O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/2026.31.01.Fil.45.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

GAFUROVA GULRUX BAXTIYAROVNA

PUBLITSISTIK MATNLAR TARJIMASINING LINGVOSTILISTIK VA PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI
(ingliz va o‘zbek mediamatnlari misolida)

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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

TOSHKENT – 2026

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Ilmiy rahbar:	**Tuxtasinov Ilxomjon Madaminovich** pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Siddiqova Iroda Abduzuxurovna** filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
	Teshaboyeva Ziyodaxon Qodirovna filologiya fanlari doktori, professor
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A.A. Nasirov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash raisi, filol.f.d., professor

X.B. Samigova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filol.f.d., professor

D.M. Teshabayeva
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d., professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon mediamakonida axborotning verbal vositalar orqali ifodalanishi mediamatnlar tarjimasining lingvostilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o‘rganishni taqozo etmoqda. Xususan, ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinadigan mediamatnlarda axborotni aniq yetkazish bilan bir qatorda, muallifning kommunikativ maqsadi, pragmatik intensiyasi, baholovchi-ekspressiv mazmuni hamda stilistik vositalarining tarjima matnida qayta ifodalanishi muhim ilmiy muammo sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Zero, publitsistik matnlar nafaqat axborot yetkazish, balki jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish, voqea-hodisalarga baho berish, o‘quvchiga ta’sir ko‘rsatish va uni muayyan nuqtayi nazarga yo‘naltirish kabi kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifalarni ham bajaradi. Shu sababli ularning tarjimasida axborot mazmunining aniqligini saqlashning o‘zi yetarli bo‘lmay, asliyatdagi stilistik bo‘yoqdorlik, ekspressivlik, baholash va pragmatik ta’sirning tarjima auditoriyasiga to‘laqonli yetkazilishini ta’minlash ham zarur.

Dunyo tarjimashunosligida turli tizimli tillardagi publitsistik matnlar tarjimasi pragmatik, diskursiv, stilistik va boshqa yondashuvlar asosida o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa-da, onlayn gazetalar hamda parallel platformalar korpusi asosida ingliz tilidagi axborotning o‘zbek tilidagi muqobil tarjimalari stilistik va pragmatik jihatdan yetarli darajada tadqiq etilmagan. Ta’kidlash joizki, publitsistik matnni tarjima qilishda auditoriya omili, kommunikativ maqsad, milliy o‘ziga xoslik, milliy koloritga xos ma’no hamda baholovchanlik kabi jihatlarni asliyat tilidagi mazmunini tarjima matnida qayta yaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Biroq bu yondashuvlarni turkiy tillar, xususan, o‘zbek tili materiallari asosida lingvostilistik va pragmatik jihatdan majmuaviy tahliliga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj hanuz saqlanib qolmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda publitsistik uslub va tarjima masalalari alohida tadqiqot obyekti sifatida yoritilgan bo‘lsa-da, publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining aynan lingvostilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini tizimli, qiyosiy va kompleks yondashuv asosida o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ishlar yetarli emas. Xususan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida publitsistik matnning stilistik qurilishi, baholovchi va ekspressiv vositalari hamda kommunikativ-pragmatik ta’sirning tarjimada qayta ifodalanishi masalalari chuqur ilmiy tahlil zaruratiga ega. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning globallashuv va tilning ijtimoiy mavqeyi masalasi xususidagi quyidagi e’tiroflari tarjima jarayonida publitsistik matnning lingvostilistik xususiyatlarini to‘g‘ri uzatish masalasining milliy til rivojlanishi bilan uzviy bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatadi: “Globallashuv sharoitida milliy tilimizning sofligini saqlash, uning lug‘at boyligini oshirish, turli sohalarda zamonaviy atamalarning o‘zbekcha muqobilini yaratish, ularning bir xil qo‘llanishini ta’minlash dolzarb vazifa bo‘lib turibdi”[1]. Demak, bir til bilan ikkinchi til manbasini chog‘ishtirib o‘rganish asnosida olingan natijalar o‘zbek tili korpusini boyitishga, milliy tilimiz qonuniyatlari va kodifikatsiyasi masalasida birmuncha aniqliklar kiritishga,

[1]Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktabrda o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o‘ttiz yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi [Elektron manba] // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. – URL: https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/2954 (murojaat sanasi: 20.08.2025).

qolaversa, tarjimashunoslik maktabining taraqqiyoti yo‘lida xizmat qilishi muhim ahamiyatlidir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022 — 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi 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”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 27-iyundagi PQ-294-son “Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2024-yil 4-iyundagi PQ-205-son “Badiiy tarjima sohasida Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy nomidagi xalqaro mukofotni ta’sis etish to‘g‘risida”, 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son “Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023-yil 26-iyundagi VMQ-262-son “Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirishga oid ayrim normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Publitsistik matnlarning lingvostilistik, pragmatik va tarjimaviy xususiyatlari xorijiy tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik sohalarida keng tadqiq etilgan. Xususan, Y.A. Nayda, P.Nyumark, M.Beyker, N.Feyrklaf va K.Nord[2] kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida tarjima jarayonida ekvivalentlik, funksional va pragmatik yondashuv masalalari nazariy jihatdan asoslab berilgan. P.Nyumark metaforalarni tarjima qilishda obrazni imkon qadar saqlab qolish zarurligini ta’kidlagan bo‘lsa, Y.A. Nayda tarjimada formal o‘xshashlikdan ko‘ra funksional ekvivalentlikni ustuvor deb hisoblaydi. M.Beyker tarjima jarayonida pragmatik omillarning ahamiyatiga e’tibor qaratgan, K.Nord esa tarjimaning funksional maqsadi va kommunikativ yo‘nalishi nazariy jihatdan

[2]Nida E.A. Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating. – Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1964. – pp. 154–169; Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. – London: Prentice Hall, 1988. – pp. 39–55; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – pp. 5–12; Fairclough N. Media Discourse. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995. – pp. 2–5; Nord C. Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained. – Manchester: St. Jerome, 1997. – pp. 27–38.

asoslangan. Publitsistik diskursning lingvostilistik xususiyatlari esa N.Feyrklaf tomonidan tahlil qilingan.

MDH tarjimashunosligida S.I. Smetanina, A.N. Baranov, V.Z. Demyankov, M.N. Volodina, V.V. Mamontova, T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, M.Y. Kazak, Y.S. Belenkova, Y.V. Litkovich, M.Y. Korovkina, G.A. Grigoryan[3] singari olimlarning publitsistik matnlarga oid olib borgan ishlarida lingvistik, ekstralingvistik hamda tarjima bilan bog‘liq masalalar o‘z ifodasini topgan. Ayniqsa, publitsistik matnlarda metaforik birikmalar, ularning pragmatik mohiyati, OAVlarida siyosiy diskursning interpretatsiyasi, publitsistik matnlar korpusining tarjima xususiyatlari, ixtisoslashgan matn tarjimasida shakl va mazmun modelining nazariy jihatlari tadqiq etilgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar mazmunida asosan publitsistik matnlarning lingvistik va lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari, gazeta matnlarida qo‘llanilgan frazeologizmlarning uslubiy xossalari, mediamatn va diskurs masalalari aks etgan bo‘lib, ular A.Boboyeva, K.Yusupov, A.Abdusaidov, V.Mamontova, G.X. Bakiyeva, D.M. Teshaboyeva, M.R. Artıqova, S.A. Atkamova, Sh.A. Usmonova, N.B. Ataboyev[4] kabi olimlar tomonidan o‘rganilgan.

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[3]Сметанина С.И. Медиа-текст в системе культуры: динамические процессы в языке и стиле журналистики конца XX века. – Санкт-Петербург: Изд-во Михайлова В.А., 2002. – 383 с.; Баранов А.Н. Политическая метафорика публицистического текста: возможности лингвистического мониторинга // Язык СМИ как объект междисциплинарного исследования: учеб. пособие / отв. ред. М.Н. Володина. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 2003. – С. 105–167; Демьянков В.З. Интерпретация политического дискурса в СМИ // Язык СМИ как объект междисциплинарного исследования: учеб. пособие / отв. ред. М.Н. Володина. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 2003. – С. 116–130; Володина М.Н. Язык массовой коммуникации – особый язык социального взаимодействия // Язык средств массовой информации: учеб. пособие для вузов / под ред. М.Н. Володиной. – Москва: Академический Проект; Альма Матер, 2008. – С. 6–23; Мамонтова В.В. Особенности перевода сложносоставных слов с английского языка на русский (на материале корпуса публицистических текстов): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск: Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, 2009. – 22 с.; Добросклонская Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиатекстов: опыт исследования современной английской медиаречи. – Москва: КРАСАНД, 2010. – 286 с.; Казак М.Ю. Медиатекст: сущностные и типологические свойства // Global Media Journal. Глобальный медиажурнал. Российское издание. – 2011. – Т. 2. – Вып. 1. – URL: http://test.gmj.sfedu.ru/v2i1/v2i1_kazak.htm (дата обращения: 07.07.2023); Беленкова Ю.С. Публицистический текст как объект хронологического перевода (на материале памфлетов Джонатана Свифта): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: Московский государственный областной университет, 2012. – 23 с.; Литкович Ю.В. Плеоназмы в современном медиа-дискурсе: структура, семантика, функции: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Киев: Киевский национальный лингвистический университет, 2016. – 20 с.; Коровкина М.Е. Теоретические аспекты смыслового моделирования специального перевода с родного языка на иностранный (на материале публицистических текстов экономической тематики): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: Военный университет Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, 2017. – 27 с.; Григорян Г.А. Прагматическая значимость личных и возвратных местоимений в современных англоязычных социальных медиа: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тбилиси, 2018. – 22 с.

[4]Бобоева А. Газета тили ҳақида. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 160 б.; Юсупов К. Ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик-семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – 176 б.; Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тили ва услуби. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2001. – 192 б.; — Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2005. – 48 б.; Мамонтова В.В. Особенности перевода сложносоставных слов с английского языка на русский (на материале корпуса публицистических текстов): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск: Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, 2009. – 22 с.; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2012. – 47 б.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн: монография. – Тошкент, 2019. – 222 б.; Артикова М.Р. Медиаматнда прецедент феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2022. – 54 б.; Аткамова С.А. Фразеологизм медиаматнда ифодалаш ва баҳолашнинг услубий воситаси сифатида (турли тизимли тиллар газета матнлари асосида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2022. – 58 б.; Усмонова

Tarjimashunoslik sohasida ham bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, ularning aksariyati badiiy uslubdagi matnlarning tarjima masalalariga, jumladan, lingvistik va ekstralingvistik muammolariga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy ishlarda matndagi tasviriy vositalar, stilistik sinonimlar, frazeologik birliklarning berilishi, olam milliy manzarasining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari, badiiy tarjimaning lingvokulturologik va lingvostilistik xususiyatlari hamda publitsistik uslub tilining ijtimoiy ifodasi. Q.Musayev, Sh.Sirojiddinov, G.Odilova, Z.Q. Teshaboyeva, A.A. Sharipova, R.X. Shirinova, U.R. Yo‘ldoshev, D.M. Xoshimova, F.Sharipovaning[5] tadqiqotlarida yoritilgan.

Shu bilan birga, G.Ma, S.Husayn va V.M.V. Sulong[6] tomonidan 2014–2024-yillarda stilistik vositalarning tarjimada qayta ifodalanishiga oid tadqiqotlar tizimli ravishda tahlil qilinib, mazkur yo‘nalishdagi izlanishlarning katta qismi ingliz-xitoy til juftligiga yo‘naltirilgani, turli tizimli tillar, xususan, turkiy tillar materiallari asosidagi tadqiqotlar esa nisbatan kam ekanligi qayd etilgan. Bu holat ingliz tilidagi publitsistik matnlarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda stilistik va pragmatik vositalarning qayta ifodalanish xususiyatlarini maxsus tadqiq etish zaruratini ko‘rsatadi.

Internet qamrovi kengayib, axborot uzatish tizimi jadal rivojlanayotgan bir sharoitda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, bloglar, forumlar va boshqa onlayn platformalardagi publitsistik matnlarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda metafora, metonimiya va sifatlash kabi lingvostilistik vositalar hamda muallif maqsadiga erishishda xizmat qiladigan pragmatik strategiyalarning qayta yaratilishi yetarli darajada o‘rganilmagan. Bu holat tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining qiyosiy tipologiyasi” yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi mediamakonda voqelangan publitsistik matnlarni

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Ш.А. Медиадискурсда газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2022. – 56 б.; Ataboyev N.B. Mediamatnlar tilning ijtimoiy ifodasi hamda til boyishining asosiy resursi sifatida // O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2024. – Vol. 10, No. 1 (54). – B. 60–75.

[5]Мусаев К. Стилистические вопросы художественного перевода с английского на узбекский язык (традиционные числительные и фразеологизмы): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967. – 24 с.; Сирожиддинов Ш., Одилова Г. Бадиий таржима асослари: монография. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so‘z, 2011. – 166 б.; Тешабоева З.Қ. «Бобурнома»нинг инглизча таржималаридаги фразеологик бирликлар ва уларнинг миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 44 б.; Шарипова А.А. Стилистик синонимлар таржимасининг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 47 б.; Ширинова Р.Х. Олам миллий манзарасининг бадиий таржимада қайта яратилиши: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий университети, 2017. – 58 б.; Йўлдошев У.Р. Ҳажвий матнлар таржимасининг лингвостилистик ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари (инглиз тилига таржима қилинган ўзбек халқ латифалари мисолида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2017. – 26 б.; Хошимова Д.М. «Бобурнома» матнидаги тасвирий воситаларнинг инглиз тилига таржималари тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018. – 74 б.; Sharipova F. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanidagi xatlar (yozishmalar) tarjimasining pragmatik tahlili: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dis. – Termiz, 2022. – 155 b.

[6]Ma G., Husain S., Wan Sulong W.M. Stylistic Reproduction in Translation Studies (2014–2024): A Systematic Review // SAGE Open. – 2025. – № 15(4). – pp. 1–21.

ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjimasida lingvostilistik, pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash orqali kommunikativ-pragmatik ta’sirini tarjima matnida qayta ifodalanishini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

publitsistik uslubning lingvistik-funksional xususiyatlarini va o‘ziga xos belgilarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o‘zbek onlayn gazeta matnlaridagi lingvostilistik vositalarning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga publitsistik uslubdagi matnlar tarjimasida yuzaga keladigan tarjima muammolarining tipologiyasini ishlab chiqish;

publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida leksik-stilistik va sintaktik-stilistik vositalarning qayta ifodalanishini tahlil qilish;

publitsistik matnlarning kommunikativ-pragmatik ta’sirini tarjima matnida qayta ifodalanish xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

muallifning pragmatik intensiyasini tarjima matnida qayta ifodalashda qo‘llaniladigan tarjima usul va strategiyalarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida publitsistik matnlarning ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjimalari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining lingvostilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlari, tilning tasviriy vositalari va ularning kommunikativ intensiyasini baholash tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari sifatida semantik-pragmatik, tavsifiy, diskursiv tahlil, distributiv tahlil, qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, lingvomadaniy, leksik-semantik va struktur-semantik tahlil, shuningdek, kontent va komponent tahlildan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz onlayn media nashrlarining publitsistik diskursida qo‘llaniluvchi stilistik vositalar korpus asosidagi kontent-tahlil va komponent tahlilning integrallashgan metodologik platformasida qiyosiy o‘rganilib, ularning uchrash chastotasi hamda o‘zbek tilidagi funksional-semantik muqobillari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik asoslangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek mediamatnlarining tarjimadagi nomutanosibliklari til sathlari (fonetik, grammatik, leksik) kesimida distributiv tahlil orqali modellashtirilib, ularning izomorfik (ikki tildagi umumiylik) hamda allomorfik (ikki tilga xos farqlar) xususiyatlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro nisbat ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan;

muallifning kommunikativ-pragmatik intensiyasini tarjima tilida qayta ifodalashning sakkiz bosqichli strategiya tizimi ishlab chiqilib, ular orqali ingliz tilidagi axborotga yo‘naltirilgan pragmatik yondashuv bilan o‘zbek tiliga qilingan tarjimasidagi adresatga yo‘naltirilgan moslashtirish yondashuvi o‘rtasidagi farq empirik baza tahlili asosida ochib berilgan;

mediamatnning shakl va mazmun birligini o‘zbek tilida qayta yaratishning stilistik vositalarga asoslangan differensial modeli – metaforani so‘z qo‘shish, qiyoslash va ekvivalent metafora orqali, epitetni madaniy ekvivalentlik, o‘xshatishni funksional ekvivalentlik va perifraza, inversiyani kompensatsiya va sintaktik transformatsiya, mubolag‘ani dinamik va shakliy ekvivalentlik orqali tarjima qilish tamoyillari qiyosiy- chog‘ishtirma tahlil orqali tizimlashtirilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz tilidagi onlayn gazetalar, ijtimoiy saytlardagi materiallarning komponent tahlili orqali ularda metafora, metonimiya, o‘xshatish, sifatlash, inversiya, mubolag‘a kabi stilistik vositalar faol qo‘llanilishi aniqlangan va ularni tarjima qilishda qo‘llaniladigan strategiyalar taklif qilingan;

ingliz tilidagi onlayn gazetalarda e’lon qilingan publitsistik maqolalarning o‘zbek tiliga tarjimalarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali aniqlangan o‘xshash va farqli jihatlar asosida tarjimon-amaliyotchilar uchun ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi publitsistik matnlarning lingvostilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini hisobga oluvchi uslubiy tavsiyalarning (metodik qo‘llanma) ishlab chiqilishiga dasturulamal bo‘lishi asoslangan;

publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida nutqiy standartlar, klishe so‘zlar, boshqa uslublarda ishlatilmaydigan gazeta iboralari, ilmiy terminologiya, ijtimoiy mazmunga xos sinonimlar, noodatiy leksik birikmalar, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarni aks ettiruvchi so‘zlar, yangi so‘zlar va iboralar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika va frazeologiya, salbiy bo‘yoqdorlikka ega uslubiy qisqartirilgan so‘zlar, oddiy nutq so‘zlari va iboralari umumleksik muammolarni yuzaga keltiradigan birliklar ekanligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi unda qo‘llanilgan yondashuv va tamoyillarning zamonaviy tilshunoslik nazariyalariga mosligi hamda tadqiqotdagi ma’lumotlarning ishonchli ilmiy va publitsistik manbalardan olinganligi, har bir muammo qiyosiy, pragmatik, diskursiv, kontekstual tahlil metodlari yordamida aniq shakllantirilganligi va ularning xulosalari qat’iyligi, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati tarjimaning lingvostilistik, pragmatik, lingvokulturologik masalalari, publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining lingvistik va ekstralingvistik xususiyatlari, sohaviy tarjimon, xususan, media tarjimonlarini tayyorlash bo‘yicha olib boriladigan doktorlik, magistrlik ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida keng foydalanish mumkinligida namoyon bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari, publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining tahriri, tarjimani baholash, publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida qo‘llaniladigan tarjima usullari va strategiyalarini tadqiq etishga bag‘ishlangan monografik tadqiqotlar olib borish mazkur tadqiqotning ilmiy ahamiyatini namoyon etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati ularning tarjimon tayyorlovchi OTMlarida tarjimashunoslik va tarjima didaktikasiga doir metodik tavsiyanomalar tuzish, publitsistik tarjimaga oid darsliklar tayyorlash, shuningdek, ayni ta’lim muassasalarida “Yozma tarjima”, “Tarjima nazariyasi”, “Ketma-ket tarjima”, “Tarjimonlik mutaxassisligiga kirish”, “Stilistika va matn tahriri”, “Chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik” kabi fanlarni o‘qitishda foydalanilishi mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida publitsistik matnlarning lingvostilistik va pragmatik xususiyatlari bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

xorijiy raqamli ommaviy axborot platformalari va saytlaridagi publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanilgan metafora, metonimiya, epitet, o‘xshatish, stilistik inversiya

va mubolag‘a kabi stilistik vositalarning o‘zbek tilidagi funksional muqobillari komponent tahlil asosida aniqlanganligiga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida bajarilgan FA–F1–005 raqamli “Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va tarjimashunosligi tarixini tadqiq qilish” mavzusidagi fundamental loyiha (QAIT–2A20 W.)da foydalanilgan (Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2025-yil 21-maydagi 292/1-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada fundamental loyiha doirasida tayyorlangan ilmiy maqola hamda so‘zlarning pragmatik xususiyatlariga oid tadqiqot ishlarining ilmiy saviyasi oshirilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek onlayn gazetalar diskursidagi publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida lisoniy vositalarning mazmuniy va uslubiy-estetik jihatlari, muallifning kommunikativ intensiyasi hamda matndagi voqelikning o‘zbek tiliga o‘girilishidagi lingvistik o‘ziga xosliklari distributiv tahlil metodi asosida ilmiy asoslanganligiga oid tadqiqot xulosalaridan O‘zbekistonda tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyotiga oid yangi yondashuvlar sifatida Yevropa Ittifoqining ERASMUS+ dasturi doirasida amalga oshirilgan “2024-1-ES01-KA171-HED-000229930” xalqaro loyihasini bajarish jarayonida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2025-yil 19-martdagi 17–220-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tarjimaning lingvostilistik va pragmatik masalalariga bag‘ishlangan uslubiy qo‘llanmalar yaratishda, shuningdek, OTMlarida o‘qitiladigan badiiy tarjima fani mazmunini takomillashtirishda, jumladan, publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadga erishish imkoniyatlari kengaydi hamda tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyotiga oid fanlar mazmuni boyitilgan;

asliyat va tarjima matnlaridagi kommunikativ-pragmatik hodisalarning izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlari asosida shakl-mazmun birligini aniqlik, to‘g‘rilik va ifoda me’yoriga muvofiq qayta yaratish usullari tizimlashtirilganligiga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan tarjimashunoslik va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik sohalariga oid bilim va ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan Yevropa Ittifoqining Erasmus+ ICM, KA-107 (“International Credit Mobility between European Union and Uzbekistan HEIs, through staff and student mobility exchange projects”) loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetining 2025-yil 18-martdagi 17-1-217-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada xalqarolashtirishga yo‘naltirilgan uslubiy qo‘llanmalar, ilmiy maqolalar va tezislarni tayyorlashda ushbu natijalardan foydalanilgan va tarjima jarayonida pragmatik-stilistik adekvatlikni ta’minlash imkoniyatlari kengaytirilgan;

publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida pragmatik mazmun va stilistik bo‘yoqdorlikni qayta ifodalashning transferensiya, kalkalash, transpozitsiya, madaniy ekvivalentlik, eksplikatsiya va implikatsiya kabi usullari, shuningdek, pragmatik nomuvofiqliklarni bartaraf etish yo‘llari empirik material tahlili orqali ishlab chiqilganligiga oid tadqiqot natijalaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston 24” ijodiy birlashmasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Adabiy jarayon”, “Jahon adabiyoti” nomli teledasturlar ssenariylarini tayyorlashda (2023–2024 yillar davomida) foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 18-fevraldagi

05-09-195-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tomoshabinlarning tarjimashunoslik va pragmalingvistika xususidagi bilim saviyasi oshirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda, jumladan, 5 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 17 ta ilmiy ish, shundan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini nashr qilish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta maqola, jumladan, 6 ta respublika va 4 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, ishning umumiy hajmi 139 sahifagacha.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi, maqsadi va vazifalari, shuningdek, obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqot ishining fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning muhim yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, natijalarning ishonchliligi, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, e’lon qilinganligi, ishning tuzilishi borasidagi ma’lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Publitsistik matnlarning lingvostilistik va pragmatik aspektlarining nazariy asoslari**” deb nomlanib, uning birinchi faslida “*Publitsistik matnlarga xos uslubiy xususiyatlar va ularning tarjimada aks etishi”* masalasi yoritilgan. Publitsistik uslub OAVlarining asosiy tili bo‘lib, u muayyan vazifalarni bajaradi. Publitsistik matnning funksiyasi esa muallifning xabarni estetik qoniqishni ta’minlash nuqtayi nazaridan, mazmun bilan birga auditoriyani qondirishga bo‘lgan munosabatini ifodalaydi.

Tadqiqotchi T.I. Qurbonov publitsistik uslubning funksional xususiyatlarini, avvalo, ijtimoiy-siyosiy mazmunni ifodalash va ommaga yetkazish vazifasi bilan bog‘laydi. Shu jihatdan, publitsistik matnlarda axborotlilik bilan bir qatorda muayyan munosabatni ifodalash, o‘quvchiga ta’sir ko‘rsatish va ijtimoiy fikrni shakllantirishga xizmat qiluvchi lingvistik vositalarning faol qo‘llanilishi kuzatiladi[7]. Publitsistikaning vazifasi sodir bo‘layotgan voqealarda faol ishtirok etish, jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish, ko‘rsatmalar berish va harakatga chorlashdir. Bu publitsistik uslubning baholovchanlik, ekspressivlik va emotsionallik kabi muhim uslubiy xususiyatlarini belgilaydi. I.Galperinning fikriga ko‘ra, “jurnalistlar ko‘targan masalalar millionlab odamlarni qamrab oladi. Ular haqida quruq, kitobiy tilda gapirishning iloji yo‘q, chunki publitsistik uslubning eng muhim funksiyasi bo‘lgan ta’sir qilish funksiyasi publitsistikada baholash ifoda vositalariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni oshiradi. Publitsistika adabiy tilning baholovchi

[7]Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент: Фан, 1987. – 22 с.

vositalaridan foydalanib, xarakterli baholar beradi”[8]. Publitsistik uslubda tilning ikki muhim vazifasi mavjud bo‘lib, ular *axborot berish* va *ta’sir ko‘rsatish* funksiyalaridir (1-jadvalga qarang):

1-jadval.

Publitsistik uslubning asosiy funksiyalari

Funksiya	**Asosiy maqsad**	**Unga xos xususiyatlar**	**Qo‘llaniladigan vositalar**
Axborot berish	voqea va hodisalar haqida aniq, tezkor ma’lumot yetkazish	aniqlilik, izchillik, rasmiylik, standartlashtirish	standart iboralar, klishelar, barqaror nutq andozalari
Ta’sir ko‘rsatish	auditoriyada muayyan munosabat va xatti-harakatga ehtiyoj uyg‘otish	ishontirish, baholash, auditoriyaga yo‘naltirilganlik	baholovchi birliklar, ta’sirchan til vositalari, ishontiruvchi ifodalar

Yuqoridagi jadvaldan ma’lumki, publitsistik uslubning axborot berish va ta’sir ko‘rsatish funksiyalari bir-birini to‘ldiradi. Birinchi funksiya voqea-hodisalarni aniq va tezkor yetkazishga xizmat qilsa, ikkinchi funksiya auditoriyaning munosabatini shakllantirish va uni muayyan xatti-harakatga ishontirishga yo‘naltiriladi.

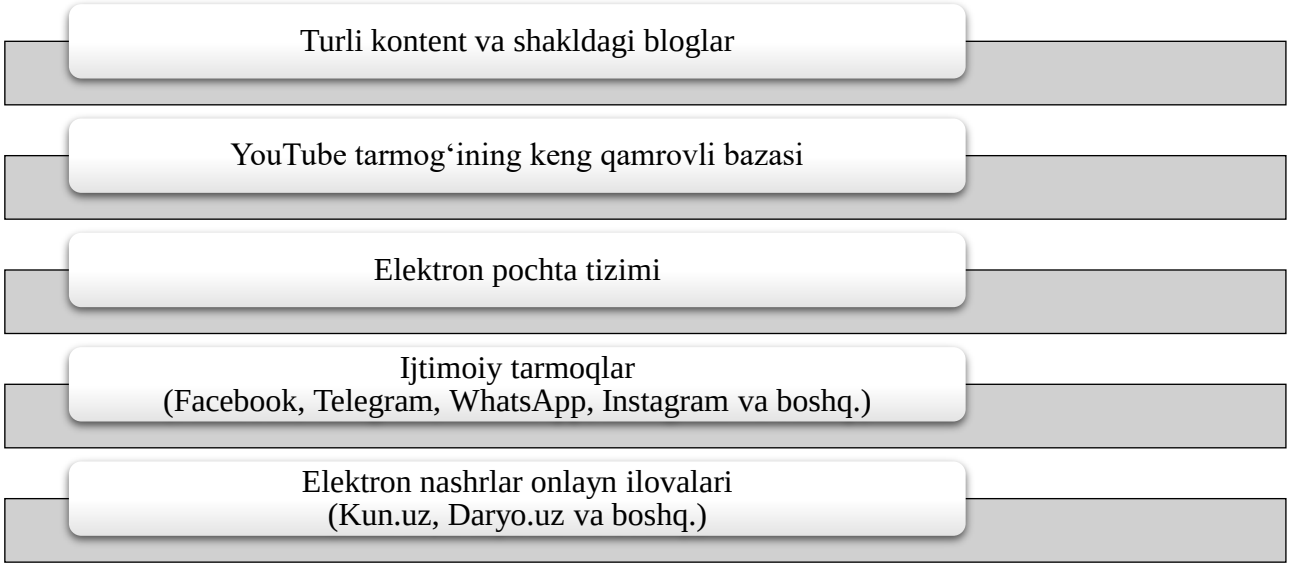
Bobning ikkinchi faslida “*Publitsistik matnlarning lingvistik aspektlari*” masalasi yoritilgan. “Publitsistik uslub” termini rus tilshunoslari tomonidan yaratilgan ifoda hisoblanadi[9]. Boshqa xorijlik tadqiqotchilar ushbu termin uchun turli ifodalarni, jumladan, *“publitsistika tili”, “yangiliklar media tili”, “gazeta tili”, “efir tili”* kabilarni qo‘llashgan[10]. O‘zbek tilshunoslari esa mazkur terminga nisbatan *“gazeta tili”, “publitsistika tili”* va keyingi vaqtlarda keng ommalashayotgan “medialingvistika” terminini qo‘llashmoqda. Britaniyalik tilshunos N.Feyrklaf “mediamatn” terminini keng ma’noda qo‘llashni taklif qiladi va unga bosma matbuot maqolalari, intervyu, televizion ko‘rsatuvlar va veb sahifalarni kiritadi[11].

O‘zbek olimi N.Ataboyev esa mediamatn borasida shunday fikr bildiradi: “Bizningcha, ushbu tasnif doirasini kengaytirish mumkin, chunki bugungi kunda internet tarmoqlarining ommalashuvi oshib borayotgani ortidan mediamaydondagi alohida muloqot vositalarini ajratib ko‘rsatish o‘rinli. Internet tarmoqlarida onlayn muloqotni quyidagi rasmda tasniflash mumkin”[12] (1-rasmga qarang).

Publitsistik uslubning asosiy o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari *standartlik* va *ekspressivlikdir*. Standartlik funksiyasi orqali jurnalistdan tayyor iboralar yoki ba’zida publitsistik deb ataladigan klishelardan foydalanish talab qilinadi. Ingliz publitsistik matnlarida “*according to official figures, human rights, economic growth, public opinion”* kabi birliklarning o‘zbek tilida *“rasmiy ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, inson huquqlari, iqtisodiy o‘sish, jamoatchilik fikri”* tarzida standartlashgan muqobillariga ega ekanligi tarjimada kommunikativ aniqlikni ta’minlaydi. Bunday

[8]Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – Москва: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1958. – 459 с.
[9]Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher School, 1977. – p. 287.
[10]Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. – pp. 380–387.
[11]Fairclough N. Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. – London: Routledge, 2003. – vi, 270 p.
[12]Ataboyev N.B. Mediamatnlar tilning ijtimoiy ifodasi hamda til boyishining asosiy resursi sifatida // O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2024. – Vol. 10, No. 1 (54). – B. 60–75.

holatda tarjimon har bir kommunikativ vaziyat uchun yangi ifoda vositasini yaratmasdan, tilning mavjud va umumqabul birliklaridan foydalanadi. Shu bilan birga, zarur kommunikativ vaziyatlarda standart birliklarning kontekstual va stilistik jihatdan o‘zgartirilishi publitsistik matnning ekspressivligini ta’minlashi mumkin.



1-rasm. Internet tarmoqlarida onlayn muloqot tasnifi

Ekspressivlik gazetalar, jurnallar, targ‘ibot matnlari va sarlavhalarning leksik xususiyatlarida namoyon bo‘ladi. Jumladan, ingliz OAVlarida konnotativ ma’noli so‘zlashuv uslubiga xos so‘zlar, turg‘un birikmalar va hatto slenglar keng tarqalgan. Masalan, *eyesore* (ko‘rimsiz), *blackleg* (ish tashlash jarayonida oldindagi shaxs), slenglar *drunk-driving* (mast holda avtomobil haydash), *think-tank* (tahlil markazi), *champ* qisqartmasi (“chempion” so‘zining qisqartma shakli), *E.Germans* (Sharqiy germaniyaliklarning qisqartma shakli). Ingliz tilidan farqli o‘laroq o‘zbek tilining publitsistik matnlarida slenglar kamroq qo‘llaniladi. Yangi kirib kelgan so‘zlar esa keng qo‘llaniladi. O‘zbek publitsistik diskursida raqamli kommunikatsiyaning rivojlanishi natijasida *bloger, kontent, podkast, startap, marketpleys* va *keshbek* kabi yangi o‘zlashma va terminologik birliklarning qo‘llanish chastotasi ortib bormoqda.

Publitsistik uslubdagi matnlarda qisqartmalar, atoqli otlar, kompaniyalar, ta’lim muassasalari, geografik nomlar va boshqalar keng qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida: *“In 2017, the Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH), an independent charity that seeks to improve people’s wellbeing, conducted a UK-wide survey of 14- to 24-year-olds, asking them about the big five social media platforms: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Snapchat and Instagram”* (The Guardian, 17.09.2018). Matnda *“RSPH”, “UK”* kabi qisqartmalar, *“the Royal Society for Public Health”* tashkilot nomi, *“Twitter”, “Facebook”, “YouTube”, “Snapchat”* va *“Instagram*” kabi platformalar nomlari qo‘llanilgan.

O‘zbek tilida: “*Netflix sobiq rahbari Svati Shetti tomonidan asos solingan Bridge7 kino kompaniyasi “Xarobadan chiqqan millioner” filmining davomi va filmga moslashtirilgan serialni suratga olish huquqini qo‘lga kiritdi”* (Daryo.uz, 27.11.2024). O‘zbek tilidagi mazkur matnda esa *“Netflix”* kompaniya nomi, *“Svati Shetti”* antroponim, *“Bridge7”* kompaniya nomi, *“Xarobadan chiqqan millioner”* film nomi kabi leksik birliklar qo‘llanilgan.

Birinchi bobning *“Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining nazariy muammolari”* deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida gazeta maqolalari tarjimasidagi muammo tiplari, ularning sabablari va tarjimada hal etish yo‘llari lingvostilistik va pragmatik yondashuvlar asosida ochib beriladi. Publitsistik matnlarni tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan muammolarni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin: (1) *lingvistik muammolar;* (2) *ekstralingvistik muammolar*.

Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining lingvistik muammolarning dastlabkisi fonetik sath bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, unda atoqli otlarni xorijiy tilga transliteratsiya yoki transkripsiya usullari orqali tarjima qilish o‘z aksini topadi. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *“Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed forming a regional co-operation organisation to promote economic integration in Central Asia”* (Reuters, 16.11.2025) matni o‘zbek tiliga *“O‘zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev Markaziy Osiyoda iqtisodiy integratsiyani rivojlantirish maqsadida mintaqaviy hamkorlik tashkilotini tuzishni taklif qildi”*[13] tarzida tarjima qilingan. Mazkur misolda *“Shavkat Mirziyoyev”* ismi ingliz tilida ham aynan shu shaklda berilgan. Bu atoqli ot transkripsiya orqali saqlash usulidir. Ingliz tilida *“Mirziyoyev”* familiyasi yozuvi saqlansa ham, talaffuzi ingliz fonetik tizimiga mos ravishda biroz o‘zgarishi mumkin. O‘zbek va ingliz tillari fonetik hamda fonologik tizimlarining farqlanishi sabab ayrim tovushlar grafik jihatdan moslashtiriladi (masalan, Samarqand – Samarkand, Toshkent – Tashkent). Shu sababli publitsistik tarjimada atoqli otlarning xalqaro matbuotda shakllangan standart variantlaridan foydalanish muhim hisoblanadi.

Publitsistik uslubdagi matnlar tarjimasida grammatik muammolar ham o‘ziga xos ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *“What Elon Musk could gain from Trump’s presidency”* (BBC News, 7.11.2024) matni o‘zbek tiliga *“Ilon Mask Trampning bo‘lajak administratsiyasida ish boshlaydi*” (Zamon.uz, 13.11.2024) tarzida tarjima qilingan. Bu wh- so‘roq gap shaklida, ammo mazmun jihatidan haqiqiy savol emas, balki ritorik-analitik sarlavha funksiyasini bajaradi (jurnalistik uslubga xos “hook” texnikasi, ya’ni o‘quvchini qiziqtirish, taxmin qildirish). Tarjimada ushbu gap sintaktik jihatdan darak gap shakliga o‘zgarmoqda. Bu esa tarjima jarayonida asliyat va tarjima tillarining sintaktik-semantik xususiyatlari borasidagi o‘zaro farqlar natijasida yuzaga kelgan jarayon hisoblanadi.

Tarjimada eng ko‘p uchraydigan muammolar leksik sath bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu asliyat va tarjima tillarining leksik-semantik tizimlari o‘rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik bilan izohlanadi. Masalan, “*Romania hit by major election influence campaign and Russian cyber-attacks”* (BBC News, 4.12.2024) matnida qo‘llangan “cyber-attacks” birikmasidagi “cyber” so‘zining o‘zbek tilida muqobili mavjud emas. Shuning uchun ushbu birikma o‘zbek tiliga “kiberhujum” deb tarjima qilinadi. Bu jarayonda tarjimon kalka, o‘zlashtirish, transliteratsiya, transkripsiya va moslashtirish usullarini yetarli bilmasligi hamda ularni to‘g‘ri qo‘llashda qiyinchilikka duch kelishi mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining stilistik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanib, uning birinchi fasli “*Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida*

[13]O‘zbekiston Prezidenti yangi formatdagi mintaqaviy hamkorlikning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini ko‘rsatib o‘tdi [Elektron manba] // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. – 2025-yil 16-noyabr. – URL: https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/8675 (murojaat sanasi: 04.01.2026).

metafora va metonimiyaning qayta ifodalanishi” masalasiga bag‘ishlangan. Metafora atrof-muhit haqidagi yangi bilimni hosil qiluvchi, o‘xshashlik va analogiyaga asoslangan ikki mohiyatning qiyosi natijasida yuzaga keladigan mexanizmdir. Uning bilimni taqdim etishdagi roli obyektlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tiklashga asoslangan qadimgi ilmiy idrok uslublarida namoyon bo‘ladi. Mazkur fasldagi misollar tahlili ingliz onlayn media matnlaridagi stilistik vositalarni korpus asosidagi kontent-tahlil va komponent tahlilning integrallashgan metodologik platformasida qiyosiy o‘rganishga asoslanadi.

Bir nechta o‘zaro aloqador komponentlar metafora semantikasi asosini tashkil etadi: so‘zning birlamchi ma’nosi; qiyoslash natijasida paydo bo‘ladigan obraz; metaforaning anglanishi oqibatida yuzaga keladigan yangi tushuncha mazmuni, shuningdek, yangicha nomlanish. Ba’zi holatlarda esa mana shu unsurlardan ayrimlari tarjima jarayonida o‘ziga xos qiyinchilikni yuzaga keltiradi. BBC.com saytida e’lon qilingan *“Afghan women ‘banned from midwife courses’ in latest blow to rights”* (BBC News, 2024) sarlavhasida *“in latest blow to rights”* birikmasi metafora asosida qo‘llanib, ayollar huquqlarining navbatdagi cheklanishini “*huquqlarga so‘nggi zarba*” tarzida obrazli ifodalaydi. Mazkur metafora orqali axborot o‘quvchiga kuchli pragmatik ta’sir bilan yetkazilgan. O‘zbek tilidagi variantda: *“Afg‘on ayollariga doyalikka o‘qish ham taqiqlandi, huquqqa so‘nggi zarba berildimi?”*(BBC News uzbek, 2024) shakli berilgan bo‘lib, metaforik ma’no saqlab qolingan. Tarjimada *“ham”* birligining qo‘shilishi qo‘shimcha semantik yuk hosil qilib, avvalgi cheklovlar mavjudligini anglatadi. Asliyatdagi stilistik ta’sir tarjimada ham saqlangan bo‘lib, bunda metaforani so‘zma-so‘z tarjima qilish strategiyasidan foydalanilgan. Zaruratga ko‘ra, “ayollar huquqlariga so‘nggi zarba” tarzidagi kengaytirilgan variant ham qo‘llanishi mumkin.

Publitsistik matnlarda stilistik vosita sifatida metonimiya, ya’ni qayta nomlashga asoslangan leksik-stilistik vosita keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu ingliz tilidagi “Middle East Eye” onlayn nashrida chop etilgan xabarda muharrirlik izohi quyidagicha berilgan: *“MEE has contacted the White House for comment”* (Middle East Eye, 28.01.2026). Ushbu jumlada *“the White House”* (Oq uy) so‘zi orqali imorat nomi emas, balki AQSh Prezidenti ma’muriyati, ya’ni davlat rahbariyati nazarda tutilmoqda. Aslida, binoning nomi bilan birga kelishi kerak bo‘lgan “administration” (ma’muriyat) yoki “the President’s office” (Prezident devoni) so‘zi tushib qolgan bo‘lib, uning o‘rniga faqat imorat nomi qo‘llanilgan. Bu joy nomi orqali muassasani yoki unda faoliyat yurituvchi shaxslarni ifodalovchi klassik metonimik ko‘chirish hodisasi bo‘lib, OAVlarida lingvistik ekonomiya tamoyiliga, ya’ni fikrni qisqa va lo‘nda bayon qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Xuddi shu voqea AQSh Prezidenti Trampning Isroilga Suriya bilan xavfsizlik bitimini bir oy ichida imzolash yuzasidan muhlat berishi o‘zbek tilidagi “Daryo” onlayn nashrida quyidagicha yoritilgan: *“Oq uy rahbari yagona Suriyani xohlashini aytib, Netanyaxuga bosim qilmoqda”*(Daryo.uz, 2026). Bu yerda “Oq uy” so‘zi “rahbari” so‘zi bilan birikkan holda AQSh Prezidenti Trampning ismi o‘rnida qo‘llanilgan, ya’ni joy nomi orqali aniq shaxsni bilvosita nomlash amalga oshirilgan. E’tiborli jihati shundaki, asliyat matnlarning aksariyatida *“Trump”* ismi ochiq holda tilga olingan bo‘lsa-da, o‘zbek muxbiri *“Oq uy rahbari”* iborasini afzal ko‘rib,

metonimiya vositasini mustaqil ravishda, ya’ni tarjima jarayonisiz ham qo‘llagan. Bu holat metonimiyaning nafaqat tarjima davomida saqlanadigan, balki har ikki tilning o‘z publitsistik an’analarida mustaqil ravishda faollashadigan stilistik vosita ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Publitsistik matnlarda metafora va metonimiyani tarjimada saqlash maqsadida tarjimondan matnning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari va stilistik vositalarni tarjima strategiyalari yaxshi tushunilishi lozim. P.Nyumark va Y.Nayda metaforani tarjima qilish uchun oltita strategiyani taklif qilgan: tarjima tilida asl metaforani yaratish, tasvirni standart ifodaga o‘zgartirish, metaforani o‘xshatish orqali saqlash, qo‘shimcha ma’no bilan tarjima qilish, ma’nosini o‘zgartirish yoki tushirib qoldirish. Ushbu strategiyalardan foydalanish tarjimonga publitsistik asliyat matnining semantik mazmuni bilan bir qatorda uning stilistik xususiyatlari hamda pragmatik ta’sirini ham adekvat tarzda qayta ifodalash imkonini beradi.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida sifatlash va o‘xshatishning qayta ifodalanishi”* deb nomlanib, publitsistik matnlarning asosiy vazifalari axborot yetkazish va ommaviy auditoriyaga ta’sir qilishdan iborat, bu vazifalarni amalga oshirishda epitet va o‘xshatish kabi stilistik vositalar muhim o‘rin tutadi[14]. Masalan, *“Oleksandr Usyk remains the shining king of boxing‘s dark and chaotic world”* (The Guardian, 22.12.2024). Oleksandr Usik boksning qorong‘u va tartibsiz dunyosining “porloq qiroli” sifatida ta’riflanadi. Bu yerda bir nechta ko‘chma ma’noli birliklar qo‘llanilgan: *“The shining king”* epiteti *“king”* so‘zini boks chempioni (jahon hukmdori) ma’nosida majoziy ishlatib, “*shining*” bilan uni “*nur sochuvchi, porloq*” sifatida yoritadi. *“Boxing’s dark and chaotic world”* birikmasida *“dark” (qorong‘u)* va *“chaotic” (tartibsiz)* so‘zlari boks olamini tun va tartibsizlikka o‘xshatib, “world” so‘zi esa bu sohani alohida “dunyo” sifatida metaforik tasvirlaydi. Bu vositalar matnning stilistik bo‘yoqdorligini oshirib, o‘quvchini jalb qilish va qiziqish uyg‘otishga xizmat qiladi. O‘zbek tilidagi tarjimada esa: “*Kechaning markaziy jangida og‘ir vazn toifasi vakillari Oleksandr Usik (23-0, 14KO) va Tayson Fyuri (34-2-1, 24KO) o‘zaro to‘qnash keldi. Bokschilar o‘rtasidagi revansh jangi to‘liq 12 raund davom etdi va unda ukrainalik bokschi 116:112 hisobidagi g‘alaba qozondi”* (Zamin.uz, 22.12.24) deb berilgan. Tarjima matnida asliyatdagi *“the shining king of boxing’s dark and chaotic world”* epitetli ifodasi butunlay tushirib qoldirilgan. Natijada o‘quvchiga Usikning g‘alabasi oddiy voqea sifatida yetkaziladi, uning boks olamidagi “porloq qirol” mavqeyi va bu g‘alabaning ramziy ahamiyati ochib berilmagan.

Publitsistik matnlarda obyekt yoki voqelikni yorqinroq ifodalash va o‘quvchida kuchli taassurot uyg‘otish maqsadida o‘xshatish ham faol qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, *“In this prestigious ranking, Uzbekistan’s Abduqodir Khusanov stands out as a key player for Lens, where the 20-year-old has become a regular starter and is showcasing excellent form this season”* (UzDaily.uz, 15.10.2024). Matnda qo‘llangan “*as a key player*” birikmasi o‘xshatish vositasiga asoslangan ko‘chma ma’no bildiradi: Abduqodir o‘z o‘yini bilan klub uchun muhim shaxs sifatida qiyoslanadi. Bu yerda *“as”* (kabi)

[14]Сорокина О.Н. Эпитет как ведущее лингвистическое средство формирования образа Китая в СМИ США // Известия Уральского государственного университета. Серия 1: Проблемы образования, науки и культуры. — 2009. – № 3(67). – С. 127–132.

o‘xshatishni kuchaytirib, *“key player”*ni izohlaydi. Shu birikmaning o‘zida epitet ham bor: *“key”* so‘zi asl ma’noda “kalit” bo‘lsa-da, bu yerda *“asosiy, muhim”* ma’nosida qo‘llanilib, *“player”*ni o‘ta muhim darajada ta’kidlaydi. Ushbu axborot shaklining o‘zbek tilidagi tarjima variantiga e’tiborimizni qaratadigan bo‘lsak, O‘zbekistonning 2024-yildagi eng yaxshi futbolchisi nomiga da’vogar o‘yinchilar ro‘yxati*: Abbosbek Fayzullayev (TsSKA), Husniddin Aliqulov (Rizespor), Abduqodir Husanov (Lans), Odil Hamrobekov (Navbahor), Abduvohid Ne’matov (Nasaf), Jaloliddin Masharipov (Istiqlol Eron), Akmal Mozgovoy (Nasaf), Oston O‘runov (Persipolis Eron), Anvarjon Hojimirzayev (Dinamo), Jamshid Iskanderov (Navbahor), Eldor Shomurodov (Roma), Otabek Shukurov (Al-Feyha), O‘tkir Yusupov (Navbahor), Sherzod Nasrullayev (Nasaf)* shaklida berilgan bo‘lib, asliyat matnining mazmuniga umuman mos kelmagan. Sababi matnning o‘zbek tilidagi variantida eng yaxshi futbolchilarni nomi keltirilgan bo‘lib, Abduqodir Husanov (Lans) ko‘rinishida berilgan xolos. Lekin asliyat matnida esa ushbu ma’lumotga zid ravishda ushbu futbolchimiz haqida O‘zbekistonimizning nomini dunyoga tanituvchi bir qator samimiy va ta’sirchan jumlalar keltirilgan. Ushbu publitsistik matn bilan tanishib chiqqan o‘quvchida mazkur manba haqida o‘ziga jalb qiladigan taassurotlar ololmaydi. Chunki, matnning o‘zbek tilidagi tarjima shaklida faqatgina bir qator eng yaxshi futbolchilarning nomlari keltirilgan. Bunday hollarda o‘xshatishni funksional ekvivalentlik va perifraza usullari orqali qayta tiklash maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lar edi.

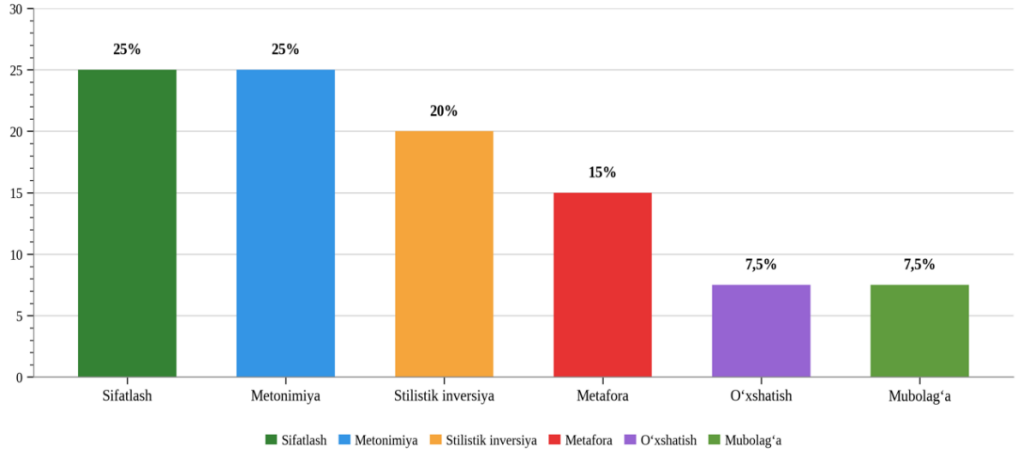
Bobning uchinchi fasli “*Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida stilistik inversiya, mubolag‘a va boshqa vositalarning qayta ifodalanishi”* deb nomlangan. Publitsistik matnlarda inversiya so‘z yoki iboralarni noodatiy joylashtirish orqali muayyan fikrni mantiqiy ta’kidlash, o‘quvchining diqqatini kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi[15]. U.Lehtsaluning fikricha, emfatik inversiya – so‘z yoki iborani gapda noodatiy holatda joylashtirishdan hosil bo‘lgan sintaktik stilistik vositadir. Bu grammatik inversiyadan (stilistik vazifasiz, faqat gap tuzilishi talab qiladigan) farq qiladi. So‘z urg‘uli bo‘lishi uchun ko‘zga ko‘ringan joyga qo‘yilsa, uslubiy vazifa bajariladi. Masalan: *Only then did they realize the truth – Faqat o‘shandagina ular haqiqatni tushunib yetdilar; Rarely has a leader faced such criticism – Rahbar bunday keskin tanqidga juda kam hollarda duch kelgan.* Emfatik inversiya ko‘proq badiiy matnlarda, publitsistik uslubda kamroq uchraydi va ilmiy yoki rasmiy uslubga xos emas[16]. Britaniyalik tilshunos K.Ueyls shunday ta’kidlagan: “Adabiy yoki dramatik hikoyada yo‘nalish yoki joyni bildiruvchi ravishlarning gap boshida kelishi natijasida ega va kesim o‘rtasida yuzaga keladigan inversiyani kuzatish mumkin. Masalan, *“Down came the rain”; “Here lies Farmer Brown”.* Boshlang‘ich pozitsiya ko‘pincha qo‘shimchalar ketma-ketligi uchun jumlalarda, gap oxirida to‘planib olish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Misol uchun: *“Every year without fail she comes here to Austria for winter skiing”*[17]. Tahlil shuni ko‘rsatdiki, publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida stilistik inversiya asliyatdagi shaklda yoki kompensatsiya va sintaktik transformatsiya usullari orqali boshqacha tartibda qayta yaratiladi.

Publitsistik matnlarda omma e’tiborini jalb etishning muhim vositalaridan biri

[15]Шутов А.Ф. Кудизлэн кытын интыез // Молот. – 1988. – № 11. – С. 62–63.
[16]Lehtsalu U., Liiv G., Mutt O. An Introduction to English Stylistics. – Tartu: Tartu State University, 1973. – p. 58.
[17]Wales K. A Dictionary of Stylistics. 3rd ed. – Harlow: Pearson Education, 2011. – p. 9.

mubolag‘adir. *“Fashion legend Karl Lagerfeld’s Paris apartment sells for $10.8 million”* (CNN Style, 27.03.2024) sarlavhasida “*fashion legend”* birikmasi orqali dizaynerga nisbatan ko‘chma, bo‘rttirilgan baho berilib, mubolag‘a asosida ekspressiv ta’sir hosil qilingan. O‘zbek tilidagi variantda: “*Moda afsonasi Karl Lagerfeldning Parijdagi uyi 11 million dollarga sotildi”* (Daryo.uz, 29.02.24) tarzida tarjima qilinib, mubolag‘aviy ta’rif saqlab qolingan. Biroq asliyatda 10.8 million dollar deb ko‘rsatilgan summa tarjimada 11 million dollar shaklida berilgan bo‘lib, bu ma’lumot aniqligida tafovutni yuzaga keltiradi. Shunga qaramay, stilistik ta’sir tarjimada saqlangan.

Quyidagi tasvirda ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarida qo‘llanilgan stilistik vositalar ayni uslubdagi matnlarda uchrashi chastotasi va tarjimadagi ifoda shakllarini tahlil qilish asosida tuzilgan. Mazkur tahlilni amalga oshirishda 45 ta onlayn gazeta materiallaridan foydalanildi (2-rasmga qarang):



2-rasm. Publitsistik uslublarda stilistik vositalarning qo‘llanilish darajasi

Rasmdan ko‘rinadiki, 2-bobda tahlil qilingan misollarga ko‘ra, publitsistik uslubda eng faol qo‘llaniladigan stilistik vosita – sifatlash (epitet) (25%) bo‘lib, u matnda tasvirlanayotgan obyekt yoki shaxsning xususiyatini emotsional bo‘yoqdorlik bilan ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Metafora (15%) va stilistik inversiya (20%) bir xil chastotada qo‘llanilib, birinchisi ko‘chma ma’no orqali obrazlilikni, ikkinchisi esa so‘z tartibini o‘zgartirish orqali emfatik urg‘uni ta’minlaydi. Metonimiya (25%) asosan nomlarni qisqartirish va lingvistik ekonomiya maqsadida qo‘llaniladi. O‘xshatish (7,5%) va mubolag‘a (7,5%) nisbatan kamroq uchrasa-da, ular matnning ekspressivligini oshirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Yuqorida tahlil qilingan metaforani so‘z qo‘shish, qiyoslash va ekvivalent metafora, epitetni madaniy ekvivalentlik, o‘xshatishni funksional ekvivalentlik va perifraza, inversiyani kompensatsiya va sintaktik transformatsiya, mubolag‘ani dinamik va shakliy ekvivalentlik orqali qayta ifodalash tamoyillari yaxlit holda mediamatnning shakl va mazmun birligini o‘zbek tilida qayta yaratishning stilistik vositalarga asoslangan differensial modelini tashkil etadi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasining pragmatikasi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobda kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatlar tahlil qilinadi. Bobning birinchi fasli “*Publitsistik tarjimaning kommunikativ-pragmatik o‘ziga xosliklari”* deb nomlanib, unda uchta asosiy masalaga e’tibor qaratiladi: 1) pragmatikaning mohiyati, tarjimadagi o‘rni va tarjima jarayonidagi pragmatik qiyinchiliklar; 2) matnning kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlari haqidagi

qarashlar va nazariyalar hamda ularning tarjimadagi ahamiyati; 3) tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan pragmatik muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish usullari.

Tarjimashunos A.D. Shveyserning fikricha, har bir matn kommunikativ xususiyatga ega bo‘lib, manbadan reseptorga muayyan axborotni yetkazadi. Reseptor matn bilan shaxsiy pragmatik munosabatga kirishadi: matn ba’zan qiziqarsiz faktlar manbayi bo‘lsa-da, u reseptorning hissiyotlariga ta’sir qilishi, zarur emotsiyalarni uyg‘otishi va faol harakatga undashi mumkin[18]. Matnning reseptorga pragmatik ta’sir o‘tkazish qobiliyati ya’ni kommunikativ effekt yaratish va axborotga nisbatan muayyan munosabat shakllantirishi matnning pragmatik aspekti yoki pragmatik potensiali deb ataladi. Nemis olimi A.Noybert taklif etgan tarjimada pragmatik munosabatlarning to‘rtta darajasi quyidagicha: *yuqori darajada tarjima* (ilmiy-texnikaviy adabiyot va h.k.z.); *muvaffaqiyatli tarjima* (boshqa tillarda so‘zlashuvchi auditoriya uchun axborot-tahliliy materiallar); *cheklovlar bilan tarjima* (badiiy adabiyot); *pragmatik originallikni qayta yaratish deyarli mumkin emas* (asl matn maxsus til sohiblariga mo‘ljallangan hollarda)[19].

To‘rtinchi daraja eng muammoli va tadqiqot uchun qiziqarli hisoblanadi. Tarjimaning pragmatik qiyinchiliklari asl matn janri va mo‘ljallangan auditoriya turiga bevosita bog‘liq. Asl matnning pragmatik potensialida (faktlar, voqealar, noxush holatlar, tarixiy faktlar, ma’naviy qadriyatlar, turmush tarzi, urf-odat, milliy taomlar, kiyim-kechak nomlari va boshq.) tarjimonlar qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Bunda o‘quvchining matnni to‘g‘ri tushunishi uchun pragmatik farqlarga mos o‘zgartirishlar kiritish zarur.

Gazeta materiallarida transferensiya, kalkalash va umumlashtirish axborot aniqligini ta’minlasa, perifraza, transpozitsiya, madaniy ekvivalentlik va eksplikatsiya o‘quvchiga pragmatik ta’sirni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Kommunikativ-pragmatik ta’sir auditoriyaga qanday qilib samarali tarzda yetkazilishi, til vositalari va uslubning roli, shuningdek, pragmatik kontekst va stilistik elementlarning ta’siri o‘rganildi. Masalan: *“We must take immediate action to reduce global warming and fulfil our commitments to the Paris Agreement, and build resilience with these tipping points in mind”*[20] jumlasida *“must”* (majburiyat) so‘zi ishlatilgan, bu esa auditoriyani shoshilinch harakatga chaqiradi. *“Immediate action”* (tezkor harakat) birikmasi esa muallifning pragmatik niyati va auditoriyani harakatga keltirish maqsadini aniq ko‘rsatadi. Bu yerda kommunikativ-pragmatik ta’sir to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri auditoriyaga qaratilgan va uni tezda harakat qilishga undaydi. Demak, asliyatning kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlarini to‘g‘ri tahlil qilgan holda o‘zbek tiliga eksplikatsiya strategiyasiga muvofiq quyidagicha tarjima qilinadi: *“Biz global isishni kamaytirish va Parij bitimi bo‘yicha olgan majburiyatlarimizni bajarish uchun, ushbu burilish nuqtalarini inobatga olgan holda zudlik bilan chora ko‘rishimiz shart”*. Tarjima matnida ham e’tiborni jalb qilish (immediate – darhol, zudlik bilan), undash (must – kerak, shart yoki zarur)

[18]Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода: статус, проблемы, аспекты. – Москва: Наука, 1988. – 215 с.
[19]Neubert A. Pragmatische Aspekte der Übersetzung // Grundfragen der Übersetzungswissenschaft. – Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1968. – S. 35–52.
[20]Giger P. Climate change will be sudden and cataclysmic. We need to act fast [Elektron manba] // World Economic Forum. – 2021. – 19 January. – URL: https://www.weforum.org/stories/climate-action/climate-change-sudden-cataclysmic-need-act-fast/ (murojaat sanasi: 06.03.2026).

lisoniy birliklari orqali asliyatdagi kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyat qayta ifodalanmoqda. Publitsistik matnlarning asosiy maqsadi – o‘quvchining e’tiborini jalb qilish, ma’lumot yetkazish va muayyan emotsional ta’sir hosil qilishdir.

Ingliz tilidagi publitsistik matnni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagilarga e’tibor qaratiladi: pragmatik vaziyatni qayta ifodalash; til vositalarini moslashtirish; ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlarini hisobga olish:

Izomorfik xususiyat, ya’ni ikki til uchun umumiy bo‘lgan umumtipologik tarjima muammosi – matn tuzilishi va funksional maqsadning mos kelishi. Masalan, sarlavha va kirish qismi ingliz tilida o‘quvchini jalb qilishga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lsa, tarjimada ham shu maqsad saqlanadi: *“Screen time spent gaming or on social media does not cause mental health problems in teenagers”* (The Guardian, 14.01.2026) – “*O‘smirlarning ekran qarshisida o‘yin o‘ynash yoki ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanishga sarflagan vaqti ularning ruhiy salomatligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmaydi*” (Zamin.uz, 23.01.2026) sarlavha ma’nosi va funksiyasi (e’tiborni jalb qilish, mavzuni aniqlashtirish) o‘zgarishsiz saqlanadi.

Allomorfik xususiyat, xususan, o‘zbek tilidagi erkin so‘z tartibi bilan ingliz tilidagi qat’iy so‘z tartibi o‘rtasidagi farq – tillardagi sintaktik va leksik farqlar. Tarjimada grammatik tuzilma o‘zgarishi mumkin, lekin ma’no saqlanishi zarur: “*Participants were asked how much time they spent on social media, messaging, gaming and browsing the internet*” *(passiv)* (The Guardian, 14.01.26) – *“Tadqiqot davomida o‘smirlardan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, videoo‘yinlar va internetdan foydalanishga qancha vaqt sarflashlari haqida ma’lumot to‘plandi”* (aktiv shaklga o‘tkazilgan) (Zamin.uz, 23.01.2026). Sintaktik shakl o‘zgargan bo‘lsa-da, ma’no to‘liq saqlangan.

Izomorfik xususiyatlar matn funksiyasini saqlashga yordam bersa, allomorfik xususiyatlar tilning o‘ziga xos tuzilishiga moslashish orqali matnni tushunarli va ta’sirli qiladi. Shu ikki jihat birgalikda tarjimada emotsional va informatsion ta’sirni hamda kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

Bobning ikkinchi faslida “*Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida muallifning pragmatik intensiyaga erishish usullari*” masalasi xususida fikr yuritiladi. Odatda pragmatik intensiya muallifning matnning yaratish va uzatishdagi maqsadlari majmui tushuniladi. Bu jarayon sakkiz bosqichli strategiyalar tizimi orqali amalga oshirilib, ingliz tilidagi axborotga yo‘naltirilgan pragmatik yondashuv bilan o‘zbek tarjimasidagi adresatga yo‘naltirilgan moslashtirish yondashuvi o‘rtasidagi farqni bosqichma-bosqich ochib beradi. R.Jekendoff va D.U. Ashurova pragmatik intensiyalarning muayyan tasnifini e’tirof etishadi: (1) e’tiborni jalb etish intensiyasi (e’tiborni jalb etishga majburlash); (2) o‘quvchini qiziqtirish intensiyasi; (3) emotsional ta’sir ko‘rsatish intensiyasi; (4) konseptual ma’lumotga muvofiq bilimlar tarkibini faollashtirish intensiyasi; (5) o‘quvchining ijodkorligini rivojlantirish intensiyasi; (6) konseptual olam tasvirini qayta ifodalash intensiyasi[21].

Tadqiqot ishimizda publitsistik uslubdagi matnlar tarjimasida yuqorida

[21]Jackendoff R. What is a Concept? // Frames, Fields, and Contrasts: New Essays in Semantic and Lexical Organization / ed. by A.Lehrer, E.F. Kittay. – Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992. – pp. 191–208; Ашурова Д.У. Производное слово в свете коммуникативной теории языка. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 98 с.

keltirilgan pragmatik intensiyalarga erishish strategiyalari va usullari batafsil tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqotda aniqlangan oltita pragmatik intensiya ichida publitsistik diskurs uchun eng faol va dominant hisoblanuvchi *“e’tiborni jalb etishga majburlash”* pragmatik intensiyasi quyida empirik material asosida batafsil tahlil qilinadi; qolgan intensiyalar esa dissertatsiyaning asosiy matnida to‘liq yoritilgan. Publitsistik matnda pragmatik ta’sir so‘zlarining okkazional o‘zgarishlari, frazeologik birliklar va sintaktik konstruksiyalardagi strukturaviy o‘zgarishlar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Bunda muallif o‘quvchining diqqatini darhol tortadigan lisoniy birliklardan foydalanib, o‘z asariga o‘quvchini yanada jalb etadi. Quyidagi parchada ham mana shunday sintaktik o‘zgarishni ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

“*Apple’s no longer among top 5 smartphone vendors in China as domestic brands dominate market*” (CNBC, 26.06.2024) sarlavhasida *“no longer”* birikmasi orqali kompaniyaning endilikda kuchli beshlik qatorida emasligiga urg‘u berilib, pragmatik ta’sir kuchaytirilgan. Ikkinchi qismdagi *“domestic brands dominate market”* birikmasi esa ushbu holatning sababini – mahalliy brendlarning ustunligini izohlaydi.

O‘zbek tilidagi variant: *“Apple birinchi marta Xitoy smartfonlar bozorida kuchli beshlikdan chiqib ketdi”* (Daryo.uz, 27.07.2024) tarzida berilgan bo‘lib, “chiqib ketdi” fe’li orqali pragmatik intensiya saqlangan. Biroq asliyatdagi sababni bildiruvchi ergash gap tarjimada tushirib qoldirilgan. Mazmuniy to‘liqlikni ta’minlash uchun uni quyidagicha berish maqsadga muvofiq: *“Apple birinchi marta Xitoy smartfonlar bozorida kuchli beshlikdan chiqib ketdi, chunki mahalliy brendlar bozorda yetakchilik qilmoqda”*. Yuqorida aytib o‘tilganidek, OAVlarining asosiy maqsadi ommani jalb etish bo‘lib, tadqiqot natijasida publitsistik diskursda pragmatik ta’sir uch bosqichli model asosida amalga oshishi aniqlandi: e’tiborni jalb etish, baholash va ishontirish. Apple haqidagi sarlavha misolida *“no longer”* elementi diqqatni tortish funksiyasini, *“dominate”* baholash funksiyasini, sabab-natija konstruksiyasi esa ishontirish funksiyasini bajaradi. Tarjimada ushbu elementlarning saqlanish darajasi pragmatik adekvatlik mezoni sifatida baholandi.

XULOSA

1. Publitsistika ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotning dolzarb masalalarini yoritadigan, tushuntiradigan va axloqiy muammolarni olib chiqadigan adabiy asarlarning bir turi bo‘lib, tadqiqot natijasida aniqlandiki, ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik matnlar janr xilma-xilligiga (tahririy maqola, sharh, tahliliy maqola va boshq.) qaramay, ularning barchasida axborot berish va ta’sir ko‘rsatish funksiyalari birdek faol namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu orqali esa ikkala tilda ham stilistik vositalarning tanlanishi yagona pragmatik maqsadga bo‘ysundiriladi.

2. Tadqiqot natijasida ingliz va o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarda standartlik (klishe, barqaror nutq andozalari) va ekspressivlik (baholovchi-obrazli vositalar) bir-biriga zid emas, balki bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi ikki tamoyil sifatida amal qilishi aniqlandi. Natijada publitsistik matnning tarjima jarayonida nima uchun ikki xil (semantik va kommunikativ) strategiyani bir vaqtda talab qilishi izohlanishi mumkin.

3. Publitsistik matnlarni tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar asliyat va tarjima tillarining til sathlari borasidagi farqli jihatlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan

lingvistik muammolar hamda asliyat matnida madaniy, pragmatik, ijtimoiy, tarixiy va psixologik omillarga bog‘liq bo‘lgan ekstralingvistik muammolarga ajratildi.

4. Jurnalistik matnlarda tarjimaning umumleksik muammolarni yuzaga keltiruvchi lisoniy birliklari asosan nutqiy standartlar, klishe so‘zlar, boshqa uslublarda ishlatilmaydigan odatiy gazeta iboralari, ilmiy terminologiya, ijtimoiy mazmunga xos sinonimlar, noodatiy leksik birikmalar, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarni aks ettiruvchi so‘zlar, yangi so‘zlar-u iboralar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika hamda frazeologiya, salbiy bo‘yoqdorlikka ega uslubiy qisqartirilgan so‘zlar, oddiy nutq so‘zlari va iboralari ekanligi aniqlandi.

5. Ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida stilistik ta’sirni qayta ifodash masalalarini tahlil qilish orqali ingliz jurnalistik matnlarida metafora, metonimiya, sifatlash, o‘xshatish, stilistik inversiya, mubolag‘a kabi stilistik vositalarning faol qo‘llanilishi va ular muallifning pragmatik intensiyalarini namoyon qilishda keng faydalanilishi aniqlandi.

6. Publitsistik matnlarda ifodalangan stilistik ta’sirni tarjima tiliga olib o‘tishda metaforani so‘z qo‘shish, qiyoslash, ekvivalent metafora yaratish; metonimiyani transliteratsiya, so‘zma-so‘z tarjima; epitetni madaniy ekvivalentlik; o‘xshatishni funksional ekvivalentlik, qiyoslash, perifraz; inversiyani kompensatsiya, sintaktik o‘zgarishlar; mubolag‘ani so‘zma-so‘z tarjima, dinamik va shakliy ekvivalentlik usullari orqali tarjima tilida qayta ifodalanishi tadqiqot natijasida asoslandi va samarali strategiya sifatida tasdiqlandi.

7. Publitsistik matnlarning ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjimasida asliyat matnida aks etgan pragmatik vaziyat, o‘quvchini o‘ziga jalb etish uchun qo‘llanilgan til vositalarining pragmatik xususiyatlari, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlari hamda asliyat matnida pragmatik intensiyaga erishish usullari distributiv tahlil asosida aniqlanib, ularning tarjimada kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadni adekvat ifodalashdagi o‘rni hamda funksional xususiyatlari dalillandi.

8. Publitsistik matnlarni ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda kommunikativ-pragmatik maqsadga erishish uchun asliyat matnida aks etgan pragmatik vaziyat, o‘quvchini o‘ziga jalb etish uchun qo‘llangan til vositalarini tarjimada qayta ifodalash, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining izomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlari hamda shu tillardagi publitsistik matnlarning o‘ziga xosligi inobatga olinadi.

9. Publitsistik matnlar tarjimasida muallifning pragmatik intensiyasidagi stilistik bo‘yoqdorlik va pragmatik mazmunni qayta ifodalashda transferensiya, kalkalash, umumlashtirish, izohlab tarjima qilish, transpozitsiya, madaniy ekvivalentlik, eksplikatsiya va implikatsiya usullarining qo‘llanilishi ustuvor ekanligi, shu bilan birga, tarjimadagi pragmatik nomuvofiqliklarning asosiy sababi ayni usullarning noto‘g‘ri yoki qisman qo‘llanilishida ekanligi asoslab berildi.

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GULRUKH BAKHTIYAROVNA GAFUROVA

LINGUOSTYLISTIC AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATING JOURNALISTIC TEXTS (A Study of English and Uzbek Media Texts)

10.00.06 – Comparative Literature and Translation Studies

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences

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Scientific supervisor:	**Ilkhomjon Madaminovich Tukhtasinov** Doctor of Sciences in Pedagogy, Professor
Official opponents:	**Iroda Abduzukhurovna Siddikova** Doctor of Sciences in Philology, Professor
	Teshaboyeva Ziyodakhon Qodirovna Doctor of Sciences in Philology, Professor
Leading organization:	**Gulistan State University**

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The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Recourse Center at Uzbekistan State World Languages University (registered under number _____). (Address: 100138, Tashkent city, Uchtepa district, Kichik halqa yoli street, 21A Tel: (99871) 230-12-91, fax: (99871) 230-12-92.)

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A.A. Nasirov
Chairperson of the Scientific Council on awarding Scientific degrees, Doctor of Sciences in Philology, Professor

Kh.B. Samigova
Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Council on awarding Scientific degrees, Doctor of Sciences in Philology, Professor

D.M. Teshabaeva
Chairperson of the Scientific Seminar of the Scientific Council on awarding Scientific degrees, Doctor of Sciences in Philology, Professor

INTRODUCTION (Annotation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The representation of information through verbal means in the global media space necessitates a comparative study of the linguostylistic and pragmatic features of media text translation. In particular, translating media texts from English into Uzbek poses a significant research challenge, as it requires not only the accurate transmission of information but also the preservation of the author's communicative purpose, pragmatic intention, evaluative and expressive meaning, and stylistic devices in the target text. Journalistic texts serve not only to convey information but also to shape public opinion, evaluate events, influence readers, and guide them towards particular viewpoints, thereby fulfilling important communicative and pragmatic functions. Therefore, preserving the informational content alone is insufficient; translation must also ensure that the stylistic colouring, expressiveness, evaluative nuances, and pragmatic impact of the original are adequately conveyed to the target audience.

In Translation Studies worldwide, the translation of journalistic texts in different language systems has been studied from pragmatic, discursive, stylistic, and other perspectives; however, the stylistic and pragmatic aspects of Uzbek equivalents of information in English-language sources based on corpora of online newspapers and parallel platforms have not been sufficiently investigated. It should be emphasised that, in translating a journalistic text, such aspects as the audience factor, communicative purpose, national specificity, meanings associated with national cultural colouring, and evaluativity are of particular importance, and reproducing these aspects in the target text while preserving the content of the source language is essential. However, the need for a comprehensive linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic analysis of these approaches based on the material of Turkic languages, particularly the Uzbek language, still remains.

In our country, journalistic style and translation have been studied separately; however, systematic and comparative research on the linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of journalistic text translation remains insufficient. In particular, the stylistic organisation, evaluative and expressive means, and the preservation of communicative and pragmatic impact in English-Uzbek translation require further study. The following statement by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, concerning globalisation and the social status of the language demonstrates the close connection between the accurate transmission of the linguistic and stylistic features of journalistic texts in the translation process and the development of the national language: "In the context of globalisation, preserving the purity of our national language, enriching its vocabulary, creating Uzbek equivalents of modern terms in various fields, and ensuring their consistent use remain urgent tasks"[1]. Thus, the results obtained through a contrastive study of the source and target languages are of significant importance for enriching the corpus of

[1]Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2019-yil 21-oktabrda o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi [Electronic resource] // O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. – URL: https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/2954 (accessed: 20.08.2025).

the Uzbek language, introducing certain clarifications into matters concerning the regularities and codification of the national language, and, moreover, contributing to the development of the Translation Studies school.

This dissertation will, to a certain extent, contribute to the implementation of the tasks stipulated in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (DP), including DP-5847 dated 8 October 2019, "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", and DP-60 dated 28 January 2022, "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (RP), including RP-2909 dated 20 April 2017, "On Measures for Further Development of the Higher Education System", RP-3775 dated 5 June 2018, "On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in the Comprehensive Reforms Being Implemented in the Country", RP-5117 dated 19 May 2021, "On Measures to Bring the Promotion of Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Level", RP-294 dated 27 June 2022, "On Measures to Support Mass Media and Develop the Journalism Sector", RP-205 dated 4 June 2024, "On Establishing the Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy International Award in the Field of Literary Translation", and RP-308 dated 20 October 2025, "On Additional Measures for the Further Development of the State Language"; as well as Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers (RCM) No. 262 dated 26 June 2023, "On Approval of Certain Regulatory and Legal Acts Concerning the Support of Mass Media and the Development of the Journalism Sector", and other regulatory and legal documents relevant to this area.

Compliance of the research with the priority areas of the development of science and technology in the Republic. The dissertation has been carried out within the framework of Priority Area I of the development of science and technology in the Republic, "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information-oriented society and a democratic state".

Degree of research into the problem. The linguistic, stylistic, pragmatic, and translational features of journalistic texts have been extensively studied in the fields of foreign linguistics and Translation Studies. In particular, the studies of scholars such as Y.A. Nida, P.Newmark, M.Baker, N.Fairclough, and C.Nord[2] have provided a theoretical foundation for issues of equivalence and functional and pragmatic approaches in the translation process. While P.Newmark emphasised the need to preserve the image as far as possible when translating metaphors, Y.A. Nida regarded functional equivalence as a priority over formal similarity in translation. M.Baker focused on the significance of pragmatic factors in the translation process, whereas C.Nord theoretically substantiated the functional purpose and

[2]Nida E.A. Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating. – Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1964. – pp. 154–169; Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. – London: Prentice Hall, 1988. – pp. 39–55; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – pp. 5–12; Fairclough N. Media Discourse. – London: Edward Arnold, 1995. – pp. 2–5; Nord C. Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained. – Manchester: St. Jerome, 1997. – pp. 27–38.

communicative orientation of translation. The linguistic and stylistic features of journalistic discourse, in turn, have been analysed by N.Fairclough.

In the Translation Studies of the CIS countries, the studies conducted by scholars such as S.I. Smetanina, A.N. Baranov, V.Z. Demyankov, M.N. Volodina, V.V. Mamontova, T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, M.Y. Kazak, Y.S. Belenkova, Y.V. Litkovich, M.Y. Korovkina, and G.A. Grigoryan[3] on journalistic texts address linguistic, extralinguistic, and translation-related issues. In particular, metaphorical combinations in journalistic texts, their pragmatic essence, the interpretation of political discourse in mass media, the translation features of corpora of journalistic texts, and the theoretical aspects of the form-and-content model in the translation of specialised texts have been investigated.

The content of studies conducted in Uzbek linguistics has mainly focused on the linguistic and linguocultural features of journalistic texts, the stylistic properties of phraseological units used in newspaper texts, and issues related to media texts and discourse. These aspects have been studied by scholars such as A.Boboyeva, K.Yusupov, A.Abdusaidov, V.Mamontova, G.Kh. Bakiyeva, D.M. Teshaboyeva, M.R. Artıqova, S.A. Atkamova, Sh.A. Usmonova, and N.B. Ataboyev[4]. A number

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[3]Сметанина С.И. Медиа-текст в системе культуры: динамические процессы в языке и стиле журналистики конца XX века. – Санкт-Петербург: Изд-во Михайлова В.А., 2002. – 383 с.; Баранов А.Н. Политическая метафорика публицистического текста: возможности лингвистического мониторинга // Язык СМИ как объект междисциплинарного исследования: учеб. пособие / отв. ред. М.Н. Володина. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 2003. – С. 105–167; Демьянков В.З. Интерпретация политического дискурса в СМИ // Язык СМИ как объект междисциплинарного исследования: учеб. пособие / отв. ред. М.Н. Володина. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, 2003. – С. 116–130; Володина М.Н. Язык массовой коммуникации – особый язык социального взаимодействия // Язык средств массовой информации: учеб. пособие для вузов / под ред. М.Н. Володиной. – Москва: Академический Проект; Альма Матер, 2008. – С. 6–23; Мамонтова В.В. Особенности перевода сложносоставных слов с английского языка на русский (на материале корпуса публицистических текстов): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск: Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, 2009. – 22 с.; Добросклонская Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиатекстов: опыт исследования современной английской медиаречи. – Москва: КРАСАНД, 2010. – 286 с.; Казак М.Ю. Медиатекст: сущностные и типологические свойства // Global Media Journal. Глобальный медиажурнал. Российское издание. – 2011. – Т. 2. – Вып. 1. – URL: http://test.gmj.sfedu.ru/v2i1/v2i1_kazak.htm (дата обращения: 07.07.2023); Беленкова Ю.С. Публицистический текст как объект хронологического перевода (на материале памфлетов Джонатана Свифта): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: Московский государственный областной университет, 2012. – 23 с.; Литкович Ю.В. Плеоназмы в современном медиа-дискурсе: структура, семантика, функции: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Киев: Киевский национальный лингвистический университет, 2016. – 20 с.; Коровкина М.Е. Теоретические аспекты смыслового моделирования специального перевода с родного языка на иностранный (на материале публицистических текстов экономической тематики): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва: Военный университет Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, 2017. – 27 с.; Григорян Г.А. Прагматическая значимость личных и возвратных местоимений в современных англоязычных социальных медиа: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тбилиси, 2018. – 22 с.

[4]Бобоева А. Газета тили ҳақида. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 160 б.; Юсупов К. Ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик-семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – 176 б.; Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тили ва услуби. – Самарқанд: СамДУ нашри, 2001. – 192 б.; — Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2005. – 48 б.; Мамонтова В.В. Особенности перевода сложносоставных слов с английского языка на русский (на материале корпуса публицистических текстов): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск: Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, 2009. – 22 с.; Тешабаева Д.М. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2012. – 47 б.; Бакиева Г.Х., Тешабаева Д.М. Медиамаконда матн: монография. – Тошкент, 2019. – 222 б.; Артикова М.Р. Медиаматнда прецедент феноменининг лингвомаданий аспекти (ўзбек ва испан газеталари мисолида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2022. – 54 б.; Аткамова С.А. Фразеологизм медиаматнда ифодалаш ва баҳолашнинг услубий воситаси сифатида (турли тизимли тиллар газета матнлари асосида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2022. – 58 б.; Усмонова

of studies have also been conducted in the field of Translation Studies, most of which have focused on issues related to the translation of literary texts. In particular, linguistic and extralinguistic problems, the rendering of figurative devices, stylistic synonyms, and phraseological units in texts, the national and cultural features of the national worldview, the linguocultural and linguistic-stylistic features of literary translation, as well as the social expression of the language of journalistic style have been examined in the studies of Q.Musayev, Sh.Sirojiddinov, G.Odilova, Z.Q. Teshaboyeva, A.A. Sharipova, R.Kh. Shirinova, U.R. Yoldoshev, D.M. Xoshimova, and F.Sharipova[5].

At the same time, G.Ma, S.Husain, and W.M. Wan Sulong[6] systematically analysed studies conducted between 2014 and 2024 on the re-expression of stylistic devices in translation and noted that a substantial proportion of research in this area has focused on the English–Chinese language pair, whereas studies based on materials from typologically different languages, particularly Turkic languages, remain relatively limited. This situation demonstrates the need for a specialised study of the features of the re-expression of stylistic and pragmatic devices in the translation of journalistic texts from English into Uzbek.

In a context where Internet coverage is expanding and information transmission systems are developing rapidly, the recreation of such linguistic and stylistic devices as metaphor, metonymy, and epithet, as well as pragmatic strategies serving to achieve the author's purpose, in the translation of journalistic texts from social networks, blogs, forums, and other online platforms into Uzbek has not been sufficiently studied. This situation determines the relevance of the present research.

Relationship of the dissertation research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted. This dissertation was carried out within the framework of the research area "Comparative Typology of the English and Uzbek Languages", in accordance with the research plan of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University.

The aim of the research is to identify the linguostylistic and pragmatic

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Ш.А. Медиадискурсда газета тили тенденциялари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2022. – 56 б.; Ataboyev N.B. Mediamatnlar tilning ijtimoiy ifodasi hamda til boyishining asosiy resursi sifatida // O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2024. – Vol. 10, No. 1 (54). – B. 60–75.

[5]Мусаев К. Стилистические вопросы художественного перевода с английского на узбекский язык (традиционные числительные и фразеологизмы): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967. – 24 с.; Сирожиддинов Ш., Одилова Г. Бадиий таржима асослари: монография. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so‘z, 2011. – 166 б.; Тешабоева З.Қ. «Бобурнома»нинг инглизча таржималаридаги фразеологик бирликлар ва уларнинг миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 44 б.; Шарипова А.А. Стилистик синонимлар таржимасининг лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – 47 б.; Ширинова Р.Х. Олам миллий манзарасининг бадиий таржимада қайта яратилиши: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий университети, 2017. – 58 б.; Йўлдошев У.Р. Ҳажвий матнлар таржимасининг лингвостилистик ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари (инглиз тилига таржима қилинган ўзбек халқ латифалари мисолида): Филол. фан. фалс. д-ри (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети, 2017. – 26 б.; Хошимова Д.М. «Бобурнома» матнидаги тасвирий воситаларнинг инглиз тилига таржималари тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018. – 74 б.; Sharipova F. Abdulla Qodiriyning "O‘tkan kunlar" romanidagi xatlar (yozishmalar) tarjimasining pragmatik tahlili: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dis. – Termiz, 2022. – 155 b.

[6]Ma G., Husain S., Wan Sulong W.M. Stylistic Reproduction in Translation Studies (2014–2024): A Systematic Review // SAGE Open. – 2025. – № 15(4). – pp. 1–21.

features of journalistic texts published in the media and to determine how their communicative and pragmatic effects are reproduced in translation from English into Uzbek.

The objectives of the research are:

to identify the linguistic and functional features and specific characteristics of the journalistic style;

to identify the isomorphic and allomorphic features of linguistic and stylistic devices in English and Uzbek online newspaper texts;

to develop a typology of translation problems arising in the translation of journalistic-style texts from English into Uzbek;

to analyse the re-expression of lexical-stylistic and syntactic-stylistic devices in the translation of journalistic texts;

to identify the features of the re-expression of the communicative and pragmatic impact of journalistic texts in the target text;

to identify the translation methods and strategies employed to re-express the author's pragmatic intention in the target text.

The object of the research is the translation of journalistic texts from English into Uzbek.

The subject of the research comprises the linguostylistic and pragmatic features of journalistic text translation from English into Uzbek, the figurative and expressive means of language, and the ways in which their communicative intentions are conveyed and interpreted in translation.

The research methods include semantic-pragmatic analysis, descriptive analysis, discourse analysis, distributional analysis, comparative-contrastive analysis, linguocultural analysis, lexical-semantic and structural-semantic analysis, as well as content analysis and componential analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

the relationship between the frequency structure of stylistic devices used in the journalistic discourse of English online media publications and their functional-semantic equivalents in Uzbek has been substantiated through a comparative study conducted within an integrated methodological approach combining corpus-based content analysis and componential analysis;

the relationship between the isomorphic (common to both languages) and allomorphic (cross-linguistic differences) features of translation asymmetries in English and Uzbek media texts has been scientifically substantiated through distributive analysis and modelling across linguistic levels (phonetic, grammatical, and lexical);

an eight-stage system of strategies for rendering the author's communicative-pragmatic intention in the target language has been developed, and the differences between the information-oriented pragmatic approach of English-language media texts and the recipient-oriented adaptation approach adopted in their Uzbek translations have been revealed through empirical base analysis;

a differential model based on stylistic devices for recreating the unity of form and content in media texts in Uzbek has been systematised through comparative-contrastive analysis, establishing principles for translating metaphors through

addition, comparison, and equivalent metaphors; epithets through cultural equivalence; similes through functional equivalence and periphrasis; inversion through compensation and syntactic transformation; and hyperbole through dynamic and formal equivalence.

The practical results of the research consist of the following:

through a componential analysis of materials from English-language online newspapers and social networking sites, it was established that stylistic devices such as metaphor, metonymy, simile, epithet, inversion, and hyperbole are actively used in these materials, and strategies for their translation were proposed;

based on the similarities and differences identified through a comparative analysis of Uzbek translations of journalistic articles published in English-language online newspapers, the basis was established for developing methodological recommendations (a methodological guide) for practising translators that take into account the linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek;

it was established that speech standards, clichéd words, newspaper expressions not used in other styles, scientific terminology, synonyms characteristic of social content, unusual lexical combinations, words reflecting socio-political processes in society, neologisms and new expressions, socio-political vocabulary and phraseology, stylistically abbreviated words with negative connotations, and colloquial words and expressions constitute units that give rise to common lexical problems in the translation of journalistic texts.

The reliability of the research results is explained by the conformity of the approaches and principles employed in the research with contemporary theories of linguistics; the fact that the research data were obtained from reliable scholarly and journalistic sources; the precise formulation of each problem through the methods of comparative, pragmatic, discursive, and contextual analysis and the validity of the conclusions drawn from them; the implementation of the proposed suggestions and recommendations in practice; and the confirmation of the obtained results by competent organisations.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is manifested in the possibility of their extensive use in doctoral and master's research devoted to the linguistic, stylistic, pragmatic, and linguocultural aspects of translation; the linguistic and extralinguistic features of journalistic text translation; and the training of specialised translators, particularly media translators. In addition, the scientific significance of the research is demonstrated by the possibility of conducting monographic studies devoted to the editing of journalistic text translations, translation assessment, and the study of translation methods and strategies employed in the translation of journalistic texts.

The practical significance of the research results lies in the possibility of using them at higher education institutions that train translators to develop methodological recommendations on Translation Studies and translation didactics, prepare textbooks on journalistic translation, as well as teach such subjects as "Written Translation", "Translation Theory", "Consecutive Interpreting", "Introduction to the Translation Profession", "Stylistics and Text Editing", and "Comparative

Linguistics" at these educational institutions.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the results of the research conducted on the linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of journalistic texts in English and Uzbek:

the research findings concerning the comparative study of stylistic devices used in the journalistic discourse of English online media publications within an integrated methodological platform combining corpus-based content analysis and componential analysis, and the substantiation of the relationship between their frequency structures and their functional-semantic equivalents in Uzbek, were used in the fundamental project FA–F1–005 entitled "Research into the History of Karakalpak Folklore Studies and Translation Studies" (QAIT–2A20 W.), carried out at the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities of the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 292/1 dated 21 May 2025 issued by the Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities). As a result, the scientific quality of the research articles prepared within the fundamental project and research studies on the pragmatic features of words was improved;

the research conclusions concerning the scientific substantiation of the relationship between the isomorphic (general typological translation problems) and allomorphic (free word order in the two languages) features of translation asymmetries in English and Uzbek media texts, modelled through distributive analysis across linguistic levels (phonetic, grammatical, and lexical), were used in implementing the international project "2024-1-ES01-KA171-HED-000229930" under the European Union's ERASMUS+ programme as new approaches to translation theory and practice in Uzbekistan (Reference No. 17–220 dated 19 March 2025 issued by Uzbekistan State World Languages University). As a result, opportunities to achieve communicative and pragmatic objectives in translation, particularly in the translation of journalistic texts, were expanded in the development of methodological manuals on the linguostylistic and pragmatic aspects of translation and in improving the content of literary translation courses taught at higher education institutions, and the content of subjects related to translation theory and practice was enriched;

the research findings concerning the development of an eight-stage system of strategies for rendering the author's communicative-pragmatic intention in the target language and the identification, through empirical corpus analysis, of the differences between the information-oriented pragmatic approach in English-language media texts and the recipient-oriented adaptation approach in their Uzbek translations were used within the European Union's Erasmus+ ICM, KA-107 project ("International Credit Mobility between European Union and Uzbekistan HEIs, through staff and student mobility exchange projects"), which aimed to develop knowledge and skills in translation studies and contrastive linguistics (Reference No. 17-1-217 dated 18 March 2025 issued by Uzbekistan State World Languages University). As a result, these findings were used in preparing methodological manuals, research articles, and conference abstracts aimed at internationalisation, and opportunities to ensure pragmatic-stylistic adequacy in the translation process were expanded;

the research findings concerning the systematisation, through comparative-

contrastive analysis, of a differential model based on stylistic devices for recreating the unity of form and content in media texts in Uzbek, including the principles of translating metaphors through word addition, comparison, and equivalent metaphors; epithets through cultural equivalence; similes through functional equivalence and periphrasis; inversion through compensation and syntactic transformation; and hyperbole through dynamic and formal equivalence, were used in preparing the scripts for the television programmes "Education and Development", "Literary Process," and "World Literature," produced by the Uzbekistan television channel of the "Uzbekistan 24" creative association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan during 2023–2024 (Reference No. 05-09-195 dated 18 February 2025 issued by the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, viewers' level of knowledge of translation studies and pragmalinguistics was improved.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were presented and discussed at 7 scientific and practical conferences, including 5 international and 2 national scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 17 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 10 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, of which 6 were published in national journals and 4 in foreign journals.

Structure and length of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references, with a total length of up to 139 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** defines the relevance of the dissertation topic, the degree to which the problem has been investigated, the aim and objectives of the research, as well as its object and subject. It also demonstrates the correspondence of the research to the priority areas of the development of science and technology, and presents information on the scientific novelty of the study, the reliability of the results, their theoretical and practical significance, the implementation of the research findings in practice, the publication of the results, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Theoretical Foundations of the Linguostylistic and Pragmatic Aspects of Journalistic Texts"**, and its first section addresses the issue of *"Stylistic Features of Journalistic Texts and Their Reflection in Translation"*. Journalistic style is the principal language of mass media and performs specific functions. The function of a journalistic text, in turn, reflects the author's attitude towards satisfying the audience not only in terms of content but also from the perspective of ensuring the aesthetic satisfaction derived from the message.

Researcher T.I. Qurbanov primarily associates the functional characteristics of journalistic style with the function of expressing and conveying socio-political content to the general public. From this perspective, alongside informativeness,

journalistic texts demonstrate the active use of linguistic means that serve to express a particular attitude, influence the reader, and contribute to shaping public opinion[7]. The function of journalism is to actively engage with ongoing events, shape public opinion, provide guidance, and encourage action. This determines such important stylistic features of journalistic style as evaluativity, expressiveness, and emotionality. According to I.Galperin, "the issues raised by journalists concern millions of people. It is impossible to discuss them in a dry, bookish language, because the function of influencing, which is the most important function of journalistic style, increases the need for means of expressing evaluation in journalism. Journalism uses the evaluative means of the literary language to provide characteristic evaluations"[8]. Journalistic style has two important functions of language, namely the functions of *informing* and *influencing* (see Table 1):

Table 1.

Main functions of journalistic style

Function	Main purpose	Characteristic features	Means used
Information	delivering accurate and timely information about events and phenomena	accuracy, consistency, formality, standardisation	standard expressions, clichés, established speech patterns
Influence	developing a particular attitude and motivating the audience to take action	persuasion, evaluation, audience orientation	evaluative units, expressive linguistic means, persuasive expressions

The table above demonstrates that the informative and persuasive functions of journalistic style complement each other. While the first function serves to convey events and phenomena accurately and promptly, the second is aimed at shaping the audience's attitude and persuading it to take certain actions.

The second section of the chapter addresses the issue of *"Linguistic Aspects of Journalistic Texts"*. The term "journalistic style" is considered a term introduced by Russian linguists[9]. Other foreign researchers have used various expressions to denote this concept, including *"the language of journalism", "the language of news media", "newspaper language"*, and *"broadcast language"*[10]. Uzbek linguists, in turn, use the terms *"newspaper language", "the language of journalism"*, and, more recently, the increasingly widespread term *"media linguistics"* in reference to this concept. British linguist N.Fairclough proposes using the term *"media text"* in a broad sense and includes articles in the print press, interviews, television programmes, and web pages within this category[11].

Uzbek scholar N.Ataboyev expresses the following view concerning media texts: "In our view, the scope of this classification can be expanded, since the growing popularity of the Internet makes it appropriate to distinguish individual

[7]Курбанов Т.И. Публицистический стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент: Фан, 1987. – 22 с.
[8]Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – Москва: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1958. – 459 с.
[9]Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher School, 1977. – p. 287.
[10]Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. – pp. 380–387.
[11]Fairclough N. Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. – London: Routledge, 2003. – vi, 270 p.

means of communication within the media space. Online communication on the Internet can be classified as shown in the following figure"[12] (see Figure 1):

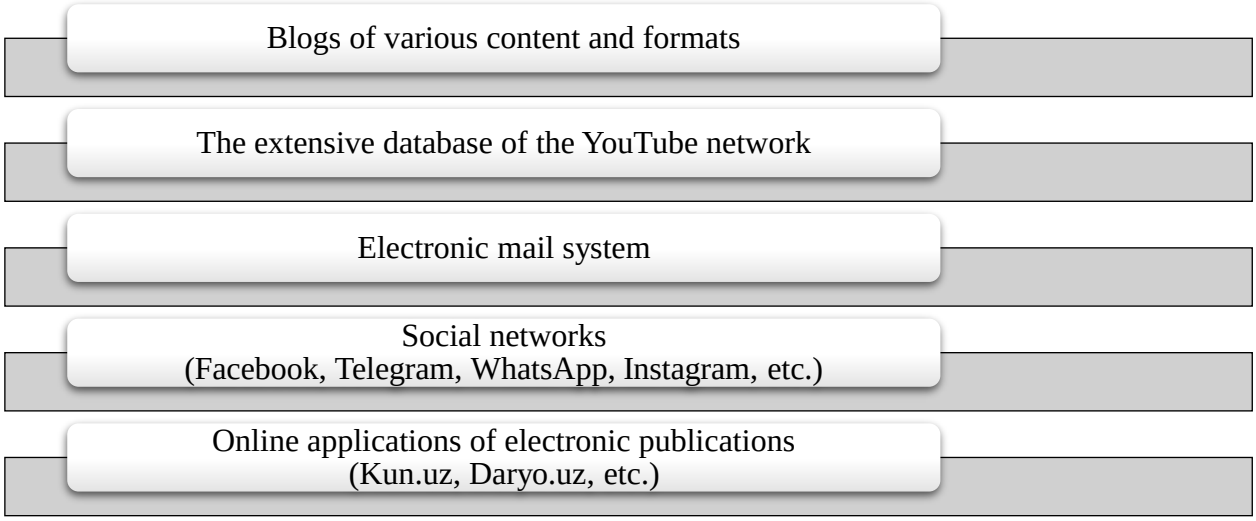

Figure 1. Classification of online communication on the Internet

The main distinctive features of journalistic style are *standardisation* and *expressiveness*. Through the function of standardisation, journalists are required to use ready-made expressions or, as they are sometimes referred to in journalistic discourse, clichés. In English journalistic texts, the existence of standardised Uzbek equivalents of such units as *according to official figures*, *human rights*, *economic growth*, and *public opinion*, rendered as *rasmiy ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, inson huquqlari, iqtisodiy o'sish*, and *jamoatchilik fikri*, respectively, ensures communicative accuracy in translation. In such cases, the translator does not create a new means of expression for each communicative situation but makes use of existing and commonly accepted units of the language. At the same time, the contextual and stylistic modification of standardised units in appropriate communicative situations can ensure the expressiveness of a journalistic text.

Expressiveness is manifested in the lexical features of newspapers, magazines, propaganda texts, and headlines. In particular, words characteristic of the colloquial style with connotative meanings, set expressions, and even slang are widely used in the English mass media. Examples include *eyesore* (unsightly), *blackleg* (a person who continues to work during a strike), the slang terms *drunk-driving* (driving a vehicle while intoxicated) and *think-tank* (analytical centre), the abbreviation *champ* (an abbreviated form of *champion*), and *E.Germans* (an abbreviated form referring to East Germans). Unlike English, slang is used less frequently in Uzbek journalistic texts. Newly introduced words, however, are widely used. As a result of the development of digital communication in Uzbek journalistic discourse, the frequency of use of new borrowed and terminological units such as *bloger, kontent, podkast, startap, marketpleys,* and *keshbek* has been increasing.

In texts written in the journalistic style, abbreviations, proper names, names of companies and educational institutions, geographical names, and other such units

[12]Ataboyev N.B. Mediamatnlar tilning ijtimoiy ifodasi hamda til boyishining asosiy resursi sifatida // O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar. – 2024. – Vol. 10, No. 1 (54). – B. 60–75.

are widely used. For example, in English: *"In 2017, the Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH), an independent charity that seeks to improve people's wellbeing, conducted a UK-wide survey of 14- to 24-year-olds, asking them about the big five social media platforms: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Snapchat and Instagram"* (*The Guardian*, 17.09.2018). The text contains abbreviations such as *"RSPH"* and *"UK"*, the name of the organisation *"the Royal Society for Public Health"*, and the names of platforms such as *"Twitter"*, *"Facebook"*, *"YouTube"*, *"Snapchat"*, and *"Instagram"*.

In Uzbek: *"Netflix sobiq rahbari Svati Shetti tomonidan asos solingan Bridge7 kino kompaniyasi "Xarobadan chiqqan millioner" filmining davomi va filmga moslashtirilgan serialni suratga olish huquqini qo'lga kiritdi"* (*Daryo.uz*, 27.11.2024). The Uzbek-language text contains such lexical units as the company name *"Netflix"*, the anthroponym *"Svati Shetti"*, the company name *"Bridge7"*, and the title of the film *"Xarobadan chiqqan millioner"*.

The third section of the first chapter, entitled *"Theoretical Problems of Translating Journalistic Texts"*, examines the types of problems encountered in the translation of newspaper articles, their causes, and ways of addressing them in translation based on linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic approaches. The problems that arise in the translation of journalistic texts can be divided into two groups: (1) *linguistic problems*; and (2) *extralinguistic problems*.

The first of the linguistic problems in the translation of journalistic texts is associated with the phonetic level, where the translation of proper names into a foreign language through transliteration or transcription is reflected. For example, the English text *"Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed forming a regional co-operation organisation to promote economic integration in Central Asia"* (*Reuters*, 16.11.2025) was translated into Uzbek as *"O'zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev Markaziy Osiyoda iqtisodiy integratsiyani rivojlantirish maqsadida mintaqaviy hamkorlik tashkilotini tuzishni taklif qildi"*[13]. In this example, the name *"Shavkat Mirziyoyev"* is given in exactly the same form in English. This represents the method of preserving a proper name through transcription. Although the spelling of the surname *"Mirziyoyev"* is retained in English, its pronunciation may undergo slight changes in accordance with the English phonetic system. Due to the differences between the phonetic and phonological systems of Uzbek and English, certain sounds are graphically adapted (e.g., *Samarqand – Samarkand, Toshkent – Tashkent*). Therefore, in journalistic translation, it is important to use the standard variants of proper names established in the international press.

Grammatical problems are also of particular importance in the translation of texts in journalistic style. For example, the English text *"What Elon Musk could gain from Trump's presidency"* (*BBC News*, 7.11.2024) was translated into Uzbek as *"Ilon Mask Trampning bo'lajak administratsiyasida ish boshlaydi"* (*Zamon.uz*, 13.11.2024). The source text is formulated as a *wh*-interrogative sentence; however, semantically, it does not constitute a genuine question but functions as a rhetorical-

[13]O'zbekiston Prezidenti yangi formatdagi mintaqaviy hamkorlikning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini ko'rsatib o'tdi [Electronic resource] // O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti. – 2025-yil 16-noyabr. – URL: https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/8675 (accessed: 04.01.2026).

analytical headline, representing a journalistic "hook" technique, that is, a means of arousing the reader's interest and prompting them to make predictions. In the translation, this sentence is syntactically transformed into a declarative sentence. This represents a process resulting from the differences between the syntactic and semantic features of the source and target languages in the translation process.

The most frequent problems in translation are associated with the lexical level, which can be explained by the incompatibility between the lexical-semantic systems of the source and target languages. For example, in the text *"Romania hit by major election influence campaign and Russian cyber-attacks"* (*BBC News*, 4.12.2024), the Uzbek language has no direct equivalent for the word "cyber" in the combination "cyber-attacks". Therefore, this combination is translated into Uzbek as "kiberhujum". In this process, the translator may encounter difficulties due to insufficient knowledge of such translation techniques as calque, borrowing, transliteration, transcription, and adaptation, as well as difficulties in applying them appropriately.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Stylistic Features of Translating of Journalistic Texts"**, and its first section is devoted to *"Reproduction of Metaphor and Metonymy in the Translation of Journalistic Texts"*. A metaphor is a mechanism that generates new knowledge about the surrounding environment and emerges from the comparison of two entities based on similarity and analogy. Its role in the representation of knowledge is manifested in ancient modes of scientific cognition based on the reconstruction of relationships between objects. The analysis of the examples in this section is based on a comparative study of stylistic devices in English online media texts within an integrated methodological framework combining corpus-based content analysis and componential analysis.

Several interrelated components constitute the basis of metaphorical semantics: the primary meaning of a word; the image arising as a result of comparison; the new conceptual content that emerges as a consequence of understanding the metaphor; and a new form of naming. In some cases, certain elements among these may create particular difficulties in the translation process. In the headline *"Afghan women 'banned from midwife courses' in latest blow to rights"* (*BBC News*, 2024), published on the BBC.com website, the phrase *"in latest blow to rights"* is used metaphorically and figuratively represents the latest restriction on women's rights as *"huquqlarga so'nggi zarba"*. Through this metaphor, the information is conveyed to the reader with a strong pragmatic effect. In the Uzbek version, *"Afg'on ayollariga doyalikka o'qish ham taqiqlandi, huquqqa so'nggi zarba berildimi?"* (*BBC News Uzbek*, 2024), the metaphorical meaning has been preserved. The addition of the unit *"ham"* creates an additional semantic load, implying the existence of previous restrictions. The stylistic effect of the source text has also been preserved in the translation, with the strategy of literal translation of the metaphor being employed. Where necessary, an expanded variant such as "ayollar huquqlariga so'nggi zarba" may also be used.

Metonymy, a lexical-stylistic device based on renaming, is also widely used as a stylistic device in journalistic texts. In a report published by the English-language online publication *Middle East Eye*, the following editorial note is provided: *"MEE*

has contacted the White House for comment" (*Middle East Eye*, 28.01.2026). In this sentence, the expression *"the White House"* does not refer to the building itself but to the administration of the President of the United States, that is, the country's leadership. In fact, the word "administration" or the expression "the President's office", which would normally accompany the name of the building, has been omitted, and only the name of the building is used instead. This is a classic case of metonymic transfer in which a place name is used to refer to an institution or the people working there, and in mass media it serves the principle of linguistic economy, that is, the concise and succinct presentation of an idea.

The same event, concerning US President Trump's setting of a one-month deadline for Israel to sign a security agreement with Syria, was reported by the Uzbek online publication *Daryo* as follows: *"Oq uy rahbari yagona Suriyani xohlashini aytib, Netanyaxuga bosim qilmoqda"* (*Daryo.uz*, 2026). Here, the expression "Oq uy" is combined with the word "rahbari" and used in place of the name of US President Trump; that is, an indirect reference to a specific person is made through a place name. It is noteworthy that, although the name *"Trump"* is explicitly mentioned in most of the source texts, the Uzbek journalist preferred the expression *"Oq uy rahbari"* and independently employed the metonymic device, that is, without it being a product of the translation process. This demonstrates that metonymy is not merely a stylistic device preserved during translation but can also become independently activated within the journalistic traditions of both languages.

In order to preserve metaphors and metonymies in the translation of journalistic texts, translators need to have a thorough understanding of the specific characteristics of the text and the stylistic devices employed, as well as the translation strategies applicable to them. P.Newmark and Y.Nida proposed six strategies for translating metaphors: creating the original metaphor in the target language, replacing the image with a standard expression, retaining the metaphor through a simile, translating it with an additional meaning, modifying its meaning, or omitting it. The use of these strategies enables the translator to adequately re-express not only the semantic content of the journalistic source text but also its stylistic features and pragmatic impact.

The second section of this chapter is entitled *"Reproduction of Epithets and Similes in the Translation of Journalistic Texts"* and examines the role of such stylistic devices as epithet and simile in fulfilling the principal functions of journalistic texts, namely, conveying information and influencing a mass audience[14]. For example, *"Oleksandr Usyk remains the shining king of boxing's dark and chaotic world"* (*The Guardian*, 22.12.2024). Oleksandr Usyk is described as the *"shining king"* of the dark and chaotic world of boxing. Several units with figurative meanings are used here: the epithet *"the shining king"* employs the word *"king"* figuratively in the sense of a boxing champion (a ruler of the world) and, through *"shining"*, presents him as "radiant" and "brilliant". In the phrase *"boxing's dark and chaotic world"*, the words *"dark"* and *"chaotic"* liken the world of boxing to

[14]Сорокина О.Н. Эпитет как ведущее лингвистическое средство формирования образа Китая в СМИ США // Известия Уральского государственного университета. Серия 1: Проблемы образования, науки и культуры. — 2009. – № 3(67). – С. 127–132.

darkness and disorder, while the word “world” metaphorically portrays this sphere as a separate “world”. These devices enhance the stylistic colouring of the text and serve to attract the reader’s attention and arouse interest. In the Uzbek translation, however, it is rendered as follows: *“Kechaning markaziy jangida og‘ir vazn toifasi vakillari Oleksandr Usik (23-0, 14KO) va Tayson Fyuri (34-2-1, 24KO) o‘zaro to‘qnash keldi. Bokschilar o‘rtasidagi revansh jangi to‘liq 12 raund davom etdi va unda ukrainalik bokschi 116:112 hisobidagi g‘alaba qozondi”* (*Zamin.uz*, 22.12.24). In the target text, the epithet *“the shining king of boxing’s dark and chaotic world”* from the source text has been completely omitted. As a result, Usyk’s victory is conveyed to the reader as an ordinary event, while his status as the “shining king” of the boxing world and the symbolic significance of this victory are not revealed.

In journalistic texts, **simile** is also actively employed in order to portray an object or phenomenon more vividly and to create a strong impression on the reader. For example, *“In this prestigious ranking, Uzbekistan’s Abduqodir Khusanov stands out as a key player for Lens, where the 20-year-old has become a regular starter and is showcasing excellent form this season”* (*UzDaily.uz*, 15.10.2024). The phrase *“as a key player”* used in the text conveys a figurative meaning based on comparison: Abduqodir is compared to a significant figure for the club on the basis of his performance. Here, *“as”* strengthens the comparison and specifies the meaning of *“key player”*. The same phrase also contains an epithet: although the word *“key”* literally means “a key”, it is used here in the sense of *“principal”* or *“important”*, thereby emphasising the exceptional importance of the *“player”*. If we turn our attention to the Uzbek translation of this piece of information, it is presented in the following form: “O‘zbekistonning 2024-yildagi eng yaxshi futbolchisi nomiga da’vogar o‘yinchilar ro‘yxati: *Abbosbek Fayzullayev (TsSKA), Husniddin Aliqulov (Rizespor), Abduqodir Husanov (Lans), Odil Hamrobekov (Navbahor), Abduvohid Ne’matov (Nasaf), Jaloliddin Masharipov (Istiqlol Eron), Akmal Mozgovoy (Nasaf), Oston O‘runov (Persipolis Eron), Anvarjon Hojimirzayev (Dinamo), Jamshid Iskanderov (Navbahor), Eldor Shomurodov (Roma), Otabek Shukurov (Al-Feyha), O‘tkir Yusupov (Navbahor), Sherzod Nasrullayev (Nasaf)”*, which does not correspond to the content of the source text at all. The reason is that the Uzbek version of the text provides a list of the names of the best footballers, with Abduqodir Khusanov (Lens) merely being included in that list. In the source text, however, contrary to this information, a number of sincere and expressive statements are presented about this footballer, highlighting his role in bringing the name of Uzbekistan to the attention of the world. A reader who becomes acquainted with the journalistic text does not receive an engaging impression of the source. This is because the Uzbek translation of the text merely provides the names of a number of the best footballers. In such cases, it would be advisable to recreate the simile through the use of functional equivalence and periphrasis.

The third section of the chapter is entitled *“Reproduction of Stylistic Inversion, Hyperbole, and Other Devices in the Translation of Journalistic Texts”*. In journalistic texts, inversion serves to give logical emphasis to a particular idea and to intensify the reader’s attention through the unusual positioning of words or

phrases[15]. According to U.Lehtsalu, emphatic inversion is a syntactic-stylistic device formed by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position within a sentence. It differs from grammatical inversion, which has no stylistic function and is determined solely by the structural requirements of the sentence. When a word is placed in a prominent position in order to give it emphasis, it performs a stylistic function. For example: *Only then did they realize the truth – Faqat o'shandagina ular haqiqatni tushunib yetdilar*; *Rarely has a leader faced such criticism – Rahbar bunday keskin tanqidga juda kam hollarda duch kelgan*. Emphatic inversion occurs more frequently in literary texts and less frequently in journalistic style, and it is not characteristic of scientific or official styles[16]. British linguist K.Wales states: "In literary or dramatic narrative, inversion may occur between the subject and predicate as a result of adverbs indicating direction or location being placed at the beginning of the sentence. For example, *'Down came the rain'*; *'Here lies Farmer Brown'*. The initial position is often used in sentences with sequences of adjuncts in order to allow them to accumulate at the end of the sentence. For example: *'Every year without fail she comes here to Austria for winter skiing'*"[17]. The analysis revealed that, in the translation of journalistic texts, stylistic inversion is either retained in its original form or reproduced through a different syntactic arrangement by means of compensation and syntactic transformation.

One of the important means of attracting public attention in journalistic texts is **hyperbole**. In the headline *"Fashion legend Karl Lagerfeld's Paris apartment sells for $10.8 million"* (*CNN Style*, 27.03.2024), the phrase *"fashion legend"* provides a figurative and exaggerated evaluation of the designer, thereby producing an expressive effect based on hyperbole. In the Uzbek version, it is translated as *"Moda afsonasi Karl Lagerfeldning Parijdagi uyi 11 million dollarga sotildi"* (*Daryo.uz*, 29.02.24), with the hyperbolic description being retained. However, the amount specified as 10.8 million dollars in the source text is rendered as 11 million dollars in the translation, resulting in a discrepancy in the accuracy of the information. Nevertheless, the stylistic effect has been preserved in the translation.

The following figure has been developed on the basis of an analysis of the frequency with which stylistic devices used in English and Uzbek journalistic texts occur in texts of the same style, as well as the forms in which they are represented in translation. Forty-five online newspaper materials were used in conducting this analysis (see Figure 2).

It can be seen from the figure that, according to the examples analysed in Chapter 2, the most frequently used stylistic device in journalistic style is the epithet (25%), which serves to express the characteristic of the object or person being described with emotional colouring. Metaphor (15%) and stylistic inversion (20%) are used with relatively high frequency, the former ensuring imagery through figurative meaning, while the latter provides emphatic emphasis through a change in word order. Metonymy (25%) is mainly used for abbreviation of names and for the purpose of linguistic economy. Although simile (7.5%) and hyperbole (7.5%)

[15]Шутов А.Ф. Кудизлэн кытын интыез // Молот. – 1988. – № 11. – С. 62–63.
[16]Lehtsalu U., Liiv G., Mutt O. An Introduction to English Stylistics. – Tartu: Tartu State University, 1973. – p. 58.
[17]Wales K. A Dictionary of Stylistics. 3rd ed. – Harlow: Pearson Education, 2011. – p. 9.

occur relatively less frequently, they play an important role in enhancing the expressiveness of the text.

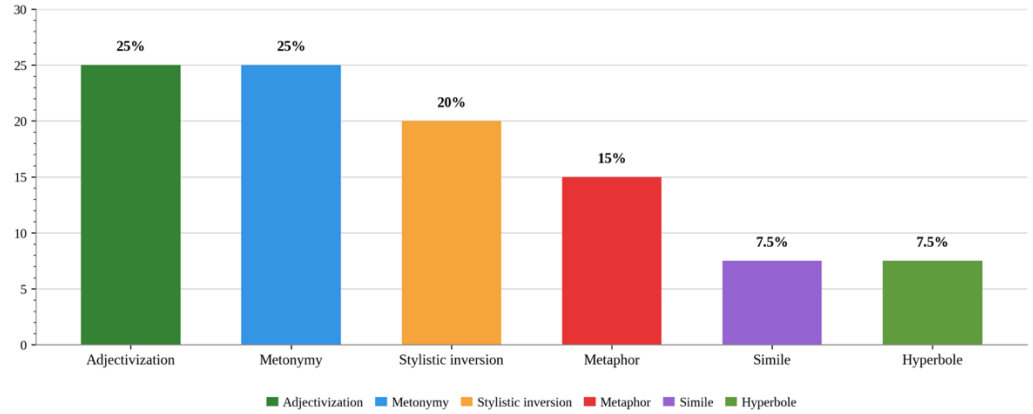

Figure 2. Frequency of use of stylistic devices in journalistic styles

The principles outlined above for rendering metaphors through addition, comparison, and equivalent metaphors; epithets through cultural equivalence; similes through functional equivalence and periphrasis; inversion through compensation and syntactic transformation; and hyperbole through dynamic and formal equivalence collectively constitute a differentiated model based on stylistic devices for recreating the unity of form and content in media texts in Uzbek.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Pragmatics of Journalistic Text Translation"**, analyses communicative-pragmatic aspects. The first section of the chapter, entitled *"Communicative and Pragmatic Characteristics of Journalistic Translation"*, focuses on three main issues: 1) the essence of pragmatics, its role in translation, and pragmatic difficulties in the translation process; 2) views and theories concerning the communicative-pragmatic characteristics of the text and their significance in translation; and 3) pragmatic problems arising in the translation process and ways of overcoming them.

According to Translation Studies scholar A.D. Schweitzer, every text has communicative characteristics and conveys certain information from the source to the recipient. The recipient enters into a personal pragmatic relationship with the text: although the text may sometimes serve as a source of uninteresting facts, it can influence the recipient's emotions, evoke the necessary emotional responses, and encourage active action[18]. The ability of a text to exert a pragmatic impact on the recipient, that is, to create a communicative effect and shape a certain attitude towards the information, is referred to as the pragmatic aspect or pragmatic potential of the text. The four levels of pragmatic relations in translation proposed by German scholar A.Neubert are as follows: *translation at a high level* (scientific and technical literature, etc.); *successful translation* (information-analytical materials intended for audiences speaking other languages); *translation with limitations* (literary works); and *cases in which the recreation of pragmatic originality is almost impossible* (when the source text is intended for speakers of a specialised language)[19].

[18]Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода: статус, проблемы, аспекты. – Москва: Наука, 1988. – 215 с.
[19]Neubert A. Pragmatische Aspekte der Übersetzung // Grundfragen der Übersetzungswissenschaft. – Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1968. – S. 35–52.

The fourth level is considered the most problematic and interesting for research. The pragmatic difficulties of translation are directly related to the genre of the source text and the type of intended audience. Translators encounter difficulties in conveying the pragmatic potential of the source text (facts, events, unpleasant situations, historical facts, spiritual values, lifestyle, customs, names of national dishes, clothing items, etc.). In such cases, it is necessary to introduce modifications corresponding to pragmatic differences in order to ensure the reader's correct understanding of the text.

While transference, calque, and generalisation in newspaper materials ensure informational accuracy, paraphrase, transposition, cultural equivalence, and explicitation serve to strengthen the pragmatic impact on the reader. The ways in which communicative-pragmatic impact is effectively conveyed to the audience, the role of linguistic means and style, as well as the influence of pragmatic context and stylistic elements were examined. For example, the sentence *"We must take immediate action to reduce global warming and fulfil our commitments to the Paris Agreement, and build resilience with these tipping points in mind"*[20] contains the word *"must"* (obligation), which calls the audience to urgent action. The phrase *"immediate action"* clearly indicates the author's pragmatic intention and the purpose of motivating the audience to act. Here, the communicative-pragmatic impact is directed directly at the audience and encourages it to take immediate action. Therefore, after correctly analysing the communicative-pragmatic characteristics of the source text, it can be translated into Uzbek in accordance with the explicitation strategy as follows: *"Biz global isishni kamaytirish va Parij bitimi bo'yicha olgan majburiyatlarimizni bajarish uchun, ushbu burilish nuqtalarini inobatga olgan holda zudlik bilan chora ko'rishimiz shart"*. In the target text, the communicative-pragmatic characteristics of the source are likewise re-expressed through linguistic units that attract attention (immediate – darhol, zudlik bilan) and encourage action (must – kerak, shart yoki zarur). Thus, the main purposes of journalistic texts are to attract the reader's attention, convey information, and produce a certain emotional impact.

In translating an English journalistic text into Uzbek, the following aspects are taken into consideration in order to achieve the communicative-pragmatic objective: re-expression of the pragmatic situation; adaptation of linguistic means; and consideration of the isomorphic and allomorphic features of the English and Uzbek languages:

Isomorphic features refer to the correspondence between the structure and functional purpose of the text. For example, if a headline and introductory section in English are intended to attract the reader's attention, the same purpose is preserved in translation: *"Screen time spent gaming or on social media does not cause mental health problems in teenagers"* (*The Guardian*, 14.01.2026) – *"O'smirlarning ekran qarshisida o'yin o'ynash yoki ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanishga sarflagan vaqti ularning ruhiy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi"* (*Zamin.uz*, 23.01.2026).

[20]Giger P. Climate change will be sudden and cataclysmic. We need to act fast [Elektronic resource] // World Economic Forum. – 2021. – 19 January. – URL: https://www.weforum.org/stories/climate-action/climate-change-sudden-cataclysmic-need-act-fast/ (access: 06.03.2026).

The meaning and function of the headline (attracting attention and clarifying the topic) remain unchanged. Isomorphic features, that is, a general typological translation problem common to both languages, involve the correspondence between text structure and communicative function.

Allomorphic features, particularly the differences between the relatively free word order in Uzbek and the fixed word order in English, reflect syntactic and lexical differences between the two languages. In translation, the grammatical structure may change, but the meaning must be preserved: *"Participants were asked how much time they spent on social media, messaging, gaming and browsing the internet"* (passive voice) (*The Guardian*, 14.01.26) – *"Tadqiqot davomida o'smirlardan ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, videoo'yinlar va internetdan foydalanishga qancha vaqt sarflashlari haqida ma'lumot to'plandi"* (converted into an active construction) (*Zamin.uz*, 23.01.2026). Although the syntactic form has changed, the meaning has been fully preserved.

While isomorphic features help preserve the function of the text, allomorphic features make the text comprehensible and effective by adapting it to the specific structural characteristics of the language. These two aspects together make it possible to preserve the emotional and informational impact and achieve the communicative-pragmatic objective in translation.

The second section of the chapter discusses *"Methods of Achieving the Author's Pragmatic Intention in the Translation of Journalistic Texts"*. Pragmatic intention is generally understood as the totality of the author's purposes in creating and transmitting a text. This process is implemented through a system of eight-stage strategies, progressively revealing the differences between the information-oriented pragmatic approach in English and the recipient-oriented adaptation approach in Uzbek translation. Scholars such as R.Jackendoff and D.U. Ashurova recognise a specific classification of pragmatic intentions: (1) the intention to attract attention (compelling attention); (2) the intention to arouse the reader's interest; (3) the intention to exert an emotional impact; (4) the intention to activate the body of knowledge in accordance with conceptual information; (5) the intention to develop the reader's creativity; and (6) the intention to re-express a representation of the conceptual world[21].

In our research, the strategies and methods of achieving the above-mentioned pragmatic intentions in the translation of journalistic-style texts were analysed in detail. Among the six pragmatic intentions identified in the study, the pragmatic intention of *"compelling attention"*, which is considered the most active and dominant one in journalistic discourse, is analysed in detail below on the basis of empirical material; the remaining intentions are fully discussed in the main body of the dissertation. In a journalistic text, pragmatic impact is manifested through occasional changes in words expressing pragmatic impact, structural changes in phraseological units and syntactic constructions. In this process, the author uses linguistic units that immediately attract the reader's attention, thereby engaging the

[21]Jackendoff R. What is a Concept? // Frames, Fields, and Contrasts: New Essays in Semantic and Lexical Organization / ed. by A.Lehrer, E.F. Kittay. – Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992. – pp. 191–208; Ашурова Д.У. Производное слово в свете коммуникативной теории языка. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 98 с.

reader more strongly in the work. A similar syntactic change can also be observed in the following passage:

In the headline *"Apple's no longer among top 5 smartphone vendors in China as domestic brands dominate market"* (*CNBC*, 26.06.2024), the phrase *"no longer"* emphasises that the company is no longer among the top five, thereby strengthening the pragmatic impact. The phrase *"domestic brands dominate market"* in the second part explains the reason for this situation – the dominance of domestic brands.

The Uzbek version is rendered as *"Apple birinchi marta Xitoy smartfonlar bozorida kuchli beshlikdan chiqib ketdi"* (*Daryo.uz*, 27.07.2024), in which the pragmatic intention is preserved through the verb "chiqib ketdi". However, the subordinate clause expressing the cause in the source text has been omitted in the translation. To ensure semantic completeness, it would be appropriate to render it as follows: *"Apple birinchi marta Xitoy smartfonlar bozorida kuchli beshlikdan chiqib ketdi, chunki mahalliy brendlar bozorda yetakchilik qilmoqda"*. As noted above, the main purpose of the mass media is to attract the public, and the results of the study demonstrate that pragmatic impact in journalistic discourse is realised through a three-stage model: attracting attention, evaluation, and persuasion. In the headline concerning Apple, the element *"no longer"* performs the function of attracting attention, *"dominate"* performs the evaluative function, while the cause-and-effect construction performs the persuasive function. The degree to which these elements are preserved in translation was assessed as a criterion of pragmatic adequacy.

CONCLUSION

1. Journalism is a type of literary work that highlights and explains pressing issues of social and political life and raises moral problems. The research findings demonstrate that, despite the genre diversity of English and Uzbek journalistic texts (editorial articles, reviews, analytical articles, etc.), the functions of informing and influencing are equally active in all of them. Accordingly, in both languages, the selection of stylistic devices is subordinated to a common pragmatic purpose.

2. The research established that standardisation (clichés and established speech patterns) and expressiveness (evaluative and figurative means) in English and Uzbek journalistic texts do not function as opposing principles, but rather as two complementary principles. This makes it possible to explain why the translation of a journalistic text requires the simultaneous application of two different strategies: semantic and communicative.

3. The problems arising in the translation of journalistic texts were classified into linguistic problems, associated with differences between the source and target languages at different linguistic levels, and extralinguistic problems, associated with cultural, pragmatic, social, historical, and psychological factors reflected in the source text.

4. It was established that the linguistic units in journalistic texts that primarily give rise to general lexical translation problems include speech standards, cliché words, conventional newspaper expressions not used in other styles, scientific terminology, synonyms characteristic of social content, unusual lexical combinations, words reflecting socio-political processes in society, new words and

expressions, socio-political vocabulary and phraseology, stylistically abbreviated words with negative connotations, and colloquial words and expressions.

5. Through the analysis of the re-expression of stylistic impact in the translation of journalistic texts from English into Uzbek, it was established that metaphor, metonymy, epithet, simile, stylistic inversion, and hyperbole are actively used in English journalistic texts and extensively employed to manifest the author's pragmatic intentions.

6. The research established and confirmed as effective translation strategies the re-expression of stylistic impact conveyed in journalistic texts in the target language through the following methods: metaphor through addition, comparison, and the creation of an equivalent metaphor; metonymy through transliteration and literal translation; epithet through cultural equivalence; simile through functional equivalence, comparison, and paraphrase; inversion through compensation and syntactic transformations; and hyperbole through literal translation, dynamic equivalence, and formal equivalence.

7. In the translation of journalistic texts from English into Uzbek, the pragmatic situation reflected in the source text, the pragmatic characteristics of the linguistic means employed to attract the reader's attention, the isomorphic and allomorphic features of English and Uzbek, and the methods of achieving pragmatic intention in the source text were identified on the basis of distributional analysis. Their role and functional characteristics in adequately expressing the communicative-pragmatic purpose in translation were substantiated.

8. In translating journalistic texts from English into Uzbek, achieving the communicative-pragmatic purpose requires consideration of the pragmatic situation reflected in the source text, the re-expression in translation of the linguistic means employed to attract the reader's attention, the isomorphic and allomorphic features of English and Uzbek, and the specific characteristics of journalistic texts in these languages.

9. It was substantiated that, in the re-expression of the stylistic colouring and pragmatic content of the author's pragmatic intention in the translation of journalistic texts, priority is given to the use of transference, calque, generalisation, explanatory translation, transposition, cultural equivalence, explicitation, and implicitation. At the same time, it was established that the main cause of pragmatic mismatches in translation is the incorrect or partial application of these methods.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2026.31.01.Fil.45.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УЗБЕКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

ДЖИЗАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ГАФУРОВА ГУЛРУХ БАХТИЯРОВНА

ЛИНГВОСТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ
(на материале англоязычных и узбекоязычных медиатекстов)

10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение и переводоведение

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Ташкент – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Академии наук Республики Узбекистан за № B2021.4.PhD/Fil2099.

Диссертация выполнена в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете.

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

Научный руководитель:	**Тухтасинов Илхомжон Мадаминович** доктор педагогических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Сиддикова Ирода Абдузухуровна** доктор филологических наук, профессор
	Тешабоева Зиёдахон Кодировна доктор филологических наук, профессор
Ведущая организация:	**Гулистанский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2026.31.01.Fil.45.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Узбекском государственном университете мировых языков. (Адрес: 100138, г. Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, массив G9-A, дом 21. 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 (зарегистрирована за №_____). (Адрес: 100138, г. Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Кичик халка йули, массив G9-A, дом 21. Тел.: (99871) 230-12-91, факс: (99871) 230-12-92.)

Автореферат диссертации разослан «____» _____2026 года. (Реестр протокола рассылки №____ от «____» _____2026 года).

А.А. Насиров
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

Х.Б. Самигова
Учёный секретарь Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

Д.М. Тешабаева
Председатель Научного семинара при научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении лингвостилистических и прагматических особенностей публицистических текстов, функционирующих в медиапространстве, а также в определении способов воспроизведения их коммуникативно-прагматического воздействия при переводе с английского языка на узбекский.

Объектом исследования являются переводы публицистических текстов с английского языка на узбекский.

Предмет исследования составляют лингвостилистические и прагматические особенности перевода публицистических текстов с английского языка на узбекский, образно-выразительные средства языка и способы реализации коммуникативной интенции оригинала в переводном тексте.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обоснована взаимосвязь частотной структуры стилистических средств, используемых в публицистическом дискурсе английских интернет-изданий, и их функционально-семантических эквивалентов в узбекском языке на основе сравнительного исследования, проведённого в рамках интегрированной методологической платформы, объединяющей корпусный контент-анализ и компонентный анализ;

научно обосновано соотношение изоморфных (общими для двух языков) и алломорфных (межъязыковые различия) характеристик переводческих несоответствий в английских и узбекских медиатекстах посредством дистрибутивного анализа и моделирования на фонетическом, грамматическом и лексическом уровнях языка;

разработана восьмиэтапная система стратегий передачи коммуникативно-прагматической интенции автора на языке перевода, а на основе эмпирического базы выявлены различия между информационно-ориентированным прагматическим подходом англоязычных медиатекстов и адресатно-ориентированным подходом к адаптации при их переводе на узбекский язык;

систематизирована дифференциальная модель воссоздания единства формы и содержания медиатекста на узбекском языке на основе стилистических средств посредством сопоставительно-контрастивного анализа, установлены принципы перевода метафор посредством добавления слов, сравнения и эквивалентной метафоры; эпитетов – посредством культурной эквивалентности; сравнений – посредством функциональной эквивалентности и перифраза; инверсии – посредством компенсации и синтаксической трансформации; гиперболы – посредством динамической и формальной эквивалентности.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов исследования лингвостилистических и прагматических особенностей публицистических текстов на английском и узбекском языках:

результаты исследования, касающиеся сравнительного изучения

стилистических средств, используемых в публицистическом дискурсе английских интернет-изданий, на интегрированной методологической платформе, объединяющей корпусный контент-анализ и компонентный анализ, а также обоснования взаимосвязи между структурой частотности их употребления и функционально-семантическими эквивалентами в узбекском языке, были использованы в фундаментальном проекте FA–F1–005 на тему «Исследование истории каракалпакского фольклороведения и переводоведения» (QAIT–2A20 W.), реализованном в Каракалпакском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (Справка Каракалпакского научно-исследовательского института гуманитарных наук № 292/1 от 21 мая 2025 года). В результате повысился научный уровень научных статей, подготовленных в рамках фундаментального проекта, а также исследовательских работ, посвящённых прагматическим особенностям слов;

выводы исследования, касающиеся научного обоснования соотношения изоморфных (общетипологических проблем перевода) и алломорфных (особенностей свободного порядка слов в двух языках) характеристик переводческих несоответствий в английских и узбекских медиатекстах, смоделированных посредством дистрибутивного анализа на фонетическом, грамматическом и лексическом уровнях языка, были использованы при реализации международного проекта «2024-1-ES01-KA171-HED-000229930» в рамках программы ERASMUS+ Европейского союза в качестве новых подходов к теории и практике перевода в Узбекистане (Справка Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков № 17–220 от 19 марта 2025 года). В результате расширились возможности достижения коммуникативно-прагматических целей при переводе публицистических текстов, совершенствования содержания дисциплин по художественному переводу, преподаваемых в высших образовательных учреждениях, и разработки методических пособий, посвящённых лингвостилистическим и прагматическим аспектам перевода, а также обогатилось содержание дисциплин, связанных с теорией и практикой перевода;

результаты исследования, связанные с разработкой восьмиэтапной системы стратегий передачи коммуникативно-прагматической интенции автора на языке перевода и выявлением на основе эмпирического корпусного анализа различий между информационно-ориентированным прагматическим подходом англоязычных медиатекстов и адресатно-ориентированным подходом к адаптации при их переводе на узбекский язык, были использованы в рамках проекта Erasmus+ ICM, KA-107 Европейского союза («International Credit Mobility between European Union and Uzbekistan HEIs, through staff and student mobility exchange projects»), направленного на развитие знаний и навыков в области переводоведения и сопоставительного языкознания (Справка Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков № 17-1-217 от 18 марта 2025 года). В результате полученные результаты были использованы при подготовке методических пособий, научных статей и тезисов, ориентированных на интернационализацию, а также расширились

возможности обеспечения прагматико-стилистической адекватности в процессе перевода;

результаты исследования, касающиеся систематизации посредством сопоставительно-контрастивного анализа дифференциальной модели воссоздания единства формы и содержания медиатекста на узбекском языке на основе стилистических средств, включая принципы перевода метафор посредством добавления слов, сравнения и эквивалентной метафоры; эпитетов – посредством культурной эквивалентности; сравнений – посредством функциональной эквивалентности и перифраза; инверсии – посредством компенсации и синтаксической трансформации; гиперболы – посредством динамической и формальной эквивалентности, были использованы при подготовке сценариев телевизионных программ «Ta’lim va taraqqiyot», «Adabiy jarayon» и «Jahon adabiyoti», созданных творческим объединением «O‘zbekiston 24» телеканала «O‘zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана в 2023–2024 годах (Справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 05-09-195 от 18 февраля 2025 года). В результате повысился уровень знаний телезрителей в области переводоведения и прагмалингвистики.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём диссертации составляет до 139 страниц.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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I bo‘lim (part I; часть I)

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