

ISSN 2181-922X

O'ZBEKISTON

TIL VA MADANIYAT

LINGVISTIKA

2024 Vol. 2 (1)

www.navoiy-uni.uz

www.uzlc.navoiy-uni.uz

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti

Bosh muharrir:	Hamidulla Dadaboyev
Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:	Zulxumor Xolmanova
Mas'ul kotib:	Dilafroz Muhammadiyeva

Tahrir hay'ati

Baxtiyor Abdushukurov, Samixon Ashirboyev, Sulton Normamatov, Munavvara Qurbonova, Muhayyo Hakimova, Dilrabo Baxronova, Nodira Alavutdinova, Muqaddas Abdurahmonova, Marhabo Umurzoqova, Manzura Shamsiyeva, Zilola Shukurova, Gavhar Komilova, Kamola Rixsiyeva, Iqbol O'razova, Muhabbat Madaminova, Rohila Abdullayeva, Saodat Israilova, Mushtariy Xolmurodova, Nodir Jo'raqo'ziyev.

Jurnal haqida ma'lumot

"O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnali – lingvistika, tarix, adabiyot, tarjimashunoslik, san'at, etnografiya, falsafa, antropologiya va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlarni o'rganish kabi sohalarni qamrab olgan akademik jurnal.

Jurnalning maqsadi – ko'rsatilgan sohalarga oid dolzarb mavzulardagi bahs-munozaraga undaydigan, yangi, innovatsion g'oyalarga boy, o'z konsepsiyasiga ega bo'lgan tadqiqotlarni nashr etishdir.

Ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillaridagi, shuningdek, boshqa turkiy tillarda yozilgan maqolalar qabul qilinadi. Iqtisodiy tahlillar hamda siyosatga oid maqolalar e'lon qilinmaydi.

Jurnalda kitoblarga yozilgan taqrizlar, adabiyotlar sharhi, konferensiyalar hisobotlari va tadqiqot loyihalari natijalari ham e'lon qilinadi. Mualliflar fikri tahririyat nuqtayi nazaridan farq qilishi mumkin.

"Lingvistika" Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatidagi "O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnalining tilshunoslik yo'nalishidagi seriyasi bo'lib, yilda to'rt marta e'lon qilinadi. "Lingvistika" seriyasida professor-o'qituvchilar, doktorantlar, stajyor-tadqiqotchilar, mustaqil izlanuvchilar, magistrantlarning lingvistika yo'nalishidagi ilmiy maqolalari nashr etiladi.

"Lingvistika" seriyasi 2021-yil mart oyidan chiqa boshlagan.

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti.

O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko'chasi, 103.

Email: uzlangcult@gmail.com
Website: www.linguistics.tsuull.uz

Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature

Editor-in-Chief:	Hamidulla Dadaboev
Deputy Editor in Chief:	Zulkhumor Kholmanova
Executive secretary:	Dilafruz Muhammadiyeva

Editorial Committee

Bakhtiyor Abdushukurov, Samikhon Ashirbayev, Sultan Normamatov, Munavvara Kurbanova, Muhayyo Hakimova, Dilrabo Bakhronova, Nodira Alavutdinova, Muqaddas Abdurahmanova, Marhabo Umurzakova, Manzura Shamsiyeva, Zilola Shukurova, Gavhar Komilova, Kamola Rikhsiyeva, Iqbol Urazova, Muhabbat Madaminova, Rohila Abdullayeva, Saodat Israilova, Mushtariy Kholmuradova, Nadir Jorakoziyev.

Journal information

“Uzbekistan: Language and Culture” is an academic journal that publishes works in the field of linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies.

The purpose of the journal is to publish the results of the latest research that are rich in new, innovative ideas and has its own concept, which stimulates debate on topical issues in these areas.

The language of articles can be English, Russian and Uzbek. Other Turkic languages are also welcome. We do not publish economic analyses or political articles.

In addition to research articles, the journal announces book and literary work reviews, conference reports and research project results. The authors' ideas may differ from those of the editors'.

“**Linguistics**” is a linguistic series of the journal “Uzbekistan: Language and Culture” which in the list of scientific publications of the High Attestation Commission, published four times a year. The “Linguistics” series publishes linguistic articles by professors, doctoral students, trainee researchers, independent researchers, and masters.

The “Linguistics” series was launched in March 2021.

Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature.

103, Yusuf Khos Hojib, Yakkasaray, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Email: uzlangcult@gmail.com
Website: www.linguistics.tsuull.uz

Mundarija

Lingvistika

Shuhrat Hayitov

Bobur asarlarining filologik tadqiqi.....6

Kamola Rixsiyeva

Qa= asosli lingvistik birliklarning semantik to'r asosidagi tahlili19

O'razova Iqbol

Eski o'zbek tilidagi "holat" semali frazemalar tahlili (XIV asrning II yarmi manbalari asosida)28

Mamarajabova Iroda

Eski o'zbek turkiy tildagi vaqt konseptini ifodalovchi leksemalar taraqqiyoti42

Ma'suma Mo'minova

Suv komponentli frazemalarda milliy-madaniy belgilar ifodasi57

Israilova Saodat Turapovna, Dilnoza Jumanova

Diskurs va uning ilmiy talqini67

Zahro Abruyeva

Ijtimoiy muloqotga xos ayrim murojaat shakllarining lingvokognitiv tahlili75

Shaxlo Baxodirova

"O'tgan kunlar" romanidagi lakunar birliklar88

Zarnigor Davronova

Badiiy matnda antroponim va unga yondosh tushunchalarning lingvistik xususiyatlari (Abdulla Qodiriy ijodi asosida)100

Zarifa O'rinova

Aforizmlar – intertekstual birlik sifatida113

Saodat Israilova, Gulnoza Rayhonova

Tezauruslardagi shaxs otlarining paradigmaticasi125

Mirzayeva Go'zal

Dunyo va turk tilshunosligidagi neyrolingvistik tadqiqotlar xususida132

Azizova Nilufar

"Devoni lug'otit turk"dagi "oziq-ovqat" semali leksik birliklarni semantik maydon asosida tadqiq etish142

Content

Linguistics

Shukhrat Khaitov

A philologik study of Babur's works6

Kamola Rixsiyeva

Semantic web-based analysis of qa= based linguistic units19

Iqbol Urazova

Analysis of phrases with the term "state" in the old uzbek language
(Based on the sources of the second half of the 14th century)28

Mamarajabova Iroda

Development of lexemes with the concept of time in the straotürkic
language42

Ma'suma Mo'minova

Expression of national – cultural signs in phrases with a water
component57

Israilova Saodat Turapovna, Jumanova Dilnoza

Discourse and its scientific interpretation67

Zakhro Abrueva

Linguistic-cognitive analysis of social communication forms of
address75

Shaxlo Baxodirova

Lacunar units in the novel "O'tgan kunlar"88

Zarnigor Davronova

Linguistic features of anthroponym and related concepts in literary text
(based on the works of Abdullah Qadiri)100

Zarifa O'rinova

Aphorisms – as an intertextual unit113

Saodat Israilova, Gulnoza Rayhonova

Paradigmatics of personal nouns in thesauruses125

Go'zal Mirzayeva

About neurolinguistic research in world and Turkish linguistics132

Nilufar Azizova

Studying the lexical units of "food" in the "Devoni lugotit turk" based on
the semantic field142

Diskurs va uning ilmiy talqini

Saodat Israilova¹

Dilnoza Jumanova²

Abstract

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda yangi yo'nalishlar sifatida tan olingan pragmatik va kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy muammolaridan biri diskurs masalasidir. Kundalik hayotda diskurs atamasiga ko'p bor duch kelinadi. Aksariyat insonlar uning asl mohiyatini anglashi murakkabroq hodisadir. Tilshunoslikdan tashqari, kompyuter tilshunosligi, psixologiya, falsafa va mantiq, sotsiologiya, antropologiya va etnologiya, adabiyot, semiotika, tarixnavislik, ilohiyot, huquq, pedagogika, tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyot, siyosat va boshqa diskurs bilan bog'liq fan va tadqiqot sohalarining ham asosiy o'rganish obyekti hisoblanadi. Ushbu fanlarning har biri diskursni o'rganishga o'ziga xos tarzda yondashadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *diskurs, nutq, muloqot, badiiy diskurs, argumentativ, tavsif, ekspozitsiya, hikoya.*

Kirish

O'tgan asrning so'nggi choragida dunyo tilshunosligida nutqiy tuzilmani tuzilmani uni yaratuvchi shaxs-muallif va retsipient muloqoti nuqtayi nazaridan o'rganishga e'tibor qaratila boshlandi. Bu esa o'z o'rnida diskurs tushunchasining paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'ldi.

“Diskurs” tushunchasining ta'rifi tilshunoslik, antropologiya, adabiyotshunoslik, etnografiya, sotsiologiya, sotsiolingvistika, falsafa, psixolingvistika kabi bir qator ilmiy fanlar doirasida talabga ega bo'lganligi sababli jiddiy qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. “Diskurs” atamasining ko'p ma'noliligi va uning gumanitar bilimlarning turli sohalarida qo'llanilishi ushbu tushunchaning ma'no va mohiyatini talqin qilishda turlicha yondashuvlarni yuzaga keltirishi tabiiy. Shunga qaramay, shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, turli soha olimlarining sa'y-harakatlari tufayli hozirgi vaqtda nutq nazariyasi mustaqil

¹ *Israilova Saodat* – Faculty of Uzbek Philology of UzMU, Associate Professor, PhD.

E-pochta: israilovas404@gmail.com

² *Jumanova Dilnoza* – UzMU Faculty of Uzbek Philology, 2nd year Master's student, Department of Linguistics.

E-pochta: jumanovadilnoza2023@gmail.com

Iqtibos uchun: Israilova S.T.; Jumanova D. Diskurs va uning ilmiy talqini. *O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat. Lingvistika.* 2024-2:67-74.

fanlararo soha sifatida shakllanib, zamonaviy ilm-fan rivojida integratsiyalashuvning umumiy tendensiyasini aks ettirmoqda.

Metodologiya

Maqolada diskurs tushunchasi, uning ma'no-mohiyati va xususiyatlarini ochib berish vazifasi qo'yildi va bu boradagi ilmiy qarashlar tahlil qilindi. Diskurs va matn tushunchalari o'zaro solishtirilib, ularga oid fikrlar qiyoslandi. Diskurs xususiyatlarini yoritib berishda turli manbalarga tayanildi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Mazkur masalani hal qilishda dastlab xorijlik olimlar, jumladan, Ferdinand de Sossyur, Z.Xarris, T.M.Nikolayeva, Y.S.Stepanov asarlari va maqolalari, so'ngra zamonaviy o'zbek tiliga oid adabiyotlar tahlil qilindi.

Diskurs va uning ilmiy talqini

Tilshunos olimlar diskursni turlicha talqin etishadi. Kubryakovaning fikriga ko'ra, "Tilshunoslik fanining hozirgi taraqqiyoti davrida diskursning umumiy qabul qilingan birorta ta'rifi mavjud emas". Diskurs termini jahon tilshunosligida so'nggi o'n yillikda juda keng qo'llanilib, bir necha ma'noda talqin qilinmoqda. Mazkur termin dastlab bog'lanma matn tushunchasini ifodalagan bo'lsa, keyinchalik suhbat, dialog tushunchalariga nisbatan ham qo'llanila boshlandi (Мамажонов 2020, 26)

Diskurs zamonaviy tilshunoslik, semiotika va falsafaning murakkab hamda aniqlanishi qiyin bo'lgan tushunchalaridan biri bo'lib, ingliz va ayniqsa, fransuz tillarida so'zlashuvchi madaniyatlarda keng tarqalgan. Ushbu madaniyatlarda nutq so'zining ma'nosi nutq, ijro, fikrlash sifatida belgilanadi. Rus tilida, boshqa ko'plab Yevropa tillarida bo'lgani kabi, bu so'zning ekvivalenti yo'q. U nutq, so'z, matn, fikrlash tarzida tarjima qilinadi. Nutq nisbatan yaqinda nazariy o'rganish predmetiga aylandi.

"Diskurs" terminini tilshunoslikda o'tgan asrning 50-yillarida birinchi marta tilga olinib boshlagan, dastlab ushbu ibora amerikalik tilshunos Z.Xarrisning 1952-yilda nashr etilgan "Diskurs tahlili" deb nomlangan maqolasida ishlatilgan.

"Diskurs" atamasining polisemiyasi T.M.Nikolayeva: "Diskurs matn tilshunosligining polisemantik atamasi bo'lib, bir qator mualliflar tomonidan deyarli omonim ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi.

Ulardan eng muhimlari: 1) izchil matn; 2) matnning og'zaki-suhbat shakli; 3) dialog; 4) ma'no jihatdan bir-biriga bog'langan gaplar guruhi; 5) berilgan yoki og'zaki nutqiy asar".

F.de Sossyur "diskurs" atamasini ishlatgan, chunki u "til" ni

tilshunoslikning kamdan kam hollarda yagona o'rganish predmeti, deb hisoblagan, uni nutqqa qarama-qarshi qo'ygan (F.de Sossyur 1999, 22). Sossyurning tarafdorlari nutq tushunchasiga ko'proq e'tibor berishadi. Misol uchun, E.Benveniste deyarli hech qachon "nutq" atamasini ishlatmaydi, undan "muloqot"ni afzal ko'radi. E.Brussans Sossurcha til nutq dixotomiyasiga uchinchi komponent – nutqni o'z ichiga oladi, uni til va nutq orasiga joylashtiradi va unga vositachi vazifasini beradi. Shu bilan birga, til mavhum belgilar tizimi vazifasini bajaradi; nutq so'zlovchi tildan foydalanadigan ma'lum kombinatsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi; nutq, nutq faoliyatining mexanizmi va jarayonining o'zidir.

Diskursga golland tilshunosi Teun van Deyk shunday ta'rif beradi: "Diskurs – bu nutq oqimi, uning doimiy harakatidagi til, tarixiy davrning barcha xilma-xilligini, individual va ijtimoiy xususiyatlarni o'ziga singdirgan nutqning tabiiy ijtimoiy shaklidir (van Deyk 1998). Bu orqali olim diskursda adresant va adresatlarning nutqi muloqot vaziyatida shakllantirishi haqida fikr yuritgan. Tilshunos olim T.M.Nikolayeva "Matn lingvistikasining qisqacha lug'ati" asarida diskurs tushunchasiga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "Diskurs – matn lingvistikasining ko'p qiymatli atamasi bo'lib, bir qator mualliflar tomonidan deyarli omonim ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi. Ulardan eng keng tarqalgan shakllari izchil matn, matnning og'zaki-so'zlashuv shakli, dialoglar, monologlar, ma'nosi jihatda bog'liq bo'lgan gaplar guruhidir" (Николаева 1978). Diskurs – milliy, umuminsoniy va individual, shaxsiy mentalitet va madaniyat shakllarini o'zida aks ettiruvchi, falsafa va tilshunoslik fanlarining ajralmas tarkibiy bo'lagi ekanligini ta'kidlash mumkin.

Rus tilshunos olimi Y.S.Stepanov o'zining "Muqobil dunyo, diskurs, fakt va sabab asoslari" nomli tahliliy asarida diskurs alohida mentalitetni, mafkurani ifodalash uchun tildan maxsus foydalanish usuli degan fikrli keltiradi (Степанов 1975, 35-73). Olim bunga sabab qilib har bir til o'z tabiiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib turli grammatika va so'z yasash strukturasiga egaligini va bu o'z navbatida muloqot jarayonida so'zlashuvchilar muloqot vaziyatiga moslashishini keltiradi. Moldovalik tilshunoslar, V.Txorik va N.Fanyan, diskursni subyektiv omil deb ataydilar va subyektiv omilni hajm jihatdan aniq belgilab, o'lchab bo'lmasligini ta'kidlashadi. Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, diskurs tizimlashtirishi qiyin bo'lgan munosabatlarning murakkab tuzilishi bilan tavsiflanadi.

"Diskurs" atamasi ma'no jihatdan "matn"ga yaqin, ammo,

diskurs lingvistik muloqotning dinamik, vaqt bo'yicha yuzaga kelish xarakterini namoyon qiladi. Matn esa diskursdan farqli ravishda, eng avvalo, statik obyekt, lingvistik faoliyat natijasi sifatida tasavvur qilinadi.

Shu o'rinda rus tilshunosi N.Artyunovanning diskursga bergan ta'rifiga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, u diskursning ekstralingvistik, pragmatik, ijtimoiy-madaniy, psixologik va boshqa omillar bilan birgalikda izchil matn sifatida ko'rishini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Zero, tilshunoslikning tadqiqot obyekti sifatida nutq va matn olinishini hisobga olsak, olimaning bergan ta'rifi bir muncha umumiy va keng qamrovli ekanligiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Nutq va matn yuzaga kelishi uchun unga mavzu, ya'ni muhokama qilinadigan holat yoki ma'lumot talab etiladi. O'z navbatida holat va ma'lumot ekstralingvistik, pragmatik, ijtimoiy-madaniy, kognitiv, psixologik va boshqa omillar negizida yuzga kelishini aytish mumkin.

"Diskurs" va "matn" tushunchalarini o'rtasidagi chegarani izlar ekanmiz, V.Karasikning "Diskurs – muloqot vaziyatiga cho'mgan matn", N.Artyunovanning "matn" inson turmush tarziga to'g'ridan to'g'ri bog'lanmagan muloqot shakli degan ta'riflarga duch kelamiz (Апутьюнова 1990, 136-137). Nutqni jarayon sifatida o'rganish faqat so'zlovchi va tinglovchi orasidagi o'zaro diskurs (fikir almashish), savolga yarasha javob berish – holatidagina tadqiq etilishi mumkin. Shu bois XX asrning oxirlarida tilshunoslikning yangi bir tarmog'i – diskursologiya nutqiy muloqotni tadqiq etuvchi fan sifatida shakllandi. Tadqiqotchilar nutq sathining maksimal birligi masalasida abzasni alohida birlik sifatida ajratishga shubha bildirishadi. Chunki abzasning shakllanishi, ko'pincha, subyektiv, muallifning uslubi, grafik qoidalar bilan bog'liqdir. Bizningcha, bunday birlik darajasiga faqatgina diskurs ko'tarilishi mumkin (Safarov 2006, 4).

Rus tilshunosi V.Z.Demyankov "matn" va "diskurs" tushunchalari haqida quyidagi fikrni aytgan: "Matn va diskurs tushunchalariga ularning asl toifalanishi, etimologiyasi ta'siri haqida mutlaq ishonch bilan gapirish mumkin. Darhaqiqat, lotin tilida dissursus – bu harakatning nomi, matn – bu obyektning nomi, harakat natijasi. Shuning uchun matn diskursdan ko'ra ko'proq "moddiy" narsa sifatida aytiladi. Shunday qilib, sahnadagi aktyor ma'ruza matnni (ya'ni ushbu matnni tashkil etuvchi so'zlarni) unutishi mumkin, ammo uning roli haqida diskursi o'zgarmaydi. Va ma'ruzachi matnni unutishi mumkin (yo'qotish, uyda qoldirish, muharrirga berish), lekin uning nutqining diskursini emas. Darhaqiqat, prototipik holatda ular faqat moddiy narsalarni

unutishadi yoki yo'qotadilar" (Демьянков 2005, 49).

Har qanday matn og'zaki nutqda aynan, o'zining yozma nutq shakliday gramatik birliklar bilan o'xshash bo'lmasa-da, mazmuniy jihatdan bir xil bo'ladi. Matn va diskurs bir biridan lingvistik tarkib jihatdan farqlansa-da, semantik jihatdan bir xil bo'ladi.

Diskurs – ekstralingvistik pragmatik, ijtimoiy-madaniy, psixologik va boshqa omillar bilan boyitilgan izchil matn; voqeaga bog'liq baholangan matn; maqsadli ijtimoiy harakat sifatida qabul qilingan odamlarning o'zaro ta'siri va ular ongining mexanizmlari (kognitiv jarayonlar)ning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qabul qilingan nutq. Diskurs – “hayotga cho'mgan nutq”. Shuning uchun “diskurs” atamasining “matn” atamasidan farqi shuki, jonli hayotga bo'lgan aloqalar bevosita tiklanmaydigan qadimgi va boshqa matnlarga nisbatan qo'llanilmaydi.

Demak, “diskurs” hayot bilan aloqalari to'g'ridan to'g'ri tiklanmaydigan qadimiy va boshqa matnlarga taalluqli hodisa emas. G'arbiy Yevropa tilshunosligida “matn” va “diskurs” tushunchalari o'rtasida aniq farqlashga harakat qilgan ilk olimlardan biri T.van Deyk bo'lib, u: “Diskurs – bu to'g'ri talaffuz qilingan matn, “matn” esa talaffuzning abstrakt grammatik tuzilishi. Diskurs – bu nutqqa tegishli tushuncha, “matn” esa til tizimi yoki rasmiy lingvistik bilimlar, lingvistik kompetentsiya bilan bog'liq tushunchadir”, deydi.

Diskurs nutq vaziyatiga qarab hosil bo'ladigan nutqiy jarayondir. Matn esa, avvaldan kumunikativ aloqa uchun tayyorlangan lisoniy material bo'ladi. Diskurs nutqiy munosabatga qarab o'zgarishi mumkin, matn esa o'zgarmas lisoniy birlikka aylanadi.

Diskurs haqida tilshunos olim A.A.Kibrik va uning hammualliflari ham o'z fikrlarini bayon qilgan: “Diskurs – matndan ko'ra kengroq tushuncha. U bir vaqtning o'zida lisoniy faoliyat jarayoni va uning natijasi – va uning natijasida matn paydo bo'ladi” (Кибрик 2008, 117).

Insoniyatning ijtimoiy, kommunikativ aloqaga kirishi sababi ma'naviy va moddiy ehtiyojlari tufayli sodir bo'ladi. Ehtiyojlar esa, zamon va makonga qarab o'zgaradi. Bundan kelib chiqib, shuni aytamiz-ki, diskurs davr o'tishi bilan o'zgarib turuvchi hodisadir.

Xulosa

Diskurs – murakkab nutqiy kommunikativ hodisa bo'lib, unga matndan tashqari, matnni tushunish uchun zarur bo'lgan ekstralingvistik omillar (intonatsiya, imo-ishora, jest) ham kiradi. Diskurs bo'yicha maxsus tadqiqotlar tilshunos Sh.Safarov tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Tilshunos matn va diskurs muammolari to'g'risida

quyidagilarni qayd etadi: “agarda matn va diskursning har ikkalasi ham inson lisoniy faoliyatining natijasi bo’lsa, ularni faqatgina zohiriy – formal ko’rsatkichga asosan “og’zaki” va “yozma” sifatlari bilan farqlash imkoniga to’liq ega emas. Xuddi shuningdek, ularning birini moddiy ko’rinishli hodisa, ikkinchisini bu xususiyatdan holi ko’rinishda tasavvur qilish qiyin masala. Maqsadli ifodalanadigan kommunikativ mazmun va so’zlovchi istagi bilan bog’liq bo’lmagan holda tinglovchi idrokida (qabulida) hosil bo’ladigan informativ mazmun bir-birini inkor qilmaydi, aksincha, ular o’zaro qorishib, birikib, muloqotning samaraliligini ta’minlovchi omilga aylanadilar. Kommunikativ va informativ mazmunlar uygunligi muloqot tizimi makro birligining yaxlitligini ta’minlaydi. Hozirgi paytda bunday yaxlitlik xususiyatiga faqatgina diskurs ega ekanligi e’tirof etilmoqda.

Adabiyotlar

- Мамажонов, М. (2020). Антропонимлар дискурс релеванти сифатида. –Фарғона.
- Deykk, T. A. van. (1998). Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach. Sage Publications.
- Николаева, Т.М. (1978). Краткий словарь терминов лингвистики. – М.: Прогресс.
- Степанов, Ю.С. (1995). Альтернативный мир, Дискурс, Факт и принцип Причинности (Текст) // Язык и наука конца XX века. Сб. ст. / Под ред. Ю.С. Степанова. – М.: РГГУ.
- Raupova, L. R., Normurodova, N. Z., & Khursanov, N. I. (2021). Discourse: Pragmatic Features in its Expression in Literary Works. In International Conference “Uzbek Language Development and International Cooperation (No. 01, pp. 21-32).
- Karasik, V. I. (2004). Jazykovoĵ krug: Ličnost', koncepty, diskurs. Gnozis.
- Арутюнова, Н.Д. (1990). Дискурс. Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Советская энциклопедия.
- Safarov, Sh. (2006). Nutq lingvistikasining tekshiruv obyekti nimadan iborat// Nutq lingvistikasi xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy konferensiya materiallari. –Samarqand.
- Демьянков, В.З. (2005). Текст и дискурс как термины и как слова обыденного языка (Текст) // Язык. Личность. Текст: сб. ст. к 70-летию Т.М. Николаевой / Ин-т славяноведения РАН; отв. ред. В.Н. Топоров. – М.: Языки славянских культур.
- Дискурс – Языкознание // jazykoznanie.ru; Дискурс. Три подхода к определению дискурса (Электрон ресурс). URL: <http://jazykoznanie.ru/content/view/60/249/>. Ko’rilgan sanasi: 10.05.2023
- Валгина, Н.С. (2022). Теория текста (Электронный ресурс) / Н.С. Валгина – <http://evartist.narod.ru/text14/01.htm>.
- Кибрик, А.А. (2008). Язык средств массовой информации как объект междисциплинарного исследования. – М.

- Фуко, М. (1996). Порядок дискурса // Фуко М. Воля к истине: По ту сторону знания, власти и сексуальности: Работы разных лет. – М.
- Maatz U. (1984). Als der Geist der Gemeinschaft eine Sprache fand. Sprache im Nationalsozialismus. Opladen.
- Арутюнова, Н.Д. (1973). Понятие пресуппозиции в лингвистике (Текст) / Н.Д. Арутюнова – М.: Изд-во АН СССР.

Discourse and its scientific interpretation

Israilova Saodat¹
Jumanova Dilnoza²

Abstract

One of the main problems of pragmatic and cognitive linguistics, recognized as new trends in modern linguistics, is the issue of discourse. The term discourse is often encountered in everyday life. It is a more complex phenomenon that most people understand its true nature. In addition to linguistics, computer linguistics, psychology, philosophy and logic, sociology, anthropology and ethnology, literature, semiotics, historiography, theology, law, pedagogy, translation theory and practice, politics and other discourse-related science and research fields is an object of study. Each of these disciplines approaches the study of discourse in its own way.

Keywords: *Discourse, speech, communication, artistic discourse, argumentative, description, exposition, story.*

References

- Mamajonov, M. (2020). Anthroponyms as discourse relevance. – Fergana.
- Dyck, T. A. van. (1998). Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach. Sage Publications.
- Nikolaeva, T.M. (1978). Kratkiy slovar terminov lingvistiki. – M.: Progress.
- Stepanov, Yu.S. (1995). Alternativnyy mir, Discourse, Fact and Principle Prichinnosti (Text)//Yazyk i nauka kontsa XX veka. Sat. St./ Pod ed. Yu.S. Stepanova. – M.: RGGU.
- Raupova, L. R., Normurodova, N. Z., & Khursanov, N. I. (2021). Discourse: Pragmatic Features in its Expression in Literary Works. In

¹ *Israilova Saodat* – Faculty of Uzbek Philology of UzMU, Associate Professor, PhD.
E-mail: israilovas404@gmail.com

² *Jumanova Dilnoza* – UzMU Faculty of Uzbek Philology, 2nd year Master's student, Department of Linguistics
E-mail: jumanovadilnoza2023@gmail.com

For reference: Israilova S.T; Jumanova D. Discourse and its scientific interpretation. *Uzbekistan: language and culture. Linguistics.* 2024-2:67-74.

- International Conference "Uzbek Language Development and International Cooperation Arutyunova, N.D. (1990). Discourse. Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. – M.: Soviet encyclopedia.
- Karasik, V. I. (2004). Linguistic circle: Ličnost', concept, discourse. Gnosis Arutyunova, N.D. (1990). Discourse. Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. – M.: Soviet encyclopedia.
- Safarov, Sh. (2006). What is the research object of speech linguistics// Proceedings of the international scientific-theoretical conference on speech linguistics. – Samarkand.
- Demyankov, V.Z. (2005). Text and discourse of ordinary language (Text) // Language. Lichnost. Text: sb. St. 70th anniversary of T.M. Nikolaevoy / In-t slavyanovedeniya RAN; otv. ed. V.N. Toporov. – M.: Yazyki slavyanskikh kultur.
- Discourse–Yazykoznanie//jazykoznanie.ru; Discourse. Tri podkhoda k opredeleniyu discursa (Electronic resource). URL: <http://jazykoznanie.ru/content/view/60/249/>. Viewed date: 10.05.2023
- Valgina, N.S. (2022). Teoriya texta (Electronic resource) / N.S. Valgina - <http://evartist.narod.ru/text14/01.htm>.
- Kibrik, A.A. (2008). Yazyk sredstv massovoy informatsii kak obekt mejdistisplinnogo issledovaniya (Text) / .A. Kibrik – M.
- Foucault M. (1996). Orderly discourse // Foucault M. Volya k istine: Po tu storonu znaniya, vlasti i seksualnosti: Raboty raznyx let. – M.
- Maatz, U. (1984). Als der Geist der Gemeinschaft eine Sprache found. Sprache im Nationalsozialismus. Uploaded.
- Arutyunova, N.D. (1973). Ponyatie presuppozitsii v lingvistike (Text) / N.D. Arutyunova – M.: Izd-vo AN SSSR.

MAQOLA TAQDIM QILISH TALABLARI

O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat (O'zTM) – zamonaviy O'zbekiston (sobiq Turkiston) bilan bog'liq bevosita Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasini birlashtiradigan til, tarix, san'at, etnografiya, madaniyat va ijtimoiy fanlar sohalarini qamrab olgan ilmiy jurnaldir. O'zTM munozarali, zamonaviy, innovatsion, konseptual jihatdan qiziqarli, original mavzudagi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni nashr qiladi. Jurnal lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, din, falsafa, ilohiyot, fan, ta'lim, metodika, sotsiologiya, psixologiya, tarix, madaniyat, san'at, etnologiya, etnografiya, antropologiyaga oid ilmiy yo'nalishdagi maqolalar va taqrizlar hamda konferensiya hisobotlarini qabul qiladi.

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

Qo'lyozmalar o'zbek, ingliz, rus, fors, shuningdek, boshqa turkiy tillarda ham qabul qilinadi. Agar muallif o'z maqolasini jurnalning muayyan sonida nashr ettirmoqchi bo'lsa, unda qo'lyozma jurnal nashridan kamida besh oy oldin taqdim etilishi lozim.

Qo'lyozmalar MS Word (.doc) formatida (uzlangcult@gmail.com) elektron pochta yuboriladi. Iqtiboslar va izohlar uchun MS Word menejerini qo'llash mumkin.

Barcha qo'lyozmalar tahririyatga muallif (mualliflar) haqidagi qisqacha ma'lumot bilan taqdim etiladi.

Asosiy matn *Times New Roman* shrifti, 14 hajm, satr oralig'i 1 interval, hoshiyalar chapdan 3 sm, o'ngdan 1,5 sm, yuqori va pastdan 2 sm bo'lishi kerak.

Maqolalar *The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition* formatida shakllantiriladi. Maqola matni 3 000–5 000 so'zdan iborat bo'lishi kerak.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarida 100–150 so'zdan iborat abstrakt (Abstrakt) va 5–10 so'zdan kam bo'lmagan kalit so'zlar (o'zbek va ingliz tillarida). Abstraktda maqolaning qisqacha mazmuni va dolzarbligi, tadqiqot natijalari aks etishi lozim.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

Kitobga taqriz (ingliz yoki boshqa tillarda bo'lishi mumkin) 1500 so'zdan oshmasligi talab etiladi.

Taqriz formati: 1) sarlavha: kitob nomi, muallif (mualliflar), nashr qilingan shahar: nashriyot nomi, nashr yili, sahifasi soni. Narxi, ISBN raqami, (qattiq/yumshoq muqova); 2) taqriz so'ngida: taqrizchining F.I.O., ish joyi, pochta manzili.

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

Maqola nomi – normal harflarda, to'q bo'yoqda, 16 hajm.

Maqola nomi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida (agar maqola boshqa tilda yozilgan bo'lsa, maqola yozilgan til va ingliz tilida) beriladi.

Maqola kirish, asosiy qism bo'limlari va xulosadan tashkil topadi.

Maqola bo'limlari sarlavhasi – to'q bo'yoqda, 14 hajm.

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

Boshqa tillardagi matn yoki boshqa manbalar tarjimoni aniq ko'rsatilishi kerak. Agar matn maqola muallifi tomonidan tarjima qilingan bo'lsa, u holda "tarjima muallifniki" shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingan tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

Zarur holatda tarjima matnga sana, turli diakritik belgilar va boshqa elementlar kiritilishi mumkin.

Tarjima qilingan matn olingan manba nomi asl holicha beriladi. Zarur deb topilsa, uning nomi qavs ichida berilishi mumkin.

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

Manbadan olingan ko'chirma parcha asosiy matndan 1 qator tashlab ajratiladi, satr oralig'i 1 interval, markazda, 12 hajmda yoziladi.

Ko'chirmaning tarjimasi qavs ichida () satr boshidan yozilishi kerak. Bunday ko'chirma *Times New Roman* shrift, 12 hajm, normal yozuvda beriladi.

V. Havola va izohlar berish

Manbaga havola matn ichida to'rtburchak qavsda [] beriladi. Havola qilingan manbalar bir nechta bo'lsa, ular nuqtali vergul (;) bilan ajratiladi.

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

VI. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma) manbalar va nashr etilgan asarlar bibliografiyasi

Bibliografiyada muallif yoki asar nomi satr boshidan, boshqa barcha qatorlari xatboshidan yoziladi. Adabiyotlar *bibliografiyada* o'zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida ko'rsatiladi.

V.1. Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyasi

Qo'lyozma yoki toshbosma manbalarni bibliografiyada o'zi yozilgan grafikada berish maqsadga muvofiq. Lotin alifbosidagi transliteratsiyasini berish ham mumkin. Ba'zan qo'lyozma asarning nomi muallif ismidan oldin yozilishi ham mumkin.

Muallif nomi. Ko'chirilgan asr (agar mavjud bo'lsa). Asar nomi. Qo'lyozma (toshbosma): saqlanayotgan joy, inventar raqam.

Xondamir. XV asr. Makorim ul-axloq. Qo'lyozma: O'zFASHI, № 742.

Matnda qo'lyozma (toshbosma)ga havola berish:

[Xondamir, Makorim, 17^a]

VII.2. Kitoblar uchun

Bibliografiyada:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Qudratullayev, Hasan. 2018. *Boburning adabiy-estetik olami*. Toshkent: Ma'naviyat.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

Agar bir muallifning bir yilda nashr qilingan kitoblaridan foydalanilgan bo'lsa, bibliografiyada kitobning nashr yili o'zbek lotin alifbosi harflari bilan ajratilib ko'rsatiladi.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (a). *Alisher Navoiy: manbalarning qiyosiy-tipologik, tekstologik tahlili*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat. 2011 (b). *O'zbek adabiyotining falsafiy sarchashmalari*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]

[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi.

Abdurahmonov, G'anijon, Alibek Rustamov. 1984. *Navoiy tilining grammatik xususiyatlari*. Toshkent: Fan.

Matnda kitobga havola:

[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

Agar kitobning uch va undan ortiq muallifi bo'lsa, bibliografiyada barcha mualliflarning ismi to'liq yoziladi. Bunday kitobga havola qilinganda, birinchi muallifning ismi yozilib, davomida *va boshqalar* deb ko'rsatiladi:

[Familiya va boshqalar nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

Kitob yoki to'plam maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Kitob yoki to'plam nomi*, Ism Familiya, Ism Familiya muharrirligida, maqola sahifasi raqamlari. Shahar: Nashriyot.

Abdug'afurov, Abdurashid. 2016. "Badoye' ul-bidoya"ning tuzilish sanasi". *XX asr o'zbek mumtoz adabiyotshunosligi*, Olim To'laboyev muharrirligida, 174–184. Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti.

Matnda kitob yoki to'plam maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Abdug'afurov 2016, 176]

Elektron shaklda nashr qilingan kitoblar uchun:

Elektron kitobning bir nechta formati bo'lsa, bibliografiyada foydalanilgan format ko'rsatiladi. Elektron kitobning internet manzili (URL) hamda shu manba olingan sana ko'rsatilishi lozim.

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. URL. Foydalanilgan sana.

Mamatov, Ulug'bek. 2018. *O'zbekiston madaniyatida tarixiy janrdagi tasviriy san'at asarlari*. Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z. <https://kitobxon.com/uz/catalog/sanat/>. 12.03.2019.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mamatov 2018, 11]

Ikki mualliftomonidan yozilgan elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi*. Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. Internet adres (URL).

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat va Sohiba Umarova. 2017. *O'zbek matnshunosligi qirralari*. Chikago: Chikago universiteti nashriyoti. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Sirojiddinov 2017, 19-hujjat]

VII.3. Jurnal maqolasi uchun

Chop etilgan jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi". *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari.

Mahmudov, Nizomiddin. 2013. "Termin, badiiy so'z va metafora". *O'zbek tili va adabiyoti* 4: 3 – 8.

Matnda jurnal maqolasiga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Mahmudov, 2013, 5]

Elektron jurnal uchun:

Elektron jurnal uchun jurnalning DOI manzili ko'rsatiladi. Agar DOI manzili mavjud bo'lmasa, internet adresi ko'rsatilishi kerak (URL). DOI – bu o'zgarmas ID bo'lib, internet tarmoqlarining elektron adreslari tizimiga ulangan, ya'ni manbani boshqaruvchi <http://dx.doi.org/> manzildir.

Elektron jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi". *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari. DOI adres (yoki URL).

Aminov, Hasan. 2018. "O'zbekiston san'atida temuriylar siymosi". *O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar* 2: 246 – 253. doi: 10.36078/1596780051.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Aminov 2018, 248]

7.4. Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal uchun

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasiga havola matn shaklida beriladi (masalan, Muhammadjon Imomnazarovning 27.02.2005dagi

“O‘zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati” gazetasida chop etilgan maqolasida aytilganidek...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro‘yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo‘yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

Agar onlayn maqolaga havola berilayotgan bo‘lsa, uning internet manzili (URL), maqola olingan sana ko‘rsatilishi kerak.

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. “Maqola nomi.” *Gazeta-Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi. Imomnazarov, Muhammadjon. 2005. “Jomiy “Xamsa” yozganmi?.” *O‘zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati*, January 25.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. “Maqola nomi.” *Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi. Internet adres.

Jabborov, Rustam. 2019. “Navoiyning Tabrizda yashagan xorazmlik kotibi”. *UZA: O‘zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi*, 08.12. <https://uza.uz/uz>.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

[Jabborov 2010, 17]

Maqola so‘ngida foydalanilgan adabiyotlar o‘zbek lotin alifbosi tartibida beriladi. Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati ikki qismdan iborat bo‘lishi, birinchi qismda foydalanilgan adabiyot chop etilgan grafikada yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan shaklda rasmiylashtirilishi, ikkinchi qismda esa barcha foydalanilgan adabiyotlar o‘zbek lotin alifbosida berilishi talab qilinadi. Misol uchun:

Adabiyotlar

Баранов, Х.К. 1958. Арабско – русский словарь. Москва: Наука.

Adabiyotlar

Baranov, X.K. 1958. Arabsko – russkiy slovar. Moskva: Nauka.

Maqolani rasmiylashtirish talablarining ingliz tilidagi variantini “*The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition*” qo‘llanmasi yoki <https://www.chicagomanualofstyle>. havolasidan ko‘rib olishingiz mumkin.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Uzbekistan: Language and Culture is an academic journal, publishing research in linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies. We aim to publish cutting edge, innovative, conceptually interesting, original case studies and new research, which shape and lead debates in multifaceted studies. We do not publish economic analyses or policy papers. Any

opinions and views expressed in publications are the opinions and views of the authors, and the publishers are not responsible for the views/ reviews of the contributors.

The journal is published four times a year. The language of articles can be English, Russian and Uzbek. Other Turkic languages are also welcomed. In addition to research articles, the journal welcomes book reviews, literature overviews, conference reports and research project announcements.

1. General

- Submission Guideline

1. Manuscripts may be submitted at any time during the year. However, if the author wishes to have his/her manuscript published in a certain issue of the journal, the submission should be made at least five months in advance of the proposed publication date.

2) Manuscripts should be submitted by email (uzlangcult@gmail.com) as an attachment in MS Word document (.doc) format and use MS Word Source.

3) All manuscripts should be submitted with a cover page including an email address, a mailing address and a short introduction about the author(s) /contributor(s)'.

2. Manuscript format

1) The main texts should be written in Times New Roman font, 12 point, and single-spaced in 44 pagination with 1-inch margins.

2) Submissions must follow the author-date system of The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition.

3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.

4) A research article should normally be no more than 9,000 words in length, including the following contents:

- an abstract of 150-200 words (in English, Russian, and Uzbek) and seven to ten keywords;

- a list of references of no more than five (5) pages;

- tables and figures, if any.

5) A book review should generally be about 1,500 English words (or other languages) in length, and must include the heading and closing in the following format:

- Heading: Title of the Book. By Author's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year. pp. Price, ISBN:, (hardcover/paperback).

- Closing: Book reviewer's name, affiliation and postal address at the end.

6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

Level 1. Title Style (e.g. the first letter of each word upper case, except prepositions), Bold, and 14 point.

Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.

Level 3. Modified "down" style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and 12 point.

Level 4. Modified down style, Bold, 11 point.

3. Style and Usage

1) Translation

- Translated excerpts from classical texts or non-English sources should be annotated with clarification of its original/published language and translator. Likewise, "Author's own" translations of quoted texts should be noted as such.

- The author is expected to provide an English translation of key terms in the work, rather than a translator without expertise in the subject.

- Excerpts or quoted texts from published translation will not be edited. However, UzLC editors may query or modify translations of key terms or texts provided by the author.

- Where necessary, short supplementary information such as dates, an item in its original characters, or the Romanized form of a non-English item, may be included.

- Names of foreign publishers, and titles of sources published in a foreign language should primarily appear in Romanized form without translation. However, if necessary, a translation may be added in brackets ([]).

2) Names and Terms

- Place Names (foreign):

Designation for division of areas should be either translated or hyphenated after the given area name.

Designation for geographical/structure names are not hyphenated, and appear without the equivalent English term.

Institutional names are considered proper nouns. Their names should appear following the preference of the individual institutions.

3) The descriptive designation of a period is usually lowercase, except for proper names or traditionally capitalized terms.

4. Quotation

1) Block Quotations:

- A block quotation should start with double line spacing and an indentation from the left margin. From the second paragraph of the block quotation, additional paragraph indentation is needed.

Texts in block quotation should be written in Times New Roman 10 pts., and not be entirely italicized.

5. Others

1) There is one space after sentence punctuation and not two.

2) The end parenthesis, closing quotation mark, and footnote numbers come after the sentence punctuation.

3) For parentheses within parentheses, use brackets ([]).

6. Basic Citation Format

The following examples illustrate citations using the **author-date** system. Each example of a reference list entry is accompanied by an example of a corresponding parenthetical citation in the text. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

BOOK

Reference List (hanging indent):

Pollan, Michael. 2006. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of How Eating Has Evolved*. New York: Penguin.

In Text Cite:

[Pollan 2006, 99–100]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf.

In Text Cite:

[Ward and Burns 2007, 52]

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by et al. (“and others”):

[Barnes et al. 2010, 847]

Reference List (hanging indent) book chapter:

Kelly, John D. 2010. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

In Text Cite:

[Kelly 2010, 77]

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources):

Reference List (hanging indent) book originally published elsewhere:

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. “Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship.” In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

In Text Cite:

[Cicero 1986, 35]

BOOK PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice: A Novel in Five Books*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition.

In Text Cite:

[Austen 2007, 101]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders>

In Text Cite:

[Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, doc. 19]

JOURNAL ARTICLE
Article in a print journal

In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. "The Market in Plato's Republic." *Classical Philology* 104:439–58.

In text cite:

[Weinstein 2009, 440]

Article in an online journal

Include a DOI if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your discipline.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. 2009. "Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network." *American Journal of Sociology* 115:405–50. doi:10.1086/599247.

In text cite:

[Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411]

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text ("As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a New York Times article on February 27, 2010..."); they are commonly omitted from a reference list. The following examples show more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Mendelsohn, Daniel. 2010. "But Enough about Me." *New Yorker*, January 25.

In text cite:

[Mendelsohn 2010, 68]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. 2010. "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote." *New York Times*, February 27. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

In text cite:

[Stolberg and Pear 2010, 12]

WEBSITE

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text (“As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be cited as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.

Bibliography (hanging indent):

Google. 2009. “Google Privacy Policy.” Last modified March 11. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

In text cite:

[Google 2009]

Reference List (hanging indent):

McDonald’s Corporation. 2008. “McDonald’s Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts.” <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

In text cite:

[McDonald’s 2008]

Jurnal 2017-yil 26-oktyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Matbuot
va axborot agentligi tomonidan № 0936 raqam bilan ro'yxatdan o'tgan.
Tahririyatga kelgan maqolalar mualliflarga qaytarilmaydi.

Jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi tomonidan
filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) va fan doktori (DSc)
dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etilishi lozim bo'lgan ro'yxatga
kiritilgan (30.10.2021. № 308/6).

Manzil: Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos
Hojib ko'chasi 103-uy.
Telefonlar: +99871 281-45-11, +99871 281-41-93.
Website: www.linguistics.tsuul.uz
E-mail: linguistics@navoiy-uni.uz
linguistics1navoiy@gmail.ru

Bosishga 25.03.2024-yilda ruxsat etildi.
Bichimi 70x100 1/16, Ofset bosma. "Cambria" garniturasi.
Nashr b.t. 10,25.

"O'zbekiston: til va madaniyat" jurnali tahririyatida
tayyorlandi va sahifalandi.
"YASHNOBOD NASHR" bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Adadi 300 nusxa. Buyurtma №54
Bosmaxona manzili: Toshkent shahar Yashnobod tumani,
58-a harbiy shaharcha.