</i>	move forward, combat position	imperative (verb)	tactical operations	military personnel performing combat duties
<i>Evacuate!</i>	eliminate threat, protect	singular verb + subtext	medical, security, combat	both genders; military doctors and nurses, all officers
<i>Secure the area!</i>	establish control, protect	transitive verb + object	military intelligence, combat	mainly male officers, specialist groups (intelligence)

The sociolinguistic categories of the imperative mood were analyzed through the following main aspects:

1. Social status and roles. In military communication, the social status and service positions of participants determine the form and content of the imperative mood. A higher-ranking officer issues command-oriented instructions to subordinates in a clear and concise manner, whereas a lower-ranking servicemember expresses requests to superiors in a cautious, mitigated form, often framed as a polite appeal. This reflects the sociolinguistic distinction arising from differences in social status within the military hierarchy.

2. Formality and institutional communication. Communication within the military system is characterized by a high degree of formality and relies on standardized linguistic units. The imperative mood is typically expressed in a formal style, making use of abbreviations, conditional markers, codes, and precise terminology. Such

standardization serves not only to ensure operational efficiency but also to minimize the risk of misinterpretation of instructions.

3. Socio-cultural background of interlocutors. In Uzbek military discourse, elements of politeness, respect and compromise may, in certain contexts, serve to soften the force of a command. In contrast, such phenomena are far less common in English military discourse, where clarity, brevity and directness of command are generally prioritized.

4. Domain-specific and professional language. Another sociolinguistic feature of the imperative mood is the extensive use of professional (specialized) linguistic elements. In the military sphere, commands are often conveyed rapidly and precisely through the use of specialized terminology, abbreviations, conventional symbols and coded expressions. Such forms enhance the effectiveness of military communication and facilitate swift decision-making appropriate to the operational context.

5. Gender and age factor. In military discourse, the formation of the imperative mood is primarily determined by hierarchy and rank rather than gender differences. Thus, from a sociolinguistic perspective, gender is not a decisive factor in military discourse; instead, hierarchical status and rank serve as the primary determinants.

Table 2

Main social conditions for issuing military commands

Social context	Features
Hierarchical system (military social structure)	The military system is based on a strict hierarchy: <i>commander (chief)</i> – <i>subordinate (executor)</i> . The order is given only from the top down and legitimized on the basis of social status.
Culture of subordination	In the military system, subordination is a social norm. Commands are unconditionally followed and disobedience is considered crime.
Social roles and responsibilities	In a military environment, roles are clearly divided. The role of the commander: <i>leader, responsible person, manager</i> . The role of the executors: <i>executor, performer</i> .
In war (combat) and peacetime	In a combat situation, commands are short, sharp and quickly executed. In a peacetime, they are diplomatic, educational, training-oriented.
Social factors related to gender and age	Since men predominate, the tone of command is shaped in a way that is consistent with masculine qualities (<i>courage, determination, aggressiveness</i>).
Cultural and national context	The military system is based on cultural values: <i>patriotism, discipline, dedication</i> .
Psychological state and social motivation	The tone and expression of the command depend on factors such as the psychological pressure of the situation, the level of danger and the mood of the team.

Military commands are not merely syntactic units but speech acts that embody social roles, culture, loyalty, psychological preparedness and communicative strategies. Their issuance and reception are influenced by multiple social factors, which necessitates their study from both pragmatic and sociolinguistic perspectives.

Table 3

Social status and linguistic characteristics of military commands

Social status	Hierarchical relationship (role)	Grammatical feature	Lexical feature	Semantic feature	Sociolinguistic significance
General	highest-level commander; leader	in passive voice and expression	formal, diplomatic, strategic	general action, strategy	older, experienced, male; strong status
Senior officer	issues commands; task manager	direct imperatives + modal	prescriptive, analytical vocabulary	practical, control-oriented task	higher position, male; determination and accuracy
Junior officer	supervises team command and execution	simple imperative	basic practical, task oriented	combat and operational expressions	youth; neutral gender; determination operative commands
Sergeant	supervisor; ensures discipline	less imperative	short, strong, clear words	discipline, rapidness, movement	middle-aged; verbal order; neutral gender
Ordinary soldier (private)	usually takes command; warners	no imperative form, only request or warning	word choice is simple, based on intuition	signal, warning, reporting	neutral gender; youth; reaction speech

In general, the sociolinguistic categories of the imperative mood in military discourse are shaped within a socially stratified system, determined by status-role relations, the degree of formality, national and cultural characteristics, professional language norms and the social factors of interlocutors.

Table 4

Sociolinguistic manifestations of the imperative mood: comparative analyses

Criteria	In military orders in English	In military orders in Uzbek
Social dominance	command is strictly and directly issued, subordination (hierarchy) is strictly maintained	based on hierarchy and rank, but harmonized with social respect and etiquette
Formality and determination	imperative commands are given in a clear and concise form, often using imperative verbs	based on general military regulations, sometimes softer, but a strict form is maintained
Mitigation strategies	rare, usually a high-ranking person employs mitigation (<i>military rank + surname</i>).	in communication, mitigated forms are used as markers of respect (<i>honorable + military rank (+im) (my)</i>).
Cultural values	simplicity, speed, a culture of urging for action, metaphors and short expressions to increase fighting spirit	national traditions, respect and societal norms of etiquette are taken into account, reflecting military customs
Language and means of expression	military terms, abbreviations, conditional symbols, professional jargon, terminology are predominant	official style, military terminology, abbreviations, often attention is paid to clarity and logic
Speech situation and context	depends on the situation, a strict command or advisory form is chosen; in extreme cases, only imperative verbs are used	depends on the circumstances: softer in training and drill exercises, strict in emergency situations
Gender and age factors	the speech form slightly differs according to gender: additional honorific markers (<i>Ma'am</i>) are used in addressing females, whereas <i>Sir</i> is typically used for males	determined by rank and position, with no gender distinctions. This reflects the sociolinguistic neutrality of Uzbek discourse, where discipline and hierarchy take precedence over gender

Military commands in English and Uzbek exhibit both similarities and differences in their sociolinguistic manifestations. In both languages, commands serve to maintain hierarchical order and discipline; however, in English they are expressed in a more concise, strict and neutral form, prioritizing subordination and efficiency. In Uzbek, by contrast, commands are shaped in accordance with general military regulations while also reflecting respect, etiquette and national traditions.

Table 5

Analysis of morphological and syntactic means of formal command forms

Criteria	Commands in English	Commands in Uzbek
Grammatical device	Syntactic construction: modal verb + passive form (<i>shall be approved, must be done, is to be carried out</i>)	Morphological suffix: “ -sin ” (<i>tasdiqlansin, bajarilsin, ruxsat etilsin, zimmasiga yuklatilsin</i>)
Functional role	to indicate the official and obligatory nature of the command, aligning it with international protocol	to strengthen the legal-documentary force of the command and to give it a normative character
Speech style	formal-legal style; mainly used in documents and protocols	normative-legal and formal style; mainly used in decrees, statutes and resolutions
Sociolinguistic significance	based on international legal and military standards; demonstrates the objective and impersonal obligatoriness of the command	based on national language traditions; emphasizes the institutional status of the command

In Uzbek, the imperative mood is expressed not only through the simple infinitive verb form but also by means of constructions formed with the suffix “**-sin**”. This form is predominantly used in official documents, decrees and normative acts. The grammatical peculiarity of these units lies in the fact that they simultaneously convey both imperativeness and passivity.

In English, this function is primarily fulfilled by modal verbs (*shall, must, to be to*) combined with passive constructions (*The order shall be executed immediately; The document must be approved; The plan is to be carried out*). These structures also convey the obligatory nature and formal tone of the command; however, unlike in Uzbek, this is achieved through syntactic construction rather than a morphological suffix. In summary, the Uzbek suffix “**-sin**” and the English passive + modal constructions serve the same communicative function in formalizing military commands.

Based on the research findings, the following scientific and practical recommendations have been developed:

1. The contextual-functional features of the imperative mood in military discourse should be carefully considered. This is because imperative mood and imperative sentences in military discourse are not always expressed through standard grammatical means. Therefore, in translation, it is recommended to choose an equivalent that accurately conveys the communicative function, contextual conditions and hierarchical status of the discourse participants.

2. The contextual translation model should be developed that takes into account the sociolinguistic differences between English and Uzbek military commands,

including social roles, hierarchical relations (subordination), national mentality and communicative status. Such a model would ensure that military commands are translated clearly, concisely, rigidly and purposefully.

3. Comparative studies on the functional translation of military phraseological units – particularly metaphorical and emotionally toned expressions used in English military discourse – have been conducted, highlighting the practical need for a specialized dictionary in this field. Such a dictionary would serve as a vital reference for military translators, linguists and specialists working in this sector.

4. It is necessary to classify the lexical units and imperatives in military discourse into sociolinguistic categories. In particular, the precise guide for abbreviations, conventional symbols and terminology should be developed, which would contribute to the systematic organization of military vocabulary.

5. The development of specialized training materials based on military linguistic approaches, which take into account the sociolinguistic features of issuing commands during physical, combat, formation, tactical and simulation exercises in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and military-oriented educational institutions, as well as training materials adapted to real-life scenarios for translating military discourse from English into Uzbek, is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of military training.

6. It is necessary to develop a unified electronic platform and practical glossary encompassing abbreviations, symbols and specialized terminology used in English and Uzbek military discourse. Such resource would serve as an essential reference for military translators, researchers and personnel.

These recommendations have been developed based on the research findings and are aimed at facilitating a comprehensive study of the theoretical and practical aspects of military discourse, improving the translation process and enhancing the effectiveness of language instruction in the military sphere.

CONCLUSIONS

The study deeply analyzed the sociolinguistic features of military discourse, the structural, semantic and communicative functions of imperatives, as well as the characteristics of their manifestation in English and Uzbek, and the following scientific results were achieved:

1. The study conceptualizes discourse as an integral component of the socio-cultural environment and systematically analyzes the linguistic and communicative dimensions of key features in military discourse, such as hierarchy, discipline, operational speed, security and strategic management. In particular, the study emphasizes the role of the contemporary multimodal structure of military discourse - comprising written, oral and visual elements – in facilitating international military cooperation and safeguarding national security.

2. Military discourse is marked by a high degree of hierarchy, strict discipline, command–response relations (immediate action), as well as syntactic structures based on brevity, clarity and conciseness. Since military communication is carried out in real

time, under constrained conditions and often in situations of high risk, the semantic and pragmatic load of each linguistic unit requires particular attention.

3. Imperative mood is interpreted not merely as a syntactic construction but also as a means of exerting strong psychological influence, expressing social status, ensuring operational responsiveness and serving as a communicative management tool in military discourse. The various semantic manifestations of the imperative are revealed as factors shaping adaptability, contextual dependence and socio-psychological coherence in military discourse.

4. In English military discourse, commands are not only marked by strictness but also by intercultural pragmatic tendencies such as diplomatic mitigation, standardized syntactic patterns and the prevalence of internationally codified markers. Conversely, Uzbek military commands are primarily shaped by clarity, brevity and hierarchical rigidity, while simultaneously reflecting the cultural mentality, norms of respect and the influence of the socio-psychological environment.

5. The isomorphic and allomorphic features of command expressing linguistic units in English and Uzbek military discourse have been systematically revealed. The study demonstrates that such isomorphic characteristics include imperativity, brevity, precision, rapidity, hierarchical regulation and simplicity, whereas the allomorphic features manifest themselves through national-cultural cognition, the use of phraseological units, slang, mitigated forms and metaphorical expressions.

6. The communicative and strategic functions of the imperative sema in military discourse have been thoroughly analyzed. The imperative mood has been interpreted not only as a practical instrument of operational management but also as a communicative mechanism that reinforces discipline, courage, motivation and social cohesion. In particular, it has been scientifically substantiated that, under military conditions, the syntactic conciseness, semantic precision and high pragmatic load of imperative sentences constitute decisive factors for achieving military success.

7. The study revealed that military phraseological units function as means of reinforcing promptness, determination, combat spirit, courage and discipline, while also endowing speech with figurativeness and emotional expression. It was further clarified that these phraseological units possess a metaphorical nature, historical-cultural roots and a strong connection with national cognition. Moreover, the influence of globalization has manifested in the penetration of English military linguistic units into the Uzbek military lexicon.

8. The study substantiates the necessity of considering not only lexical equivalence but also situational context, social roles, psychological impact and cultural appropriateness in the process of military translation. In particular, it is demonstrated that in multilingual military operations and contexts of international cooperation, the accuracy of translation constitutes a decisive factor in ensuring the effectiveness of military communication.

9. The study demonstrates that military commands are inherently interconnected with social status, power relations, psychological motivation, national mentality and culture. Accordingly, the imperative mood in military discourse is revealed not only as a set of linguistic units but also as a socio-cultural phenomenon, the essence of which is profoundly analyzed.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УЗБЕКСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**УЗБЕКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВЫХ
ЯЗЫКОВ**

АБДУСАЛОМОВ ФИРУЗ АБДУХОЛИКОВИЧ

**СОЦИОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬНОГО
НАКЛОНЕНИЯ В ВОЕННОМ ДИСКУРСЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за № B2024.4.PhD/Fil5283.

Диссертация выполнена в Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, русский, английский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.uzswlu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» по адресу (www.ziyo.net.uz).

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Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои

Защита диссертации состоится «____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков (Адрес: 100138, город Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, дом 21А. Тел.: (+99871) 230-12-91; факс: (99871) 230-12-92; e-mail: uzswlu_info@mail.ru)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков (зарегистрировано за № ____). Адрес: 100138, город Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, дом 21А. Тел.: (+99871) 230-12-91; факс: (+99871) 230-12-92.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «____» _____ 2025 года.

(Реестр протокола рассылки № ____ от «____» _____ 2025 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является выявление социолингвистических особенностей повелительного наклонения в военном дискурсе на английском и узбекском языках.

Объектом исследования были выбраны лексические единицы, связанные с военными приказами, используемые в английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

граница между дискурсом и текстом в процессе военного общения, социокультурный контекст, использование терминов и лексем в соответствии с Общевоинскими уставами, проблемы формирования военных команд и гармонизации межъязыковых различий, а также иерархические отношения между участниками научно обоснованы на основе компонентного и дескриптивного методов, что позволяет рассматривать их как социолингвистически адаптивное коммуникативное явление;

использование повелительного наклонения в английском и узбекском языках, его социолингвистические характеристики, свойства военной и научно-технической терминологии, такие как последовательность, точность, логичность, императивность, моносемия, строгость и стилистическая нейтральность, широкое использование аббревиатур и системы условных обозначений, их роль в военном дискурсе, а также показатели, такие как официальность и ограниченность формы речи, обоснованы на основе контекстуального и код-свитчинг методов;

интралингвистические факторы (метафорическое значение, метонимия, усиление боевого духа, дисциплины и эффективности через эмоциональную окраску, быстрое когнитивное мышление) и экстралингвистические факторы (контекст, языковые конвенции, когнитивные возможности, культурно-исторические корни языка, социокультурные влияния и мотивирующая функция языка) в английском и узбекском военном дискурсе доказано на основе стилистической вариативности, оказывают прямое влияние на выражение команд;

семантические типы повелительного наклонения как чистым приказом, приказом-просьбой, приказом-призывом в сопоставляемых языках, а также механизмы их эффективного использования в военном общении, сопоставлены на основе иллокутивной силы и перлокутивного эффекта речевых актов, отражающими прагматические функции в дискурсе.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов, полученных при изучении социолингвистических особенностей повелительного наклонения в военном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков:

предложения и замечания относительно границы между дискурсом и текстом в процессе военного общения, социокультурного контекста, использования терминов и лексем в соответствии с Общевоинскими уставами, проблем формирования военных команд, гармонизации межъязыковых различий и иерархических отношений между участниками как социолингвистически адаптивного коммуникативного явления, были использованы при разработке

нормативно-правового документа - приложения 1, главы 3, пунктов 6 и 16, и главы 5, пункта 33 Приказа № 555 Министра внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан от 5 октября 2024 года «О дальнейшем совершенствовании организации служебной, боевой, физической и морально-психологической подготовки сотрудников органов внутренних дел, системы квалификационных категорий и рейтинговой оценки» (Акт №2/2063 Департамента духовно-просветительской работы и кадрового обеспечения МВД Республики Узбекистан от 25 апреля 2025). В результате установлено, что в основные направления военной и боевой подготовки необходимо включить общевоинские уставы, строевую подготовку и специальную тактическую подготовку, а переводы лексических единиц, связанных с военными приказами, эффективно применяются в служебной деятельности сотрудников, работающих в системе;

научные выводы относительно использования повелительного наклонения в английском и узбекском языках, его социолингвистических характеристик, свойств военной и научно-технической терминологии – таких как последовательность, точность, логичность, императивность, моносемия, строгость и стилистическая нейтральность, широкого использования аббревиатур и системы условных обозначений, их роли в военном дискурсе, а также показателей, таких как официальность и ограниченность формы речи, были использованы при разработке учебного пособия «Police and the General Public» подготовленного Академией Министерства внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан (Акт №38/42-21/2 Академии МВД Республики Узбекистан от 22 марта 2025). В результате создана возможность обеспечения точности, логической последовательности, простоты и требовательности при выражении приказов и команд в процессе военного общения, а также формирования навыков быстрого мышления и отдачи приказов в сложных ситуациях, и системной организации военной речи и процессов практической коммуникации;

научно-практические выводы относительно интралингвистических факторов (метафорическое значение, метонимия, усиление боевого духа, дисциплины и эффективности через эмоциональную окраску, а также быстрое когнитивное мышление) и экстралингвистических факторов (контекст, языковые конвенции, когнитивные возможности, культурно-исторические корни языка, социокультурные влияния и мотивирующая функция языка), которые непосредственно влияют на выражение команд в английском и узбекском военном дискурсе, были использованы при разработке учебника «Английский язык» для курсантов дневной формы обучения Академии Министерства внутренних дел Республики Узбекистан (Акт №38/42-21 Академии МВД Республики Узбекистан от 22 марта 2025). В результате это позволило более эффективно раскрыть лексические темы, такие как «Police and the General Public» (Unit 19), «The Primary Missions of Uniform Police» (Unit 23) и другие, а также обеспечить быстрое и прочное усвоение общевоинских уставов и переводных эквивалентов военных приказов.

научные выводы относительно семантических типов повелительного наклонения в сопоставляемых языках, а также механизмов их эффективного применения в военном общении, которые сопоставлены на основе иллюкативной

силы и перлокутивного эффекта речевых актов, отражающими прагматические функции в дискурсе, были внедрены в практическую деятельность Университета общественной безопасности Республики Узбекистан (Акт №3/22-1761 от 5 июля 2025). В результате создана возможность совершенствования строевой практики военнослужащих, развития быстрого мышления и культуры отдачи приказов в реальных служебных условиях, а также упрощения и стандартизации процесса военного общения.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка литературы, общим объемом 144 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (part I; I часть)

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2. Abdusalomov F.A. The implications, characteristics and functions of commanding // Xorijiy lingvistika va lingvodidaktika – Зарубежная лингвистика и лингводидактика – Foreign Linguistics and Linguodidactics. – 2024. – Special Issue 3. – 357-364-b. (10.00.00; <https://oak.uz/pages/4802>).
3. Abdusalomov F.A. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda diskurs masalasi va uni o'rganish tendensiyalari // Ilm sarchashmalari ilmiy jurnali – 2025-yil. – № 4. – 42-47-b. (10.00.00; №3).
4. Abdusalomov F.A. Harbiy diskursda buyruq leksemasi faollashuvining sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari // Filologiya masalalari ilmiy jurnali – 2025-yil. – 1-son. – 52-67-b. (10.00.00; №18).
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7. Abdusalomov F.A. Realization of commands in military discourse: linguistic and pragmatic perspectives. // Spanish journal of Innovation and Integrity – 2025. – Volume 41. – P. 315-320. (10.00.00; (23) SJIF 2023: 6.69).
8. Abdusalomov F.A. Revisiting discourse in linguistic theory: insights into military communication // International journal of literature and languages – April 2025. – Volume 5, Issue 4. – P. 71-74. (10.00.00; (23) SJIF 2025: 8.02).
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II bo'lim (part II; II часть)

11. Abdusalomov F.A. Some thoughts on the issue of order in linguistics // Farg'ona davlat universitetining "Filologiyaning dolzarb muammolari" mavzusidagi

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy internet anjuman materiallari. – 1-kitob. – Farg‘ona 2020. – 328-330-b.

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15. Abdusalomov F.A. Harbiy buyruqlar sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlari // O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining “Global lingvistika: yangi yondashuvlar va tadqiqotlar” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani. – Toshkent 2025. – 660-663-b.

16. Abdusalomov F.A. The “order” genre and “power” discourse in Uzbek and English political-legal documents // Buxoro davlat universitetining “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatishda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishning maqsad va vazifalari hamda dolzarb usullari” mavzusida Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Buxoro 2020. – 181-191-b.

17. Abdusalomov F.A. Ситуация адресатности в жанре “приказ” (на примерах русского и английского языков) // Namangan muhandislik – qurilish instituti “Texnik yo‘nalishdagi fanlarni chet tilida o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Namangan 2020. – 173-177-b.

18. Abdusalomov F.A. “O‘tkan kunlar” va “Kecha va kunduz” romanlarida buyruq gaplar qiyosiy tahlili // Jizzax davlat pedagogika institutining “Filologiyaning umumnazariy masalalari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – 2-kitob. – Toshkent 2020. – 132-134-b.

19. Abdusalomov F.A. The origin and historical development of “order” in Uzbek language // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlari Akademiyasi “Zamonaviy ofitserlarni tayyorlashda xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatishning ahamiyati” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy onlayn konferensiya materiallari to‘plami. – Toshkent 2021. – 87-92-b.

Avtoreferat “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi akademiyasining
Axborotnomasi” jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.

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Bichimi 60x45 ¹/₈. “Times New Roman”
garnitura raqamli bosma usulida bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i 3,4. Adadi 100 nusxa. Buyurtma ____.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi,
100197, Toshkent shahri, Intizor ko‘chasi, 68.

“AKADEMIYA NOSHIRLIK MARKAZI” DM