

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.FIL.08.07 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ABDUJABBAROVA ZAMIRA RUSTAMOVNA

**OLAMNING LISONIY MANZARASI TASVIRIDA NUTQIY
TEJAMKORLIKNI VOQELANISHINING MILLIY-MADANIY
XUSUSIYATLARI (INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARI MISOLIDA)**

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

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Ilmiy maslahatchi: **Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich**
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar: **Qosimova Nafisa Farxodovna**
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

Axmedov Oybek Saparboyevich
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

Panjiyeva Nasiba Narmaxmatovna
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

Yetakchi tashkilot: **O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Buxoro davlat universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/2025.27.12.FIL.08.07 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil 18-avgust soat 09:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 200118, Buxoro shahri, M. Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: (0 365) 221-29-14; faks: (0 365) 221-57-27; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan Buxoro davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (964-raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 200118, Buxoro shahri, M. Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: (0 365) 221-25-87).

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B.E.Kilichev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi,
filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

M.Y.Xojiyeva

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
kotibi, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa
doktori (PhD), dotsent

G.I.Toirova

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash
qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, filologiya
fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida xalq tasavvurlari va dunyoqarashining aks etishi, lisoniy hodisalarning inson tafakkuri bilan bog'liqligi hamda shaxslararo kommunikatsiyada nutq madaniyati masalalariga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda nutqiy tejamkorlik fenomeni til tizimi va nutq faoliyatining muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida antropotsentrik, kognitiv, pragmatik hamda lingvokulturologik yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etilmoqda. Uning lingvistik va ekstralingvistik tabiati, hosil bo'lish mexanizmlari, olamning lisoniy manzarasini shakllantirishdagi o'rni, lingvokognitiv xususiyatlari hamda milliy-madaniy asoslarini aniqlash dolzarb ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biriga aylandi. Bu esa ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi lisoniy hodisalarni Sharq va G'arb tafakkuri, madaniy qadriyatlari, lingvokulturologik, kognitiv-mental hamda pragmatik-kontekstual omillar nuqtayi nazaridan qiyosiy tadqiq etish imkonini bermoqda.

Amaliy jihatdan jahon tilshunosligida, birinchidan, raqamli kommunikatsiya, ommaviy axborot vositalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va sun'iy intellekt vositasidagi muloqotda nutqiy tejamkorlikning namoyon bo'lish shakllari, qo'llanish chastotasi hamda kommunikativ samaradorligini aniqlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ikkinchidan, nutqiy tejamkorlikning milliy-madaniy, kognitiv va pragmatik xususiyatlarini turli tillar materiallari asosida qiyosiy o'rganish, uning olam lisoniy manzarasini shakllantirishdagi o'rnini aniqlash bo'yicha izlanishlar kengaymoqda. Uchinchidan, nutqiy tejamkorlik hodisasini korpus lingvistikasi, kompyuter lingvistikasi, avtomatik tarjima, sun'iy intellekt, til o'qitish metodikasi hamda madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya amaliyotiga tatbiq etish, uning nazariy va amaliy modellarini ishlab chiqish dolzarb ilmiy vazifalardan biri sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Biroq nutqiy tejamkorlikning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida olamning lisoniy manzarasi bilan uzviy bog'liqligi, uning milliy-madaniy voqelanish mexanizmlari hamda lingvokognitiv asoslari kompleks qiyosiy aspektda yetarli darajada tadqiq etilmagan.

Dunyo tillari va madaniyatlarida nutqiy tejamkorlik tamoyillarining shakllanishi va kuchayishi, emotsional va bezakli nutq uslublari, nutqiy jarayonlar va uning madaniy kontekstda aks etishi, nutqiy tejamkorlik va milliy madaniyatning o'zaro bog'liqligi, til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, milliy-madaniy dunyoqarashning lisoniy vositalar orqali ifodalanishini o'rganish ustivor vazifaga aylanmoqda. Shu bois ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning fonetik, morfologik va sintaktik sathlarda namoyon bo'lish shakllarini aniqlash, til strukturasi xos qisqartma vositalarning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, maskur hodisani olam lisoniy manzarasi kontekstida o'rganish, undagi lingvokognitiv tamoyillarni belgilash, ularning nutq strukturasi xos vositalari o'rnini ko'rsatib berish hamda mazkur jarayonda madaniy va milliy xususiyatlarning ifodalanishini tadqiq etish va ilmiy asoslash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizning bugungi kundagi jadal rivojlanish bosqichida O'zbekiston Respublikasini ilm-fan, intellektual salohiyat sohasida yanada rivojlantirish

bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi¹ning davlat dasturida ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilab qo'yilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini rag'batlantirish va innovatsiya faoliyatini takomillashtirish o'zbek tilshunosligi oldiga ham fundamental tadqiqotlarni jahon andozalari darajasiga ko'tarishdek muhim vazifani qo'ydi. Bu borada kundalik nutqda istifoda etiladigan tejamkorlik fenomenining lison hamda nutqdagi o'rnini, milliy-madaniy jihatdan motivlashish asoslarini ochib, leksikografik manbalarni yaratish, badiiy matnda qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq lingvokulturologik belgilarni yoritishga oid tadqiqotlar jahon adabiyoti tilining tipologik xususiyatlarini aniqlash barobarida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini anglashga keng yo'l ochadi. Globallashtirilgan dunyo sharoitida tilning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlash, ularning universal va xususiy jihatlarini yoritib berish masalalari bugungi kunda xalqaro hamkorlik va kommunikatsiya jarayonining muhim bo'g'ini hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmonlari, 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"gi qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi 610-son "Ta'lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o'qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori hamda mavzuga oid boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya 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.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi². Nutqiy tejamkorlik va olamning lisoniy manzarasi psixologiya va tilshunoslikning asosiy

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида"ги Фармони // Халқ сўзи. - 2017, - 8 февраль. - № 28 (6722).

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy va ilmiy adabiyotlar sharhi <https://www.yorku.ca/>; <https://en.usst.edu.cn/>; <https://www.calstate.edu/>; <https://www.uchicago.edu/>; <https://www.pau.edu.tr/pau/en/>; <https://www.yale.edu/>; <https://www.ox.ac.uk/>; <https://www.monash.edu/>; <https://www.bradford.ac.uk/external/>; <https://www.msu.ru/>; <https://uzswlu.uz/>; <https://tsuos.uz/>; <https://samdchti.uz/ru/>; <https://buxdu.uz/> va boshqa manbalar asosida amalga oshirildi.

yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanib, dunyo bo‘ylab ilg‘or ilmiy tadqiqotlar va nazariy izlanishlar ushbu sohada turli muhim xulosalarni York University of Canada (Kanada), Moskva davlat universiteti (RF), University of California (AQSh), Shanghai University of Science and Technology (Xitoy), University of Chicago (AQSh), Pamukkale University (Turkiya), Yale University (AQSh), University of Monash (Avstraliya), Oxford University (Angliya), University of Bradford (Buyuk Britaniya) va Toshkent davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti, Buxoro davlat universiteti (O‘zbekiston) kabi yetakchi ilmiy markazlarning ustuvor ilmiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Nutqiy tejamkorlik va olamning lisoniy manzarasi atrofida olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar bir-birini to‘ldiruvchi yondashuvlar asosida York University (Kanada) va Moskva davlat universiteti (RF) ilmiy tadqiqotchilari nutqiy tejamkorlik va uning tilshunoslikka ta’siri; University of California (AQSh), Shanghai University of Science and Technology (Xitoy) va University of Chicago (AQSh) universitetlari intertekstuallikning tarjima nazariyasidagi rolini va uning tarjimon psixologiyasiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi; Oxford University (Angliya) va University of Bradford (Buyuk Britaniya) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar, olamning lisoniy manzarasi va uning turli tillarda qanday ifodalanishi, nutqiy tejamkorlikning milliy madaniyatga qanday moslashganini hamda lingvistik xususiyatlarini aks ettirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

O‘zbekistonning etakchi ilmiy muassasalari, jumladan, Toshkent davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti va Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy izlanishlari milliy madaniyat va tilshunoslik kontekstida nutqiy tejamkorlik va olamning lisoniy manzarasi o‘rtasidagi aloqalarni, milliy madaniyatning nutqiy ifodalar va tilshunoslikdagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini o‘rganish orqali til va madaniyatning bir-biriga qanday ta’sir qilayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida tejamkorlik tamoyili xususiyatlari bo‘yicha qator fundamental ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan va tahlil etilgan. Ayniqsa A.Nurmanov³, N.Maxmudov⁴, N.Maxkamov⁵, J.Eltazarov⁶, G‘.Zikrillayev⁷ kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida tilshunoslikning ushbu tamoyili nazariy yoritilgan. Ular o‘zbek tilining nutqiy jarayonlarini va uning madaniy kontekstda qanday ifodalanishini o‘rganishgan. Xususan, nutqiy tejamkorlik va milliy madaniyatning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi, o‘zbek tilida qanday tarzda o‘z aksini topishi, til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Z.I.Rasulovning⁸ ilmiy ishlarida nutqiy jarayonlar va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi aloqalar tahlil qilingan, ayniqsa o‘zbek tilida nutqiy tejamkorlik va

³ Нурманов А. Принцип эканомии в фонетических изменениях узбекского языка. Дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1973.

⁴ Махмудов Н.Н. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Дис. ...канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1977.

⁵ Махкамов Н. Адабий норма ва плеоназм. – Т.: Фан, 1988.

⁶ Элтазаров Ж. Тилдаги тежамлилиқ тамойили ва қисқарув. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2004. – 22 б.

⁷ Зикриллаев Ғ. Рух ва тил. –Т.: Фан, 2018. – Б. 344-447.

⁸ Расулов З.И. Нутқий тузилмалар ахборот-дискурсив мазмуни шаклланиши жараёнида тежамкорлик тамойилининг фаоллашув(инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари мисолида):Монография. – Бухоро, 2022. –168 б.

olam lisoniy manzarasi tasvirining milliy xususiyatlarini o'rganishga katta ahamiyat berilgan.

Garchi ushbu mavzu bo'yicha ba'zi ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, nutqiy tejamkorlik va olam lisoniy manzarasi tasvirining milliy madaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish doirasida monografik tadqiqotlar hali to'liq yakunlanmagan. Ayniqsa, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi nutqiy ifodalar, ularning qisqartirilishi va bu jarayonning voqelanishida tillardagi farqli jihatlarni madaniy va lingvistik omillarni hisobga olgan holda chuqur tahlil qilishga ehtiyoj mavjud. Shu bilan birga, nutqiy tejamkorlikda milliy madaniyatning til orqali aks etishi, nutqiy tejamkorlikning madaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlashga bag'ishlangan maxsus tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmagan.

Jahon miqyosda, tilshunoslik sohasida P.Passi⁹, V.Uitney¹⁰, H.Svit¹¹, E.Sapir¹², G.Pol¹³, V.D.Devkin¹⁴, O.Yespersen¹⁵ va B.Uorf¹⁶ kabi olimlarning ishlarida tilning madaniyatga ta'siri va madaniyatning tilda qanday aks etishi to'g'risida keng qamrovli tahlillar mavjud. Ularning nazariyalari, til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni tushunish va lisoniy manzara tasvirini o'rganishga asos bo'lgan. L.A.Buskunbayeva T.N.Glyansova G.G.Infantova O.A.Shpak¹⁷ ham o'z ishlarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning turli javhalarini tadqiq etishgan. Shuningdek, tilshunoslikning kommunikativ va pragmatik jihatlari, ya'ni nutqiy ifodalarning qanday qisqartirilishi va voqelanishi, madaniy va milliy xususiyatlarni qanday aks ettirishi to'g'risidagi tadqiqotlar bugungi kunda ham dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda.

Shu sababli bu dissertatsiya o'zbek va ingliz tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlik va olam lisoniy manzarasi tasvirining milliy madaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lib, til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalarni tahlil qilishda yangicha yondashuvlarni taklif etadi. Bu ishda o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi nutqiy jarayonlar va ularning milliy madaniyatga ta'siri, shuningdek, nutqiy tejamkorlik va olam lisoniy manzarasi tasvirining tillardagi ifodalanish xususiyatlari taqqoslanadi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Buxoro davlat universitetining 2021-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Pragmalingvistika, funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o'rgatish jarayonlari integratsiyasi" mavzusidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

⁹ Passi Paul. Sociolinguistics and the Sociology of Language: Textbook. Cambridge, 1981. – 350 p.

¹⁰ Whitney V. The Life and Growth of Language: Book. Boston, 1875. – 400 p.

¹¹ Sweet Henry. The History of English Sounds: Book. Oxford, 1890. – 450 p.

¹² Sapir E. Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech: Book. New York, 1921. – 300 p.

¹³ Paul G. Principles of the History of Language: Book. London, 1880. – 480 p.

¹⁴ Devkin V.D. Fundamentals of Linguistic Typology: Monograph. Moscow, 1975. – 320 p.

¹⁵ Jespersen O. Language: Its Nature, Development, and Origin: Book. New York, 1922. – 360 p.

¹⁶ Whorf B.L. Language, Thought, and Reality: Selected Writings of Benjamin Lee Whorf: Book. Cambridge, 1956. – 500 p.

¹⁷ Бускунбаева, Л. А. Закономерности речевой экономии в башкирском языке. – Уфа, 2009. Глянцева, Т. Н. Экономия сегментных средств в речи младших школьников. – Таганрог, 1998. Инфантова, Г. Г. Экономия сегментных средств в синтаксисе современной русской разговорной речи. – Таганрог, 1975. Шпак О. А. Совмещение как проявление принципа речевой экономии в современном английском языке. – Львов, 1990.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

nutqiy tejamkorlik fenomenining nazariy asoslarini tahlil qilish orqali mazkur hodisaning ilmiy-nazariy mohiyatini yoritish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning fonetik, morfologik va sintaktik sathlarda namoyon bo'lish shakllarini aniqlash, til strukturasi xos bo'lgan qisqartma vositalarning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish;

nutqiy tejamkorlikda lingvokognitiv tamoyillarni aniqlash va ularning nutq strukturadagi o'rnini belgilash, mazkur jarayonda madaniy va milliy xususiyatlarning ifodalanishini tadqiq etish;

ekstralingvistik vositalarning (imo-ishora, tana harakati, rang, ramzlar) qisqa va samarali nutq ifodalarini shakllantirishdagi roli va funksiyasini aniqlash, ular orqali vujudga keladigan multimodal muloqotning tilshunoslikdagi ahamiyatini tahlil qilish;

audiovizual vositalar va ekranizatsiya mahsulotlari (kino, reklama, teleko'rsatuvlar)da nutqiy tejamkorlik tamoyillarining qo'llanishini aniqlash;

nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida genderga oid kommunikativ xatti-harakatlarni tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini lingvistik jihatdan qiyosiy tahlil qilish, har ikki tilga xos qisqartma ifodalar va ularning kommunikativ samaradorlikdagi o'rnini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida yaratilgan badiiy adabiyot namunalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlararo (virtual) hamda jonli kommunikatsiyada nutqiy tejamkorlikni voqelantirgan lisoniy birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada lingvomadaniy, lingvopragmatik, funksional-kommunikativ, kontekstual, kognitiv hamda interpretativ tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishi zarurati inson tafakkurida shakllangan konseptual tuzilmalarni minimal lisoniy vositalar orqali maksimal axborot sig'imi bilan voqelantirish ehtiyoji sababli muloqot ishtirokchilarining kommunikativ intentsiyasi, ruhiy holati, fundamental bilimi, nutqiy vaziyat diskursi uyg'unligida namoyon bo'lishi isbotlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nutqiy tejamkorlik fenomeni fonetik sathda tovushlarning qisqarishi, assimilyatsiya, eliziya, morfologik-sintaktik sathlarda affikslarning qisqarishi, abbreviatura, ellipsis, leksik sathda frazali fe'llar, sinonimlar va qisqa iboralar samaradorligida shakllanganligi va insoniyat sivilizatsiyasi bosqichlari bilan parallel ravishda yuzaga kelganligi dalillangan;

har ikkala til nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida fonetik o'zgarishlar, frazali fe'llar va iboralar orqali nutqni qisqartirish, shakllarning qisqarishi unumdorligi

aniqlanib, ingliz tilida polisemantik frazali fe'llar ko'proq ishlatilsa, o'zbek tilida bunday frazalar asosan ma'lum kontekst negizida voqelanishi aniqlangan;

olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari ingliz va o'zbek tillari qatlamlarida lingvistik birliklar, stilistik vositalar hamda badiiy tasvirlar orqali ifodalanilib, ingliz tilida ingliz madaniyatiga xos "efficiency" (samaradorlik) va "simplicity" (soddalik) tamoyillari asosida namoyon bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida "supressiya" nutqni qisqartirish, so'z yoki iboralarni chiqarib tashlash orqali to'g'ridan to'g'ri samimiy muloqotga intilishda ifodalanishi asoslangan;

Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida ekstralingvistik vositalar – imo-ishora, tana harakatlari, kontekstual ramzlar va raqamli vizual elementlar muloqotni qisqa, aniq va mazmunli qilish bilan birga, milliy madaniyatni ham voqelantirishda kommunikativ mazmunni minimal verbal birliklar hisobiga maksimal darajada ifodalash va milliy-madaniy konseptlarni implitsit tarzda reallashtirish imkonini berishi sababli birlamchi qiymat kasb etishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

nutqiy tejamkorlik fenomeni zamonaviy tilshunoslikda kognitiv-kommunikativ tamoyillar asosida tahlil qilinib, qisqa, aniq va mazmunli ifoda yaratishning ilmiy asoslari aniqlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning fonetik, morfologik va sintaktik sathlarda voqelanishi o'rganilib, struktural komponentlarning qisqartirilgan nutqdagi roli lingvistik mezonlar asosida asoslangan;

madaniy va kognitiv omillarning nutqiy tejamkorlikka ta'siri lingvopragmatik yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinib, samarali nutq modelini yaratishdagi funksional omillar dalillangan;

ekstralingvistik vositalar qisqartirilgan kommunikatsiyadagi funksional yukini ko'rsatuvchi tizimli tahlil orqali asoslangan, shuningdek, genderga oid nutqiy tejamkorlik strategiyalari psixopragmatik va diskursiv asosidagi tahlili orqali nutq iqtisodining ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlarini aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda qo'llanilgan yondashuv va usullar, tilshunoslikda amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarga tanqidiy munosabat va zamonaviy tilshunoslikda asos bo'lib xizmat qiluvchi ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan foydalanilganligi, ko'p sonli ingliz tilidagi badiiy matnlarning tahlilga tortilganligi, tadqiqot natijalari ishning nazariy jihatlariga mosligi, tadqiqot yuzasidan chiqarilgan xulosalar tadqiqotchi tomonidan e'lon qilingan ilmiy ishlarda o'z aksini topganligi, shuningdek, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati madaniyatlararo aloqalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan strategik dasturlarni ishlab chiqishda foydalanilishi, milliy-madaniy tamoyillarning lingvistik ifodalanish xususiyatlari tarjimonlarga madaniy kontekstni hisobga olgan holda aniq va samarali tarjimalar yaratish, tarjima amaliyotida, til o'qitish metodologiyasini takomillashtirishda, shuningdek, madaniyatshunoslik fanlarini

o'qitishda foydalanish uchun o'quv dasturlari hamda qo'llanmalarni boyitishga xizmat qilishi mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati, dastavval, uning natijalaridan oliy ta'lim muassasalarida grammatika, stilistika, leksikologiya fanlari bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni o'tkazish va maxsus seminarlarni tashkil qilishda, lingvokognitiv yondashuv asosida darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari yaratish, turli ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini bajarishda manba xizmatini o'tashi mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarini joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari misolida olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari tadqiqini amalga oshirish jarayonida erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

olamning lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishi zarurati muloqot ishtirokchilarining kommunikativ intentsiyasi, ruhiy holati, fundamental bilimi, nutqiy vaziyatga bevosita bog'liq ekanligi va mazkur jihatlar muayyan kontekstda namoyon bo'lishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida OT-F1-029 sonli "O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixida sug'diy til va yozuvining tutgan o'rni (mil.av.II – milodiy XII asrlar)" mavzuidagi fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 11-apreldagi 04/1-1341-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiyadagi lisoniy-kognitiv yondashuv tilni nafaqat grammatika yoki sintaktik nuqtayi nazaridan, balki uni ma'naviy va kognitiv jihatdan ham o'rganish tarixini, qadimgi o'zbek xalqining tafakkur tarzi, ifoda uslubi, kommunikativ madaniyatini ochib berishda xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nutqiy tejamkorlik fenomeni fonetik sathda tovushlarning qisqarishi, assimilyatsiya, eliziya; morfologik-sintaktik sathlarda affikslarning qisqarishi, abbreviatura, ellipsis; leksik sathda frazali fe'llar, sinonimlar va qisqa iboralar samaradorligida shakllanganligi va insoniyat sivilizatsiyasi bosqichlari bilan parallel ravishda yuzaga kelganligiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020-2023-yillarda bajarilgan AM-F3-201908172 "O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish" mavzuidagi amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 11-apreldagi 04/1-1340-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada nutqiy tejamkorlikni o'rganish orqali o'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratishda misollar va o'rganish metodlaridan foydalanilgan;

har ikkala til nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida fonetik o'zgarishlar, frazali fe'llar va iboralar orqali nutqni qisqartirish, shakllarning qisqarishi unumdorligi aniqlanib, ingliz tilida polisemantik frazali fe'llar ko'proq ishlatilsa, o'zbek tilida bunday frazalar asosan ma'lum kontekst negizida voqelanishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan PZ-2020042022 "Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 11-apreldagi 04/1-1342-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida lingvokognitiv va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari borasidagi materiallardan samarali foydalanish imkoniyati yaratilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek olamining lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari til qatlamlarida lingvistik birliklar, stilistik vositalar hamda badiiy tasvirlar orqali ifodalanilib, ingliz tilida ingliz madaniyatiga xos "efficiency" (samaradorlik) va "simplicity" (soddalik) tamoyillari asosida namoyon bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida "supressiya" nutqni qisqartirish, so'z yoki iboralarni chiqarib tashlash orqali to'g'ridan to'g'ri samimiy muloqotga intilishda ifodalanishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan I-OT-2019-42. "O'zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (Inson qiyofasi, fe'l-atvori, tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug'atini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 11-apreldagi 04/1-1343-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi milliy-madaniy mazmun bilan bog'liq natijalardan elektron poetik lug'atga obrazlarni ixcham, ammo mazmunli ifodalash imkonidan foydalanilgan;

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida ekstralingvistik vositalar imo-ishora, tana harakatlari, kontekstual ramzlar va raqamli vizual elementlar muloqotni qisqa, aniq va mazmunli qilish bilan birga, milliy madaniyatni ham voqelantirishda birlamchi qiymat kasb etishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan O'zbekiston Milliy universitetida bajarilgan Erasmus+dasturining Project № 598340-EPP-1-2018-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP University Cooperation Framework for Knowledge Transfer in Central Asia and China (UNICAC) mavzuidagi xorijiy loyihasida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy universitetining 2025-yil 20-martdagi 04/11-3935-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tinglovchilarga loyiha doirasida trening o'tkazishda nutq tejamkorligidan samarali foydalanish imkoniyati yaratilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nutqiy tejamkorlikning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari xalqning madaniy qadriyatlari va ijtimoiy hayotga ta'sirini metafora, metonimiya, allegoriya, ironiya, mubolag'a, qisqartirish kabi uslubiy vositalar orqali ifodalanib, ular tilning iqtisodiyligi va kommunikativ samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilishiga doir xulosa va natijalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2020-yil 28-dekabrda 676-sonli buyrug'iga asosan berilgan № 676-104-raqamli nashr guvohnomasi asosida 5111400 – Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili) ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalari uchun "Til aspektlari amaliyoti (kommunikativ grammatika)" nomli darslikni yaratishda foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat pedagogika universitetining 2025-yil 11-apreldagi 11-05-2264/04-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada nutq tejamkorligi fenomenining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlariga doir nazariy hamda faktik materiallar orqali o'quv adabiyoti mazmuni takomillashtirilgan

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 10 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 6 ta mahalliy ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 33 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, 1 ta o'quv qo'llanma, 1 ta uslubiy qo'llanma, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda

20 ta maqola, jumladan, 17 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xalqaro jurnallarda e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 211 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti tavsiflangan, Respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustivor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ishning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriylanishi, aprobatsiyasi, dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Nutqiy tejamkorlik muammosida kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuv ahamiyati”** deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda nutqiy tejamkorlik muammosining lingvistikada o'rganilish tarixi, lisoniy-kognitiv yondashuv hamda uning matn tahlilida ahamiyati, nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuv tamoyillari haqida nazariy ma'lumotlar o'rganilib, nutqiy tejamkorlik masalasi lingvistika va kognitiv tilshunoslik sohalaridagi tadqiqotlar orqali tahlil qilingan.

XX asrning birinchi yarmida G.K.Zipfning “ko'p mehnat sarflamaslik qonuni” va O.Yespersenning nutqdagi tejamkorlik va soddalashtirish jarayonlarini o'rganish bilan boshlangan bu yo'nalish, kognitiv yondashuvlar va zamonaviy metodlar orqali yanada boyitildi. Nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayoni nafaqat grammatik yoki sintaksis, balki tilning ma'naviy va kognitiv nuqtayi nazaridan ham o'rganilishi mumkinligi ta'kidlangan.

Ushbu bobda nutqiy tejamkorlikning nazariy va amaliy asoslari keng yoritilgan bo'lib, xorijiy olimlarning yondashuvlari, xususan, Andre Martinetning ikki bo'g'inlilik nazariyasi, Roman Yakobsonning semiotik tahlili, Noam Chomskiy minimalizm nazariyasi, Uilliam Kroftning evolutsion yondashuvi, Peter H. Metyuvning morfologik tejamkorlik tahlili va Duglas A. Kibbi tadqiqotlari tahlili orqali tilning tejamkorligi va uning tamoyillari ochib berilgan.

Nutqni tejash prinsipi amerikalik lingvist Jorj Kipling Hil tomonidan 1940-yillarda taklif qilingan. U so'zlovchining muloqot jarayonida minimal kuch sarflashga intilishini, o'z fikrlarini eng qisqa va samarali tarzda ifodalashni afzal ko'rishini ta'kidlagan.

Ushbu prinsip 1960-yillarda Jon Serl va Jon Ostin tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan Nutqiy akt (Speech Act Theory) nazariyasiga kiritilgan. Ular nutq jarayonida so'zlovchi zarur bo'lgan ma'lumotni taqdim etishi, ortiqcha so'zlarni ishlatmasligi haqida gapirib, “miqdor maksimasi” konsepsiyasini taklif qilishdi.

Nutqiy tejamkorlik muammosi bir necha ilmiy maktablar va lingvistik yo'nalishlarda o'rganilgan. Jumladan:

1. Pragmatika tilni muloqot kontekstida ishlatishni o'rganadi. Ushbu sohadagi tilshunoslar xorijiy tilda so'zlovchilarning qanday qilib minimal vositalar

yordamida o'z fikrlarini maksimal samaradorlik bilan ifodalashlarini tadqiq etishadi. Nutqiy tejamkorlikning pragmatik jihatlari Paul Grays va Herbert H. Klark kabi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan.

2. Kognitiv lingvistika til va kognitiv jarayonlar o'rtasidagi bog'lanishni o'rganadi. Ushbu yo'nalishda xorijiy tilda so'zlovchilar qanday qilib ma'lum chegaraga ega xotira va resurslarni hisobga olib, o'z nutqlarini tashkil etishlari o'rganiladi. Kognitiv lingvistika bo'yicha mashhur olimlar Jorj Lakof va Martin Hilpert nutqiy tejamkorlikni tadqiq qilishga salmoqli hissa qo'shganlar.

3. Nutqiy akt nazariyasidan Kommunikativ maqsadlarga erishish maqsadida foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Jon Serl va Paul Li kabi tadqiqotchilar bu nazariya doirasida nutqni tejash prinsiplari va mexanizmlari haqida fikr yuritdilar.

4. Generativ grammatika til va uning strukturasini o'rganishning usullaridan biridir. N.Chomskiy tilshunoslikda tilning tejamkorlik tamoyilini bevosita muhokama qilmagan bo'lsa-da, uning Generativ grammatika nazariyasi va minimalizm yondashuvi tilda tejamkorlikka oid dolzarb masalalarni qamrab oladi.

Tilshunoslikning muhim tamoyillardan biri hisoblangan nutqiy tejamkorlik tushunchasi inson muloqotining samaradorligini oshirishga, ortiqcha elementlarni qisqartirishga va kommunikativ jarayonlarni soddalashtirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu hodisa tilshunoslik, pragmatika, fonetika, morfologiya va sintaksis doirasida o'rganilgan. Tadqiqotchilar, jumladan, Aristotel, P.Grays, N.Chomskiy, O.Yespersen va A.Martine kabi olimlar nutqiy tejamkorlikning asosiy jihatlari ta'riflab, uning lingvistik va kognitiv asoslarini o'rganishgan.

Quyidagi jadvalda turli olimlarning nutqiy tejamkorlik haqidagi fikrlari umumlashtirilgan.

Jadval 1. Tejamkorlikning o'rganilish aspektlari

Nazariya	Asosiy G'oya
Aristotel va qadimgi yondashuvlar	Nutqning auditoriyaga tushunarli, maqsadga yo'naltirilgan va ta'sirli bo'lishida uning qisqa va aniq ifodlanganligi ahamiyati (buning nutq tejamkorligi asosida ham erishilishi ya'ni, ko'p so'zlash o'rniga qisqa va ma'noli gaplardan, fikrni iqtibos va iboralardan foydalanib yetkazishda namoyon bo'lishi).
P.Grays va kommunikativ maksimalar	Minimal, lekin yetarlicha mazmunli nutq tamoyili (tejamkorlik til resurslarini qisqartirish emas, balki fikrni ifodalash ehtiyojlari kabi omillar bilan birgalikda ortiqchaliklarni bartaraf etgan holda, til resurslarini yanada tejamkorlik usullari yordamida kengaytirishdir). Nutq tejamkorligi pragmatik nuqtayi nazardan konversatsiya tushunchasi va uning sifat, miqdor, aniqlik va moslik maksimalari bilan bog'liq holda o'rganilgan.
N.Chomskiy va generativ grammatika	Minimalizm orqali samarali nutq shakllantirish haqidagi fikrlari 1) tilning murakkablik va tejamkorlik o'rtasidagi muvozanatini saqlab turuvchi universallik tamoyili, 2) tejamkorlik tamoyili (Economy Principle), minimal harakat tamoyillariga (Minimal Link Condition) asoslangan minimalistik dastur, 3) inson miyasida paydo bo'ladigan til

	tuzilmalari imkon qadar samarador, tejamkor va ma'noli bo'lishga qaratilgan optimal tuzilma yaratish tamoyili, 4) til o'zining semantik ma'nosini saqlagan holda sintaktik jarayonlarda tejamkorlikni ta'minlovchi ortogonal talablar kabi lingvistik strukturalarning samaradorlik darajasi va universal tamoyillarga asoslangan holda tushuntirilgan.
O.Yespersen va fonetik tejamkorlik	Talaffuzdagi qisqarishlar va fonetik o'zgarishlar. Bunda tejamkorlik bitta shaklda bir nechta mazmunni ifodalashda, shakllarni qisqartirishga intilishda, "suppressiya" holatida, belgilangan tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda mushak kuchini tejashda kabi nutqdagi harakatlarning tejamkorlik tendensiyasi asosida sodir bo'lishi va u til taraqqiyotining belgisi ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.
A.Martine va lingvistik tejamkorlik	Pragmatik va sintaktik jihatdan nutq samaradorligini oshirish. "Inson tilida muloqot vaqtida sarflanadigan energiya yetkazilayotgan axborot miqdoriga proporsional bo'lishi kerak" degan fikr orqali tejamkorlik prinsipini til tizimining barcha qatlamlarida kuzatilishi mumkinligi ta'kidlanadi.

Nutqiy tejamkorlik hodisasining nafaqat lingvistik, balki psixologik va sotsiologik jihatlar ham mavjud. Masalan, odamlar kundalik muloqotda vaqtni tejash va fikrni tezkor tushuntirish uchun qisqartirish va soddalashtirish usullaridan foydalanadilar. Xususan, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va tezkor xabar almashish tizimlari nutqiy tejamkorlikni rivojlantirishga katta ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Tilda, ayniqsa fonetik qatlamda, tejamkorlik muammosini P.Passy, V.Uitney, H.Svit va O.Yespersen G.Kurtsius¹⁸ kabi olimlar o'rganishgan.

R.Budagov¹⁹ tilda tejamkorlik hodisasini ikki turga, ya'ni tilning ayrim qismlaridagi tejamkorlik va til rivojlanishi hamda faoliyat yuritishdagi muhim jarayon, "umumiy tushuncha sifatidagi tejamkorlik"ka ajratish zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

Bobda tilni lisoniy-kognitiv yondashuv asosida tahlil qilishning ahamiyati ko'rsatilib, ushbu yondashuv tilni qanday ishlashini, so'z va iboralarning ma'nosini qayta ishlash yo'llarini, shuningdek, muloqotdagi mantiqiy va kognitiv jarayonlarni chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini berishi ta'kidlangan. Kognitiv-lisoniy yondashuv til o'rgatishda, kommunikativ maqsadga erishishda va tejamkorlikning qanday qo'llanilishini tushunishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Lisoniy tejamkorlik tilning samarali va qisqargan shaklda ma'lumot uzatish jarayonini anglatadi. Bu tushuncha, ayniqsa, kognitiv tilshunoslikda, tilni qanday

¹⁸ Passy Paul. Sociolinguistics and the Sociology of Language: Textbook. Cambridge, 1981. – 350 p. Whitney V. The Life and Growth of Language: Book. Boston, 1875. – 400 p. Sweet Henry. The History of English Sounds: Book. Oxford, 1890. – 450 p. Jespersen O. Language: Its Nature, Development, and Origin: Book. New York, 1922. – 360 p. Curtius Georg. Griechische Schulgrammatik. 1862. – 311 p.

¹⁹ Будагов Р. А. Определяет ли принцип экономии развитие и функционирование языка? Журнал// Вопросы языкознания. – М., 1972. – № 1. – С. 17-36.

qilib minimal resurslar bilan samarali ishlatishni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Lisoniy tejamkorlik ko'plab tadqiqotlarda, masalan, A.Martine²⁰ va E.Koseriu²¹ nazariyasida, tilni "vazifani bajarish uchun mavjud" tizim sifatida qarash orqali tasvirlangan. Bu jarayon nafaqat grammatik va leksik, balki pragmatik va kognitiv omillarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Kognitiv yondashuv, tilni va nutqni o'rganishda inson miyasi qanday qilib tilni samarali ishlatish bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qilishini tushunishga yordam beradi.

Til sistemasi har xil birliklar, modellar va ularning qo'shilishi qoidalari mavjudligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Biroq, til sistemasi shunchaki elementlarning yig'indisi emas. Shu sababli til darajasidagi (qatlamini) ma'lum birliklar majmuasi bilan bog'lash zarurati shubhasizdir. Til tizimida turli tashkil etish darajalari mavjudligi, ya'ni tilning tuzilishini aks ettiruvchi darajalar mavjudligi va ularning ajratilishi tadqiqotchining nuqtayi nazaridan emas, balki tizimning o'zi tomonidan taqozo etilgani haqida taxmin qilinadigan bo'lsa, avvalo, til tizimidagi turli birliklarning o'rnini aniqlash uchun umumiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladigan barcha til birliklariga xos umumiy xususiyatlar mavjud yoki mavjud emasligini aniqlash kerak. Barcha til birliklari o'zaro munosabatda namoyon bo'ladi. Bu munosabatlar, umumiy tarzda, uch asosiy turga ajratiladi: sintagmatik, paradigmatic va iyerarxik.

Matnni tilning integrativ birligi sifatida tan olish uning muloqot birligi ekanligini yanada teranroq tushunish imkonini yaratadi. Shuningdek, til birliklari iyerarxiyasini quyidagicha belgilash mumkin (1-rasm):

1- rasm



Buni quyidagicha izohlash mumkin: matn gaplar yoki gaplar guruhidan iborat. Gap so'zlardan tashkil topadi. So'z kamida bitta morfemadan iborat va u fonemalarga bo'linadi yoki birgina fonemadan iborat bo'ladi.

Kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuv nafaqat lingvistik birliklarni o'rganishni, balki ular yordamida hosil bo'ladigan ma'nolarni ham tahlil qilishni maqsad qiladi. Kognitiv lingvistika doirasida matn tahlili birlamchi ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, tahlil jarayonida matndagi lingvistik birliklar orqali dunyoqarashning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari ochib beriladi. Matn tahlilining quyidagi usullarini qayd etish mumkin:

1. *Leksik-semantik tahlil*. Matndagi so'zlar va ularning semantik xususiyatlari milliy-madaniy ma'nolarni aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, "home" va "uy" so'zlari orqali ingliz va o'zbek madaniyatlaridagi "yashash joyi, boshpana" tushunchasining farqlari o'rganilishi mumkin.

2. *Konseptual tahlil*. Matnda ifodalangan asosiy konseptlar (masalan, erkinlik, sevgi, vatanparvarlik) tahlil qilinadi va ularning madaniy asoslari o'rganiladi²². J.Lakoff va M.Jonson tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan metafora nazariyasi konseptlarni o'rganishda asosiy yo'nalish hisoblanadi.

²⁰ Мартин А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в лингвистике. Вып.3. – М.: Прогресс, 1963. – С. 366-566.

²¹ Coseriu E. Structural semantics and "cognitive" semantics. Logos and language. Vol.1.N.1 Tubingen, 2000. –17p.

²² Lakoff, G. & Johnson. Metaphors We Live By. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. –193 p.

3. *Pragmatik tahlil*. Matndagi pragmatik belgilar (intonatsiya, kontekstual ko'rsatmalar) nutq jarayonida qanday kognitiv mexanizmlar ishga tushishini aniqlaydi²³.

Lisoniy-kognitiv tahlil orqali matndagi lingvistik birliklarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari aniqlanadi va matnning ichki semantik qatlamlarini ochib berish mumkin bo'ladi. Masalan, metaforik tuzilmalar, ya'ni matnda ishlatilgan metaforalar orqali milliy-madaniy dunyoqarash ochib beriladi²⁴, yoki deysis va referens birliklarining tahlili matndagi lingvistik bog'lanishlarni aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Matn tahlilida kognitiv-lisoniy usullarning quyidagi ko'rinishlari qo'llaniladi:

1. Diskursiv tahlil. Matndagi lingvistik birliklarning semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinib, matndagi sinonimlar va antonimlar orqali fikrni tejamkor ifodalash usullari o'rganiladi.

2. Madaniyatlararo tahlil. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ishlatilgan lingvistik birliklarning madaniyatlararo xususiyatlari taqqoslanadi²⁵.

3. Korpus tahlili. Ingliz va o'zbek matnlaridan olingan ma'lumotlar korpusi asosida lingvistik birliklarning milliy-madaniy va kognitiv xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuvning nutqiy tejamkorlikka ta'siri quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Ma'lumotni qayta ishlash samaradorligi. Kognitiv yondashuv orqali odamlar til birliklarini tezroq qayta ishlashga o'rgatiladi. Masalan, sinonimlardan foydalanib, qisqalikni ta'minlash yoki keraksiz grammatik strukturalarini kamaytirish mumkin: "*Men bugun ertalab nonushta uchun uyimdan chiqib, do'konga bordim va bir nechta mahsulotlar sotib oldim*" o'rnida qisqartirilgan va samarali variant "*Men bugun nonushtalik uchun do'konga bordim*" ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

2. Kontekstual ma'noni ta'kidlash. Kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuv kontekstni chuqur anglash orqali kerakli ma'noni aniqlab beradi. Bu esa nutqiy tejamkorlikka yordam beradi, zero bunda ma'lumot ortiqcha tushuntirishsiz ham tushunarli bo'ladi. Misol uchun, kimdir ish joyida, ofisda, "*Men bu ishni bugun tugatishim kerak*" desa, gap aytilgan joy va vaziyat, ya'ni kontekst aniqligi, fikrning ma'nosi ortiqcha izohlarsiz tushunarli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

3. Qo'shimcha resurslardan foydalanish. Imo-ishoralar, intonatsiya va boshqa noverbal kommunikatsiya usullari orqali ma'lumotni qisqa va samarali yetkazishni ta'minlaydi.

Nutqiy tejamkorlikni ta'minlashda kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuvning yordami quyidagilardan iborat:

a) ma'lumotni minimallashtirish – yondashuv maqsadli axborotni kontekst orqali yetkazishga urg'u beradi (masalan, "*Kelasi dushanba kuni yig'ilish bo'ladi*" o'rniga "*Dushanba yig'ilish!*" kabi qisqartirishlardan foydalanish);

²³ Levinson, S. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983. – 420 p.

²⁴ Lakoff G. *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. – 614 p.

²⁵ Wierzbicka A. *Cross-Cultural Pragmatics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1996. – 498p.

b) asosiy ma’noni saqlash – nutqni qisqartirish jarayonida mazmun saqlanilib, kognitiv-kommunikativ yondashuv orqali muvozanat ta’minlanadi;

c) o’rganuvchilarni muloqotga moslashtirish – bu yondashuv til o’rganuvchilarini har xil nutqiy vaziyatlarda o’z fikrlarini aniq, qisqa va ravon bayon qilishga o’rgatadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o’zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning til sathlarida voqelanishi”** deb nomlangan bo’lib, unda ingliz va o’zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning fonetik, morfologik, sintaktik, leksik, stilistik kabi til sathlarida voqelanishi, nutqiy tejamkorlikka erishishda til sathlari va undagi audiovisual hamda akademik diskurs integratsiyasi masalalari tahlil qilingan.

Ikkinchi bobda ingliz va o’zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning amalga oshirilishi tahlil qilinadi. Ingliz tilida nutqiy tejamkorlik asosan frazali fe’llar, iboralar va so’zlar orqali namoyon bo’ladi. Bu tilning o’ziga xos xususiyatiga taalluqli bo’lib, ingliz tilida frazalarning polisemantikligidan dalolat beradi va nutqni qisqartirish va samarali ifodalashga yordam beradi. Ingliz tilidagi frazali fe’llar grammatik shakllarni qisqartirish imkonini yaratadi, masalan, bir fe’lning bir nechta ma’nolarda ishlatilishi yoki hozirgi va o’tgan zamonlarni fe’lning bir shaklida ifodalanishi bunga misol bo’ladi. Bundan tashqari, ingliz tilida shakllarning qisqarishi (contraction), ortiqcha so’zlarning chiqarilishi va fonetik o’zgarishlar orqali ham nutqiy tejamkorlik amalga oshiriladi.

O’zbek tilida ham nutqiy tejamkorlik frazali fe’llar va iboralar orqali ifodalanadi. O’zbek tilidagi frazalar ham ko’pchilik hollarda polisemantik bo’lib, ular orqali boy ma’no anglashiladi va fikrni aniq ifodalashga imkon beradi. Shuningdek, o’zbek tilida fonetik o’zgarishlar, jumladan tovushlarning tushib qolishi yoki qisqarishi, nutqni samarali qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Ingliz va o’zbek tillaridagi nutqiy tejamkorlik jarayonida o’xshashliklar mavjud bo’lib, har ikkala tilda frazali fe’llar va iboralar orqali nutqni qisqartirish, shakllarning qisqarishi va fonetik o’zgarishlar orqali fikrni samarali ifodalashga erishiladi. Shu bilan birga, ular o’rtasida muayyan farqlar ham mavjud: ingliz tilida polisemantik frazali fe’llar keng qo’llanilsa, o’zbek tilida frazalar, odatda, muayyan kontekst bilan bog’liq bo’lib, polisemantik xususiyat nisbatan kamroq namoyon bo’ladi.

Ingliz tilida nutqiy tejamkorlikning birinchi sathi *fonetik* bo’lib, tovushlarning qisqarishi, assimilyatsiya, eliziya va reduksiya jarayonlari orqali namoyon bo’ladi. Misol sifatida “I don’t know” iborasining qisqartirilgan “I dunno” shakli keltiriladi. Jorj Orvelning “1984” asaridagi dialog misollari, shuningdek, kundalik nutqda “going to” ning “gonna” shaklida ifodalanishi tilning tabiiy tejamkorlik tamoyilini aks ettiradi. Ushbu jarayonlar nafaqat talaffuzni soddalashtiradi, balki nutqning tezligini oshirib, axborotni samarali yetkazishga xizmat qiladi.

Morfologik sathda nutqiy tejamkorlik so’z shakllarining ixchamlanishi, affikslarning minimallasuvi va abbreviaturalar orqali yuz beradi. Masalan, J.K. Rowling asarlarida “*Dumbledore’s got to go. He’s busy,*” “*He’s*” (*he is*) va “*Dumbledore’s got to*” (*has got to*) kabi birliklarning qisqartirilgan shaklda

berilishi keng qo'llaniladi. Bu usul til strukturasi murakkabligini kamaytirib, muloqotda so'zlarning tez va samarali yetkazilishini ta'minlaydi.

Sintaktik sathda nutqiy tejamkorlik gap tuzilmalarining ixchamlashuvi orqali namoyon bo'ladi. P.Grays o'zining "miqdor maksimasi"da ta'kidlaganidek nutqda axborot keragidan ortiq bo'lmasligi lozim. Ellipsiya, ya'ni ba'zi so'zlar yoki gap qismlarining tushirib qoldirilishi orqali gapning asosiy ma'nosi saqlanib qolinadi. Masalan, "*Do you want some coffee?*" o'rnida "*Want some coffee?*" degan qisqartirish muloqotda tezkorlik va aniq ifoda usuli sifatida qo'llaniladi. Shuningdek, fikrning murakkab gaplar o'rnida parataksis, ya'ni oddiy va sodda gaplar yordamida ifoda etilishi ham nutqiy tejamkorlikni kuchaytiradi.

Leksik sathda nutqiy tejamkorlik qisqa va universal so'zlar, frazali fe'llar, sinonimlar va qisqa iboralardan foydalanish orqali ifodalanadi. Masalan, "*take up*" kabi frazali fe'l orqali ko'p ma'no ifodalanishi til ixchamligini ta'minlaydi. Shu bilan birga, leksik tanlovda ortiqcha so'zlardan qochish, sinonimlr qatorida qisqalariga ustunlik berish orqali nutq yanada aniq va samarali bo'ladi.

Nutqiy tejamkorlik nafaqat individual so'z va gaplarda, balki butun matnda ham namoyon bo'ladi. *Matn darajasida* axborotning takrorlanishidan qochish, qisqa jumlar yordamida murakkab ma'lumotlarni ixcham ifodalash, metafora, simbolika, o'xshatish kabi stilistik vositalardan foydalanish orqali nutq yanada samarali va sodda shaklga keladi. Masalan, F. Skot Fitzjeraldning "The Great Gatsby" asaridagi qisqa, lekin mazmunli iboralar, Oskar Uayld va Uilyam Shekspir singari yozuvchilarning qisqalik tamoyili bu jarayonni yanada oydinlashtiradi.

F. Skot Fitzjeraldning "The Great Gatsby" asaridan misol:

1) "*So we beat on, boats against the current...*". Qisqa, poetik jumla, umidsizlik va harakat ramzi.

2) "*I hope she'll be a fool — that's the best thing a girl can be in this world, a beautiful little fool*". Jamiyat tanqidi qisqa va ta'sirli iborada mujassam.

Oskar Uayldning "Lady Windermere's Fan" asaridan misol:

1) "*Be yourself; everyone else is already taken*". Hazil aralash, lekin chuqur hayotiy haqiqatni ifodalagan.

2) "*I can resist everything except temptation*". Qisqa, lekin paradoksal tuzilma orqali hazil va haqiqatni birlashtirgan ibora.

Uilyam Shekspirning "Hamlet" asaridan misol:

1) "*Brevity is the soul of wit*". "Qisqalik — donolikning yuragi", bu iboraning o'zi ham tejamkorlik namunasi.

2) "*To be, or not to be, that is the question*". Juda qisqa bo'lsa-da, ushbu gap chuqur falsafiy mazmunga ega.

Mazkur bobning keyingi fasli o'zbek tilida nutqiy tejamkorlikning til sathlarida namoyon bo'lishiga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu bo'limda o'zbek tilida muloqot jarayonida ortiqcha so'zlardan voz kechish, gaplarning minimal qolipi, affikslarning tushirilishi va sintaktik qisqartirishlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

O'zbek tili *fonetik sathida* nutqiy tejamkorlik ko'pincha tovushlarning qisqarishi, tushirilishi yoki bir-biriga yaqinlashishi orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Bu jarayonlar og'zaki muloqotda vaqtni tejash, nutqni soddalashtirish va ifodaning

tezligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Quyida bunday fonetik hodisalarga oid ba'zi misollarni keltiramiz:

1. Aferezis (suzish) bu soʻz boshidagi tovush yoki tovushlarning tushib qolishi hodisasi. Masalan, “nechun” (“ne” va “uchun”) va “mullaka” (“mulla” va “aka”) misollarida ikki soʻzning birlashishi natijasida ikkinchi soʻzning birinchi tovushi tushib qolgan.

2. Eliziya (siqish) bu ikki soʻzning birlashishi natijasida biror tovushning tushib qolishi. Masalan: “yoza oladi” → “yozoladi”. Bu yerda “yoza” va “oladi” soʻzlarining birlashishi natijasida “yozoladi” shakli hosil boʻlgan;

“ayta oladi” → “aytoladi”. Bu yerda “ayta” va “oladi” soʻzlarining birlashishi natijasida “aytoladi” shakli hosil boʻlgan.

3. Sinerezis (birlashtirish) bu ikki yonma-yon kelgan unli tovushning birlashtirilishi. Masalan, “saodat”ning “so:dat”, “maori”ning “mo:ri” tarzida talaffuz qilinishi yonma-yon kelgan “a” va “o” unli tovushlarining birlashishi natijasida sodir boʻlgan.

4. Sintez (birlashtirish) bu ikki soʻzning birlashishi natijasida yangi shaklning hosil boʻlishi. Masalan, “ishlardi” (“ishlar” va “edi”) va “borganmi” (“borgan” va “edimi”) soʻzlari, aslida, ikki soʻzning birlashishi natijasida hosil boʻlgan.

5. Akkumodatsiya (moslashish) bu tovushlarning bir-biriga moslashishi hodisasi. Masalan, “tuproq” soʻzining “turpoq” shaklidagi talaffuzi “t” va “r” tovushlarining bir-biriga moslashishi natijasida hosil boʻlgan.

6. Dissimilyatsiya (farqlanish) bu bir xil tovushlarning bir-biriga yaqinlashishi natijasida ularning farqlanishi. Masalan, “birorta” soʻzidagi “r” va “t” tovushlarining bir-biriga yaqinlashishi natijasida farqlanish sodir boʻlib, “bironta” shakli hosil boʻlgan.

Ushbu fonetik hodisalar oʻzbek tilida nutqiy tejamkorlikni taʼminlashda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Ular ogʻzaki muloqotda ifodaning soddalashishi, tezligi va samaradorligini oshiradi.

Oʻzbek tilining *morfologik sathida* gapning minimal qolipi va qoʻshimchalar tushirilishida nutqiy tejamkorlik oʻz aksini topadi. Qaratqich kelishigining (masalan, *Oʻzbekiston poytaxti Toshkent*) tushirilishi, tushum kelishigining qisqarishi (*Men kitob oʻqidim*), koʻplik qoʻshimchasining tushirilishi (*Talabalar darsga keldi*) yoki affiksali tejamkorlik (morfologik soddalashuv: “kelmoqda” → “kelyapti”; “oʻqimoqda” → “oʻqiyapti”) orqali gapning maʼnosi saqlanib qoladi, lekin nutq ixcham va tezkor ifodalanadi.

Shuni ham taʼkidlash joizki, nutqiy tejamkorlik tilning *sintaktik sathida* turli usullar orqali namoyon boʻladi, masalan, egani tushirib qoldirish orqali. Oʻtkir Hoshimov “Dunyoning ishlari” asarida kelgan “*Hozir kelaman, kutib tur*” gapida ega, yaʼni “men”, “sen” tushirilgan, lekin feʼllardagi shaxs-son kategoriyasi orqali ega maʼnosi aniq anglashiladi. Bu jarayonlar ogʻzaki nutq, ayniqsa, kundalik muloqotda oʻzining tabiiy xususiyatlarini namoyon etadi.

Tilning sintaktik sathida nutqiy tejamkorlik quyidagi koʻrinishlar, yaʼni ikki yoki undan ortiq gapni qoʻshish (elliptik gaplar: *Men mashina haydayman, u esa – velosiped*), turdosh boʻlaklarning qisqarishi (parallel tuzilmalarda takroriy qismlarni tushirish: *Men kitob oʻqidim, ukam esa – jurnal*), undalma va murojaat

shakllarining qisqartirilishi (*Aziz do'stlar, bugun yig'ildik!*), gap bo'laklarini tushirish (omonimlar va sinonimlar asosida qisqartirish: *Dars tugadi, lekin ish emas*), bog'lovchilarning tushirilishi (*U keldi, men ketdim*) orqali amalga oshadi.

O'zbek badiiy asarlarida nutqiy tejamkorlikka erishish maqsadida *stilistik vositalar* keng qo'llaniladi. Metaforalar, o'xshatishlar, simvolizm, ironiya va boshqa badiiy vositalar yordamida murakkab g'oyalar qisqa, ixcham va samarali tarzda ifodalanadi. Masalan, Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" asarida nutqiy tejamkorlikdan nafaqat tilda fikrlarning ixcham ifodalanishi, balki muloqotdagi hissiyot, ichki dunyo va madaniy xususiyatlarni ham aks ettirish maqsadida foydalanilgan. A.Qodiriy o'zining "O'tkan kunlar" romanida, o'zbek xalqining turmush tarzini, madaniyatini va ichki dunyosini qisqa, lekin aniq tasviriy ifodalarda beradi. Yozuvchi ko'pincha stilistik vositalardan foydalanadi, masalan, tasvir va metaforalar orqali voqealarni yoki qahramonlarning holatini qisqa va ta'sirli qilib ifodalashda mahorat ko'rsatadi. Misol: "*Yosh o'g'ilning ko'zlarida g'am, dilida esa umidlar suzib yurardi, u — bir yulduz kabi porlashi kerak edi*"²⁶. Bu misolda yozuvchi yosh o'g'ilning ichki holatini qisqa va aniq qilib tasvirlash uchun o'xshatishdan foydalanadi (yulduz kabi porlash), bu esa uning kelajakka bo'lgan umidini jonli tarzda ifodalaydi.

Audiovizual diskurs va akademik nutq odatda mantiqiy, ixcham va informativ bo'lishi kerak. Shu sababli, nutqiy tejamkorlik bu turdagi diskurslarda muhim o'rin tutib, bir necha ko'rinishlarda amalga oshadi: 1) audiovizual vositalar verbal va vizual belgilar uyg'unligidan foydalanib, semantik yukni kamaytirish orqali nutqni ixchamlashtiradi; 2) lingvistik belgilar qisqarib, vizual yoki audio elementlar orqali ko'proq ma'lumot berish imkoni yaratiladi; 3) semiotik minimalizm tamoyillariga asoslanib, ortiqcha leksik birliklardan qochish va kontekstual belgilardan samarali foydalanish kuzatiladi.

Akademik diskursda nutqiy tejamkorlikka ma'lum bir maqsadni ko'zlab murojaat qilinadi: ilmiy matnlarda redundantlikdan qochish, aniq terminlar va mantiqiy izchillikni saqlash; informatsiya zichligi muhim bo'lgan akademik janrlarda (maqola, tezis va referat) ortiqcha ifodalardan voz kechish orqali aniqlikni saqlash; dissertatsiya avtoreferatida, butun bir bob materiallarini ixcham yoritish kabilar akademik nutqiy tejamkorlikning yorqin namunasidir.

Til sathlaridagi nutqiy tejamkorlik va audiovizual hamda akademik diskurs integratsiyasini quyidagi misollarda ko'rish mumkin:

1. Fonetik/fonologik sath: tovushlarning tushirilishi, qisqartirishlar (Masalan, "*have to*" o'rnida "*hafta*").
2. Leksik sath: sinonim tanlash, metaforalarning tejamkor ishlatilishi (*Mehnatning tagi rohat*).
3. Sintaktik qatlam: qisqartirilgan gap tuzilmalari, ellipsisga uchragan gaplar (*keldik, LondonO ko'chalari, LondonO streets*).
4. Morfologik qatlam: affikslarning funksional roli, qisqartirilgan shakllarning qo'llanishi (*olib kel*→*opke*).

²⁶ Abdulla Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. –T.: Navro'z nashriyoti, 2019. – 400 b.

5. Stilistik qatlam: matn strukturasi va ekspressiv vositalarning iqtisodiy ishlatilishi (*oq oltin (paxta)*, *Navoiyni yaxshi ko‘raman (asarlarini, she‘rlarini va hokazo)*).

Ekranizatsiya jarayonida matnning qisqartirilgan va soddalashtirilgan shaklini yaratishda semiotik minimalizm, dialoglarni qisqartirish, vizual ifoda vositalaridan foydalanish kabi nutqiy tejamkorlik metodlari qo‘llaniladi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasi tasvirida voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, olam lisoniy manzarasi tasvirining lingvokognitiv tadqiqi, unda nutqiy tejamkorlikning roli, ingliz va o‘zbek olam lisoniy manzarasida nutqiy tejamkorlik voqelanishining milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari tahliliga bag‘ishlangan.

Olam lisoniy manzarasi, til orqali odamlarning dunyoni qanday tasavvur qilishini va bu tasavvurlarni qanday ifodalashlarini yoritadi. Lingvokognitiv yondashuvda, nutqiy tejamkorlik olamni tasvirlashda minimal va samarali resurslar bilan ma‘lumotni ifodalashni ta‘minlaydi. Bu jarayon har bir jamiyatning lisoniy va madaniy xususiyatlariga mos ravishda amalga oshadi.

Olam lisoniy manzarasining shakllanishida turli stilistik vositalar muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Tilshunoslikda stilistik vositalar, jumladan, frazeologizmlar, metaforalar, metonimiyalar, epitelar va personifikatsiyalar orqali inson ongida shakllangan dunyo modeli namoyon bo‘ladi. Frazeologizmlar xalq tafakkurining mahsuli bo‘lib, ular milliy madaniyat, tarixiy tajribalar va jamiyatning turmush tarzi bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir²⁷. Frazeologizmlar madaniy kontekstda o‘ziga xos o‘ringa ega bo‘lib, jamiyatning axloqiy qadriyatlarini, dunyoqarashi va muloqot odobini aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilidagi “break the ice” iborasi, ya‘ni odamlar orasidagi noqulaylikni bartaraf qilish, suhbatni ochish, o‘zbek tilida “muammoni yumshatmoq” yoki “vaziyatni yumshatmoq” kabi iboralar bilan ifodalanadi. “*The ball is in your court*” iborasi esa o‘zbek tilida “*endi hammasi sening qo‘lingda*”, “*navbat sendan*”, “*keyingi qadam senga bog‘liq*”, yoki “*endi sen hal qilasan*” kabi jumlar bilan ifodalanadi. Bu ibora javobgarlik, tashabbus va navbatni kimdadir ekanligini bildiradi.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi stilistik vositalarni taqqoslash shuni ko‘rsatadiki, har bir xalq o‘zining madaniy muhitidan kelib chiqib, dunyoqarashini lingvistik vositalar orqali ifodalaydi. Masalan, “*boshi osmonga yetmoq*” va “*on cloud nine*”, “*vaqt shifokor*” va “*time heals all wounds*” kabi iboralar bir xil semantik asosga ega bo‘lsa ham, ular turli madaniy an‘analar va lingvistik xususiyatlar asosida shakllangan. Bu esa lisoniy manzaraning universal va milliy jihatlarini ochib beradi. Metaforalar va frazeologizmlar inson tafakkurining strukturasi aks ettirib, dunyoni anglashda muhim vositalardan biri sifatida xizmat qiladi. Metonimiyalar va epitelar esa predmet va hodisalarga bog‘liqlik asosida yangicha idrok qilishga imkon beradi. Personifikatsiya orqali esa jonsiz narsalar jonlantirilib, ularning

²⁷ Kamolova, D., Ergashova, E. Stylistic Devices Are the Main Tools of Stylistics. International Conference Proceedings. 2021. – P. 143-146.

insoniy xususiyatlar bilan boyitilishi kuzatiladi. Bu esa tilning ta'sirchanligi va estetik jihatdan boyligini namoyon qiladi.

Ingliz tilida olam lisoniy manzarasi nutqiy tejamkorlikning ingliz madaniyatiga xos bo'lgan "efficiency" (samaradorlik) va "simplicity" (soddalik) tamoyillarini aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilida frazali fe'llar, qisqartmalar va elipsis kabi vositalar yordamida nutqni qisqartirish va samarali ifodalash amaliyoti keng qo'llaniladi. Ingliz tilining olam tasvirida, aniq va to'liq so'zlar o'rniga qisqacha iboralar va kontekstdan tushuniladigan so'zlar ishlatiladi, bu esa ingliz tilining tejamkor va samarali ishlashga moyilligini ko'rsatadi.

O'zbek tilida esa nutqiy tejamkorlik o'ziga xos milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarga ega. O'zbek tilida nutqni soddalashtirish va qisqartirish ko'pincha so'zlar yoki iboralarni chiqarib tashlash, ya'ni "supressiya" holatlari orqali amalga oshiriladi. O'zbek madaniyatining an'anaviy kommunikatsiya uslubi va to'g'ridan to'g'ri, samimiy muloqotga intilish jarayonida nutqiy tejamkorlik ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. O'zbek tilida frazali fe'llar va qisqartmalar yordamida nutq samarali amalga oshiriladi, ammo bu frazalar ko'proq madaniy kontekstga bog'liq bo'lib, ularning ma'nosi faqat o'zbek jamiyatining madaniy va tarixiy sharoitlarida to'liq tushuniladi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishining tahlili taqqoslanilayotgan tillarda mavjud bo'lgan o'xshashliklar va farqlarni namoyon etdi. Har ikki tilda frazali fe'llar, qisqartmalar va elipsis orqali nutq samarali ifodalanadi, ammo ingliz tilida soddalik va samaradorlikka, o'zbek tilida esa kontekstga asoslangan qisqartirish va an'anaviylikka e'tibor qaratildi. Shunday qilib, nutqiy tejamkorlik olamning lisoniy manzarasini tasvirlash jarayonida har bir tilning o'ziga xos milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarini namoyon ettirilishida o'z aksini topdi.

Mazkur bobning ikkinchi faslida ingliz tilida nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishidagi milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar tahlilida frazeologizmlar, metaforalar, metonimiyalar, epitelar va personifikatsiya kabi stilistik vositalarning lisoniy manzara shakllanishidagi o'rni tahlil etiladi.

Metaforalar: Ingliz tilidagi "He is a shining star in the company" gapida "shining star" metaforasi shaxsning juda muvaffaqiyatli yoki mashhur ekanligini ifodalaydi. "*Shining star*" yordamida keng jumla o'rnida shaxs haqida qisqacha va samarali ma'lumot beriladi. O'zbek tilida "*U bizning yulduzimiz*" jumlasida shaxsning muvaffaqiyatlari juda yorqin tasvirlanib, boshqalar orasida ajralib turishi ifodalanadi.

Frazeologizmlar: Frazeologizmlar yordamida har ikki tilda xalqning madaniy tajribasi aks ettiriladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida "*hit the sack*" iborasi uxlashga yotishni bildirsa, o'zbek tilida "*uyquga ketmoq*" iborasi shu ma'noni ifodalaydi.

Epitetlar va personifikatsiyalar: Nutqiy tejamkorlik yordamida insoniy hissiyotlar va tabiiy hodisalarni ifodalash jarayonida epitelar va personifikatsiyalarning roli katta. Masalan, "*quyosh kuldi*," "*shamol uvulladi*", "*silver moon*", "*olovli nutq*" kabi misollardan foydalanish lisoniy ifodani boyitadi va milliy estetik qarashlarni aks ettiradi. "*Silver moon*"da oy nuri, go'zalligi

tinchlik hissini uyg'otsa, "*olovli nutq*"da ta'sirli, kuchli va yurakka o'tdek ta'sir qiladigan nutq inobatga olinadi.

Nutqiy tejamkorlikning pragmatik jihati ham keng tahlil etiladi. Gap tuzilmasida qisqartirish (ellipsis) orqali ortiqcha so'zlar tushirib qoldiriladi, lekin gapning asosiy ma'nosi saqlanib qoladi. Ingliz tilida bu "*Want some coffee?*" kabi ifodalarda ko'rinadi. Shu bilan birga, tejamkorlik deiksis (*Come here*), qisartirish (*BRB- be right back*), kinoya (*Oh wow! Another fantastic weather!*), mubolag'a (*I've told you a thousand times!*) stilistik vositalar va hatto, ekstrolingvistik vositalar (*silent stare-* ma'nosi kontekstda anglashiladi) orqali ham namoyon bo'ladi. Raqamli muloqotda nutqiy tejamkorlik sms yoki chatlarda (*Are you coming? → U coming?*), ijtimoiy tarmoq postlarida (*Amazing day! → Lit day!*) va biznes yozishmalarida (*Docs ready!*) ko'p uchraydi. Bu usul muloqotning samaradorligini oshirib, vaqtni tejashga yordam beradi.

Mazkur bobning uchinchi faslida o'zbek tilida nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishidagi milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari yoritiladi. Bunda har bir til o'zining madaniy kontekstiga mos ravishda nutqiy tejamkorlik strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishi haqida batafsil fikr yuritiladi. Ingliz tilida ixchamlik, faol nisbat va qisqartmalar orqali ifodalansa, o'zbek tilida qo'shimchalarni tushirish, gap tuzilishining soddalashtirilishi va madaniy an'analar orqali aks etishi ko'rsatiladi va quyidagi yondashuvlar asosida misollar tahlil etiladi:

Kognitiv jihat. Inson ongining axborotni tez va samarali qayta ishlashi tilning ixcham ifodalanishiga olib keladi. Masalan, "*vaqt-boylik*" metaforasi inson tafakkurining iqtisodiy xarakterini ifodalaydi. Inson tafakkurida vaqt moliyaviy boylikdek qadrlanadi, chunki kognitiv tafakkurda vaqt faqat o'tuvchi hodisa emas, hayot va boylik sifatida ham qadrlanadi.

Madaniy jihat. Har bir xalqning o'ziga xos madaniy qadriyatlari nutqiy tejamkorlikning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. O'zbek xalqining tabiatga bo'lgan hurmati, do'stlik va hamjihatlik, vaqtni qadrlash, ijtimoiy tenglik va odil muomala kabi qadriyatlari til ifodasida aks etadi. Maqollar va frazeologizmlar orqali bu qadriyatlar necha asrlik tajriba sifatida avlodlardan avlodlarga o'tib kelmoqda.

Mazkur faslda turli misollar orqali nutqiy tejamkorlikning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari yoritiladi. Masalan, o'zbek tilidagi "*Do'sting bo'lsa, dastyor*" yoki "*Qo'shning tinch bo'lsa, sen tinch*" kabi iboralar do'stlik va hamjihatlik qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi. "Harakatda baraka" maqolida doimo harakatda bo'lgan inson turg'unlikdan qutuladi, harakat va baraka so'zlari orqali ijobiy natija va o'sish timsoli inobatga olinadi.

Badiiy asarlarda: Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar", O'tkir Hoshimovning "Dunyoning ishlari" asarlaridan tanlanib olingan misollarda xalqning tarixiy tajribalari va madaniy qadriyatlari nutqiy tejamkorlik tamoyillari yordamida samarali aks ettiriladi. Bu asarlarda stilistik vositalar yordamida nutqiy tejamkorlik nafaqat axborot yetkazish, balki hissiy va madaniy kontekstda ifodalanadi. Masalan, O'tkir Hoshimovning "Dunyoning ishlari" asarida "*Odamlar*

ham daraxt misoli, suv topib, ildizini chuqurroq qo'ysa, mustahkam turadi"²⁸ – bu fikr insonning o'z ildizlarini unutmasligi lozimligini anglatadi. Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" asarida "*Tog' toshsiz bo'lmas, inson g'amsiz bo'lmas*"²⁹ – inson hayotidagi muammolar tabiiy ekanini anglatadi.

Ushbu bobda tilning turli qatlamlarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning qanday namoyon bo'lishi, uning kognitiv, pragmatik va madaniy jihatlari hamda stilistik vositalar orqali ifodalanishi haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, bobda nutqiy tejamkorlikning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari, xalqning madaniy qadriyatlari bilan bog'liqligi va ijtimoiy hayotga ta'siri ham yoritiladi. Ingliz tilidagi ixcham ifoda usullari va o'zbek tilidagi madaniy an'analar, maqollar va frazeologizmlar o'rtasidagi farqlar, tilning umumiy iqtisodiyliги va kommunikativ samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan strategiyalar sifatida ko'rsatiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning to'rtinchi bobi "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishida ekstralingvistik vositalar ahamiyati**" deb nomlanib, ekstralingvistik vositalar, ushbu vositalarning nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishidagi roli, qardosh bo'lmagan ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlikning olam lisoniy manzarasida voqelanishida ekstralingvistik vositalar tahlili, va raqamli texnologiyalar rivoji davrida ramziy ekstralingvistik kontekstual modellarning nutqiy tejamkorlikdagi kommunikativ funksiyalari kabi masalalarni yoritadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida Aristotel, Edverd T. Hall, D.Kristal, J.Yul va D.Tennen kabi olimlar nutqiy tejamkorlikning ekstralingvistik vositalarga oid tadqiqotlar olib borishgan.

Aristotel "Ritorika" asarida muloqotning samaradorligi, nutqiy tejamkorlik va muloqot mazmunining to'g'ridanto'g'ri yetkazilishida imo-ishora va tana harakatlarning o'rnini ta'kidlagan.

1. *Imo-ishora orqali muloqotni boyitish.* Aristotel imo-ishoraga muloqotni kuchaytirish va aniqroq ifodalashning samarali usullaridan biri sifatida qaragan. Odamlar ko'pincha faqat so'zlar bilan cheklanmaydi, balki qo'llar, yuz ifodalari va boshqa tana harakatlari orqali o'z his-tuyg'ularini, fikrlarini yanada ravshan tarzda ifodalaydi. Masalan, biror ma'ruzachi nutqida "Yoshlarni ilgarigi zamon an'analari bilan bog'lash zarur" degan bo'lsa, uning qo'l harakatlari va yuz ifodalari (qo'llarini ochib, ulkan bog'lanishlarni tasvirlab ko'rsatishi) bu fikrni yanada kuchaytiradi va eshituvchiga mazmunni yanada aniqroq yetkazadi.

2. *Tana harakatlari orqali muloqotni boyitish.* Aristotel, muloqotning nafaqat so'zlar orqali, balki tana harakatlari orqali ham ma'no ta'sirini oshirish mumkinligini ta'kidlagan. Masalan, xalqaro konferensiyada ma'ruza o'qishda yoki siyosiy nutq so'zlashda ma'ruzachi ma'lum bir mavzuni taqdim etayotgan paytida, o'zining tana holati va yurishi orqali mavzuga jiddiylik va urg'u beradi. Bu orqali auditoriya unga diqqat bilan e'tibor qaratadi.

Ferdinand de Sossyur ekstralingvistik vositalar (imo-ishora, kontekst) nutq jarayonida qanday ishlatilishi va til tizimining tejamkorlik xususiyatlarini

²⁸ O'tkir Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari. –T.:Yangi asr avlodi nashriyoti. 2019 y. – 336 b.

²⁹ Abdulla Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. –T.: Navro'z nashriyoti, 2019. – 400 b.

o'rganadi³⁰. Biror kishi biror narsani ko'rsatib, qo'lini silkitib "Mana bu!" deganida, imo-ishora yordamida u o'zining nima haqida gapirayotganini aniq qilib ko'rsatadi. Ikkinchi unsur konteks roli bo'lib, u quyidagicha izohlanadi. Biror shaxs boshqa kishiga nisbatan salbiy fikr bildirishni istaydi, lekin uning vaziyatini hisobga olib, yumshoq va ehtiyotkorona gapiradi. Masalan, "Bu ishni qilish qiyin bo'lsa-da, bizga muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun ko'proq vaqt kerak bo'ladi" gapida kontekst, ya'ni vaziyatni hisobga olish, nutqning maqsadga muvofiqligini oshiradi.

R.Yakobson o'z asarida imo-ishora va kontekstual ramzlarning til tizimini tejamkor qilishdagi roli va ularning milliy madaniyatni aks ettirishdagi o'rnini juda muhim deb hisoblaydi³¹. Quyida R.Yakobsonning bu fikriga asoslangan ba'zi misollarni keltirish mumkin:

Qo'l harakatlari (imo-ishora) – bir kishi gaplashayotganda qo'lini yuqoriga ko'tarib "Mana, u yerda!" deb aytsa, imo-ishora ko'p so'z ishlatishning oldini oladi. Qo'l harakati ham ma'lum bir ma'noni ifodalaydi, bu esa nutqning samarali bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Imo-ishora bunda so'zlar bilan to'ldiriladigan mazmunni yanada aniqroq va to'g'ri tushunishga imkon beradi. Bu usul nutqiy tejamkorlikka xizmat qiladi, chunki imo-ishora so'zlarni uzaytirishga hojat qoldirmaydi.

Kontekstual ramzlar – tilning ma'lum bir holat yoki madaniyatga moslashtirilgan ramzlari, ularning ma'nosi o'sha kontekstga qarab o'zgaradi. R.Yakobson bunday ramzlar nutqni qisqartirishi va samarali ifodalashga yordam berishini ta'kidlaydi.

O'zbek tilida "*Assalomu alaykum*" va "*Xush kelibsiz*" kabi nutqiy odat undovlari o'zbeklarning mehmondo'stligini va samimiyatini aks ettiradi. Bu salomlashuv ramzlari qisqa va aniq tarzda muloqotni yanada samarali qiladi. Bunday iboralar faqat so'zdan iborat emas, ular o'z ichida milliy madaniyatni, urf-odatlarini va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni aks ettiradi.

Edverd T.Hol ekstralingvistik vositalar, ya'ni tana harakatlari, imo-ishora va sukunat kabi usullar orqali milliy madaniyatning aks ettirilishini o'rgangan bo'lsa³², D.Kristel internetdagi yozishmalarda emoji va GIFlar kabi ekstralingvistik vositalarning nutq tejamkorligi va global madaniyatni aks ettirishdagi o'rnini tahlil qiladi³³. G.Yul nutq tejamkorligi va ekstralingvistik vositalarning kommunikativ va pragmatik funksiyalarini tahlil etib, ularni milliy madaniyatni aks ettirish vositasi sifatida talqin etadi³⁴.

Samuel Beket pyesasida³⁵ dialoglar minimalizmga asoslangan bo'lib, nutqiy tejamkorlikka erishiladi. Pyesada qahramonlar Vladimir va Estragonning sukunatlari va tana harakatlari orqali ularning ichki holatlari ifodalanadi. Masalan, ular Godotni kutish jarayonida ko'pincha sukunatda qoladilar yoki oddiy harakatlar

³⁰ Sossyur F.de . Course in General Linguistics. Paris, 1916. – 264 p.

³¹ Jakobson Roman. Language and literature. Linguistics and poetics. Chapter 7. London, 1987. Pages 62-93. https://monoskop.org/images/d/de/Jakobson_Roman_1960_1987_Linguistics_and_Poetics.pdf

³² Edward T.Hall. Silent language. U.S.A. 1959. – 242 p. https://monoskop.org/images/5/57/Hall_Edward_T_The_Silent_Language.pdf

³³ David Crystal. Language and internet. Cambridge press, Cambridge. 2004. –171 p.

³⁴ Yule G. Pragmatics. Oxford University Press. 1996. –128 p. <https://www.google.co.uz/books/edition/Pragmatics/E2SA8ao0yMAC?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA3&printsec=frontcover>

³⁵ Samuel Beckett .Waiting for Godot. Les Éditions de Minuit. Paris,1952. –132 p.

bilan vaqt o'tkazadilar. Bu ekstralingvistik vositalar orqali muallif qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalarini ifodalaydi va nutq tejamkorligini ta'minlaydi.

D.Tennen turli madaniyatlardagi nutqiy tejamkorlik va undagi ekstralingvistik omillarni tahlil qilib, *imo-ishora*, *ramzlar* va *takror* kabi stilistik vositalarning nutq tejamkorligidagi o'rnini ko'rsatadi ³⁶. D.Tennenning asarida takrorlashning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Masalan, "*Ha, ha, men tushundim!*" yoki "*Ammo, lekin bu...*" kabi ifodalar muloqotni qisqartiradi va o'sha vaqtda anglashilgan tushunchani mustahkamlaydi.

Ingliz romanlarida nutqiy tejamkorlikni ta'minlash maqsadida ekstralingvistik vositalardan biri bo'lgan *ong oqimi usulidan* (stream of consciousness) keng foydalaniladi. *Ong oqimi usuli* – bu ichki monolog yoki tafakkur yordamida xarakterlarning fikrlash jarayonini, ong oqimini aks ettirishga qaratilgan badiiy uslubdir. Ushbu uslub o'quvchiga qahramonning ongiga bevosita kirish imkonini beradi va uning dunyoqarashi, his-tuyg'ulari va qarorlarini ichki dunyosida tahlil qilishga yordam beradi.

Ong oqimi usulining asosiy turlari sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin: a) ichki monolog – xarakterlar o'z fikrlarini ichki nutq orqali ifodalaydi, bu esa ularning ongidagi murakkab jarayonlarni tasvirlash imkonini beradi; b) erkin tuzilma – matn mantiqiy ketma-ketlikka yoki sintaktik qoidalarga bo'ysunmaydi, balki fikrlar va xotiralar tabiiy oqimda beriladi; c) vaqt va makonning buzilishi – ushbu usulda qahramon hozirgi paytdan o'tgan voqealarga yoki kelajak haqidagi xayollarga o'tib ketadi.

J.Joys qahramonlarning ong oqimini murakkab va erkin tilda aks ettiradi³⁷. Masalan, Stefen Dedalus va Leopold Blumning ichki monologlari orqali o'quvchi ularning ichki his-tuyg'ulari, kundalik fikrlari va qarama-qarshiliklarini tushunadi. V.Vulf qahramonlarning ichki hayoti va tafakkurini ong oqimi usulida ifodalaydi³⁸. Bunda Ramsey xonimning kundalik hayoti va oilaviy munosabatlar haqidagi mulohazalari orqali muallif uning ichki dunyosini ochib beradi.

Demak, oqim usulida ekstralingvistik qatoriga kiradigan tasviriy detallar (atmosfera, rang, harakatlar), imo-ishora va tana harakatlari (harakatlarning ramziy ifodasi), tovushlar va pauzalar (sukunat, nutqdagi uzilishlar) qahramonlarning hissiy holatini ifodalashda katta rol o'ynaydi.

Hozirgi globallashtirish va raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlangan davrda inglizlarning har kungi hayotida ekstralingvistik vositalar nutqiy tejamkorlikni ta'minlash va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarni aks ettirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu restoranlarda mijozlar bilan muloqotda menyuning grafikli ko'rinishi, belgilar (vegan taomlar uchun maxsus belgilar, chili belgisi) va qisqa yozuvlar qo'llanilishi; do'konlar va bozorlarda chegirmalarni ifodalovchi "%" belgisi va rangli reklamalar xaridorlarni jalb qilish uchun ishlatilishi; aeroportlar va temir

³⁶ Deborah Tannen. Conversational Style: Analyzing Talk Among Friends. – 238 p. https://www.google.co.uz/books/edition/Conversational_Style/8JIRDAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA3&printsec=frontcover

³⁷ Joyce J. Ulysses. Sylvia Beach, Paris, 1922. – 939 p.

³⁸ Woolf V. To the Lighthouse. Hogarth Press, London, 1927. – 320 p.

yo‘l stansiyalari ma’lumotlar ekranida yo‘nalish, vaqt va boshqa ma’lumotlar ranglar va piktogrammalar yordamida berilishi (masalan, chiqish eshiklari uchun yashil rang yoki yo‘nalish belgilaridagi o‘q belgisi); tadbirlarni boshqarishda rangli kartochkalar (masalan, “*Kirish uchun ruxsat*” yoki “*Faqat xodimlar uchun*” deb yozilgan belgilar) va qisqa video yo‘riqnomalar ishlatilishi kabilarda namoyon bo‘lib, ingliz madaniyatida ekstralingvistik vositalar (ranglar, belgilar, grafikalar va ovoz signallari) nutqiy tejamkorlikni ta’minlashning ajralmas qismi ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ekstralingvistik vositalar orqali nutqiy tejamkorlik masalasi XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab fundamental tarzda o‘rganila boshlandi. Ekstralingvistik vositalarning nazariy ahamiyati N.Shayxislamovning “Nutqning paralingvistik va ekstralingvistik vositalari haqida mulohazalar” maqolasida batafsil bayon qilingan bo‘lib, ekstralingvistik vositalarning muloqotga samarali ta’siri xususida fikr yuritilgan.

Qo‘l harakatlari (imo-ishoralar) muloqot jarayonida fikrni kuchaytirish yoki qo‘shimcha ma’no berishda qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, suhbatdoshning yelkasiga qo‘l qo‘yish yaqinlikni, qo‘l bilan ishora qilish esa e’tiborni jalb qilishni anglatishi mumkin. “O‘zbekona madaniyatda noverbal aloqa vositalari”³⁹ deb nomlangan maqolada o‘zbekona muloqot odatlarida murojaatning bir qancha noverbal shakllari, jumladan, qo‘l harakatlari haqida ma’lumot berilgan.

O‘zbek romanlarida mualliflar nutqiy tejamkorlikni ta’minlash va muloqotni yanada samarali qilish maqsadida ekstralingvistik va noverbal vositalardan foydalanib, o‘ziga xos uslub yaratdilar. A.Qodiriy “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalarini ifodalashda noverbal vositalardan unumli foydalanadi. Masalan, Otabekning Kumush bilan uchrashuvlarida *ko‘z qarashlari, yuz ifodalari orqali* ularning o‘zaro munosabatlari va his-tuyg‘ulari tasvirlanadi. Qahramonlarning imo-ishoralari, masalan, *bosh egish, yelka qisish* kabi harakatlari orqali ularning ruhiy holatlari va munosabatlari ifodalanadi. Bu noverbal vositalar muallifga dialoglarni qisqartirish va muloqotni samarali yetkazish imkonini beradi. Cho‘lponning “Kecha va Kunduz” asarida qahramonlarning his-tuyg‘ularini ifodalashda *tabassum, ko‘z yoshi, qosh chimirish* kabi noverbal vositalardan foydalaniladi. Bu usul orqali muallif muloqotni yanada jonli va ta’sirchan qilishga erishadi. Romanda qahramonlarning *qo‘l harakatlari*, masalan, *qo‘l siltash, qo‘l ni ko‘ksiga qo‘yish* kabi noverbal vositalardan foydalanib, qahramonlarning o‘zaro munosabatlari va ichki kechinmalarini matnga emotsionallik va rang-baranglik ato etish orqali ifodalaydi.

O‘zbek tilidagi nutqiy tejamkorlikning ekstralingvistik jihatlari quyidagicha tahlil qilindi:

1. An’anaviy madaniy elementlar. O‘zbek tilida nutqiy tejamkorlik nafaqat so‘zlarning qisqartirilishi, balki xalq an’analari va urf-odatlar orqali ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan, “Assalomu alaykum”, “Xush kelibsiz” kabi salomlashish

³⁹ Boltayeva N. To‘xtayev H. O‘zbekona madaniyatda noverbal aloqa vositalari. Maqola, Talqin va Tadqiqotlar. Jild 1 N20. 2023. <https://talqinvatadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/tvt/article/view/1337>.

iborolari, madaniy normativlar va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni aks ettiradi. Bu iboralar qisqa, lekin madaniy kontekstni boyitadi.

2. Noverbal muloqot vositalari. O'zbek madaniyatida *qo'l harakatlari, yuz ifodalari, quchoqlashish va peshonadan o'pish* kabi ekstralingvistik vositalar keng qo'llaniladi. Ular muloqotda hissiy aloqani mustahkamlab, tilning samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Tarixiy jihatdan, O'zbekistonda til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi uyg'unlik an'anaviy uslubda aks etadi, bu esa zamonaviy kommunikatsiya jarayonlarida ham saqlanib qolgan.

3. Raqamli texnologiyalar va ekstralingvistik vositalar. Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, SMS va chat platformalarida ekstralingvistik vositalar (emojilar, GIFlar, qisqa vizual belgilar) orqali muloqot samaradorligi yanada oshirilmoqda. Bu vositalar o'zbek tilida ham qo'llanilib, milliy madaniy xususiyatlarni saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

Bugungi kunda, raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanishi bilan *yangi ramziy kontekstual modellarning* shakllanishi muloqotda muhim o'zgarishlarga olib keldi. Raqamli texnologiyalar va internetning kuchayishi natijasida paydo bo'lgan *ramziy kontekstual modellar*, ayniqsa onlayn muloqotda nutqiy tejamkorlikni rivojlantirishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Bunday modellar, asosan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, forumlar, bloglar va boshqa onlayn platformalarda nutqning tejamkorligi va samaradorligi uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratildi.

Smayl (smiley), emoji (emoji), va emotikonlar (emoticons) nutqiy tejamkorlikning kommunikatsiya jarayonida ma'lumotni qisqa, lekin mazmunli yetkazish prinsipini amalga oshirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Emojilar *hissiy boylikni, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyani ta'minlash, pragmatik aniqlikni oshirish* kabi kommunikativ vazifalarni bajaradilar.

Hissiy boylikni ta'minlash. Til lisoniy birliklar, badiiy tasvirlar va stilistik vositalar yordamida hissiy holatlarni ifodalay oladi, emojilar esa hissiyotlarni ifodalashda vizual rang-baranglik qo'shadi. Masalan, 😊 emoji qayg'uni vizual ifodalaydi va yozma nutqda hissiy tuyg'ularni oshiradi. Bu hodisa nutq aktlari nazariyasi va konnotativ semantika bilan bog'liq. Smayl va emojilar illokutsiya kuchini oshiradi (xabarni qabul qiluvchiga ham vizual ham hissiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi).

Pragmatik aniqlikni oshirish. Emojilar xabar ma'nosini kontekstdan kelib chiqib aniqroq talqin qilishga yordam beradi. Ko'pincha yozma matnlar "quruq" bo'lishi mumkin va bu hodisa emoji yordamida yumshatiladi. Masalan, "*Men seni kutyapman 😊*" gapidagi emoji xabarning samimiy va chuqur hissiy ruhda uzatilayotganini namoyon etadi. Bunday hollarda pragmatikaning *kooperatsiya tamoyillari* asos bo'la oladi, ya'ni mazkur emoji yordamida xabarni noaniqliklardan xoli qilamiz.

Madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya vositasi. Emojilar lisoniy birliklardan mustaqil ravishda universal belgilar sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu vositalar turli madaniyat vakillari o'rtasida tushunishni osonlashtiradi, Masalan, 😊 yoki 😊 kabi belgilarning hissiy talqini insonlarning turli madaniyat sohibi bo'lishlariga

qaramasdan bir xil his-tuyg'ularni uyg'otadi. Madaniyatlararo pragmatika (intercultural pragmatics) sohasi bu fenomenni o'rganishda muhim yo'nalishdir.

Ramziy ekstralingvistik kontekstual modellarning nutqiy tejamkorlikdagi kommunikativ funksiyalarini ifodalovchi misollarni tahlil etamiz:

Oddiy xabar: *Men bugun juda charchadim.*

Emojili talqin: *Men bugun juda charchadim* 😊. Mazkur ramzda hissiy rang-baranglik qo'shilib, xabar qisqa va mazmunli ifodalangan.

Oddiy xabar: *Men seni qo'llab-quvvatlayman, sen kuchlisan.*

Emojili talqin: 🤝😊. Ushbu ramzda tugallangan gapdagi ma'no ifodalangan bo'lib, u noto'g'ri talqinlarning oldini oladi.

Oddiy xabar: *Men seni kutyapman.*

Emojili talqin: *Men seni kutyapman* 😊. Bu ramzning qo'shilishi gapning samimiy kayfiyatda yozilganini anglatadi.

1. *Emojilar va smayllarning kognitiv xususiyatlari.* Kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan emoji va smayllarning ishlatilishi nutqni soddalashtirish va tezlashtirishda yordam beradi. Masalan, 😊 (kulayotgan yuz) yoki 😞 (qayg'uli yuz) singari emojilar foydalanuvchiga o'z his-tuyg'ularini qisqa va aniq ifodalash imkonini beradi. Bu o'z navbatida, muloqotni osonlashtiradi va vaqtni tejaydi. O'zbek va ingliz tillarida ham emojilarning ishlatilishi parallel tarzda rivojlangan. Misol uchun, ingliz tilidagi "Thank you 😊" iborasida smayli minnatdorchilikni ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi, o'zbek tilida esa "Rahmat 😊" tarzida ifodalanadi.

2. *Emojilar va smayllarning ijtimoiy-pragmatik xususiyatlari.* Ijtimoiy-pragmatik jihatdan emojilar va smayllar kommunikativ vaziyatda foydalanuvchilarning niyatlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Masalan, biror kishining 😊 (kulgan yuz) emojisini qo'llashi, uning hazil qilayotganligini yoki qandaydir mavzuning kulgili ekanlini anglatadi. Ingliz tilida "That's funny 😊" jumlasini ko'pincha kulgi bilan birga ishlatiladi, o'zbek tilida esa "Bu kulgili 😊" tarzida ifodalanadi.

Jadval 4. Nutqiy tejamkorlikda ekstralingvistik vositalar

Ekstralingvistik Vosita	Inglizcha Misol	O'zbekcha Misol
Imo-ishora	A speaker raising his hand to point at something ("Look there!")	Qo'l yoki ko'z bilan ishora qilib gapirish (masalan, "Mana shu yer!")
Tana harakatlari	A politician used firm posture and gestures during a speech.	Nutq so'zlashda qo'l harakatlari va yuz ifodalari orqali e'tibor jalb qilish.
Kontekstual belgilar	Use of emojis like 😊 or 🤝 in digital communication.	SMSda qisqartirish va emojilar: "Xo'p, men buni ko'rib chiqaman 😊".
Ranglar	Ingliz tilida qizil rang xavf va ogohlantirishni, yashil rang esa ruxsat va xavfsiz holatni ifodalashda ishlatiladi.	Qizil rang sevgi, hayot va inoyatni ifodalaydi, lekin xavf va ogohlantirishni bildiradigan signal sifatida ham ishlatiladi. Yashil rang ko'pincha omonlik, ravnaq va barqarorlikni bildiradi.

Ekstralingvistik vositalarning verbal nutq bilan o‘zaro uyg‘unligi quyidagi asosiy vazifalarni bajaradi: matn yoki og‘zaki nutqdagi ma’no noaniqligini kamaytiradi, xabarni to‘liqroq anglashga yordam beradi; ranglar, imo-ishoralar va simvollar orqali xabarning emotsional ohangini kuchaytiriladi; qisqa ifodalar yoki iboralar ekstralingvistik vositalar bilan boyitilib, uzun va tafsilotli tushuntirishlarga ehtiyoj kamayadi; imojilar va stikerlar kabi zamonaviy vositalar muloqotni jonlantiradi va ishtirokchilar orasidagi o‘zaro tushunishni tezlashtiradi.

Shunday qilib, ekstralingvistik vositalar va verbal vositalarning o‘zaro integratsiyasi muloqotning sifatini oshiradi, nutqni yanada samarali, ifodali va iqtisodiy jihatdan tejamkor qiladi.

XULOSA

Dissertatsiyada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida nutqiy tejamkorlik hodisasi zamonaviy lingvistik paradigmalariga tayanilgan holda kognitiv-kommunikativ, milliy-madaniy, psixopragmatik va ekstralingvistik yondashuvlar asosida tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi ilmiy natijalar aniqlandi va asoslab berildi:

1. Nutq tejamkorligi zamonaviy tilshunoslikda kognitiv-kommunikativ jarayon sifatida tahlil qilinib, ushbu yondashuv asosida muloqotda samarali, qisqa va mazmunli ifodaning asosiy tamoyillari aniqlab berildi.

2. Matn tahlilida lisoniy-kognitiv yondashuv asosida nutqiy tejamkorlikning o‘ziga xosliklari aniqlanib, til birligining mazmuniy siqilishi, semantik zichlashuvi va qisqalik orqali kommunikativ samaradorlikka erishish mexanizmlari yoritildi.

3. Kognitiv, pragmatik, psixologik va sotsiolingvistik omillar asosida nutqiy tejamkorlikning shakllanishi tahlil qilinib, ularning til foydalanuvchisining ong faoliyati va madaniy kompetensiyasi bilan uzviy bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatib berildi.

4. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida fonetik, morfologik, sintaktik va leksik sathlarda nutqiy tejamkorlikning voqelanishi aniqlanib, har bir til strukturasi va funksional xususiyatlari asosida differensial va universal xususiyatlar tahlil qilindi.

5. Nutqiy tejamkorlikda badiiy tasvir vositalari, jumladan metafora, metonimiya, maqol, ibora va stilistik siqishlar orqali axborotni emotsional, qisqa shaklda ifodalash mexanizmlari chuqur tahlil qilindi.

6. Badiiy matnlardan tanlangan misollar asosida ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi nutqiy tejamkorlik kognitiv, pragmatik va madaniy nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinib, har ikki til madaniyatida tejamkorlik strategiyalarining milliy xususiyatlari ochib berildi.

7. Tadqiqotda audiovizual vositalar va ekranizatsiya orqali qisqa va ifodali nutqning multimodal vositalar bilan birgalikda qanday yaratilishi o‘rganildi. Ekranizatsiyada nutqiy qisqartma va semantik zichlik vizual tasvir bilan integratsiyada tahlil qilindi.

8. Ekstralingvistik vositalar (ramz, imo-ishora, tana harakati, rang va hokazo) orqali nutqiy tejamkorlikning raqamli kommunikatsiyadagi o‘rni tahlil qilinib, ular orqali verbal ifoda o‘rnini bosuvchi semantik birliklar aniqlab berildi.

9. Olam lisoniy manzarasida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar asosida nutqiy tejamkorlikni shakllantirish mexanizmlari aniqlanib, ingliz tilida universal, o‘zbek tilida esa an’anaviy-milliy mezonlar asosidagi farqlarga ilmiy izoh berildi.

10. Raqamli texnologiyalar vositasida kommunikatsiyada nutqiy siqilish va ekstralingvistik model tasviri integratsiyasi tahlil qilinib, yangi kommunikativ paradigmalar doirasida samarali nutq ifodasining imkoniyatlari batafsil yoritildi.

11. Genderga oid nutqiy tejamkorlik farqlari erkaklar va ayollar nutqidagi lingvopragmatik va stilistik yondashuvlar orqali tahlil qilinib, kommunikatsiyadagi ijtimoiy-psixologik farqlar asoslab berildi.

12. Milliy koloritni saqlash va tarjima jarayonida qisqartirilgan ifodalarning madaniy mosligi muammosi kontekstual tafakkur va madaniy tafovutlarni hisobga olgan holda ilmiy asosda tahlil qilindi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.FIL.08.07 AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

ABDUJABBAROVA ZAMIRA RUSTAMOVNA

**NATIONAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE REALIZATION OF
SPEECH ECONOMY IN THE DEPICTION OF LINGUISTIC PICTURE
OF THE WORLD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES)**

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Science (DSc) in PHILOLOGY**

Bukhara – 2026

The theme of the dissertation for a Doctor of Science (DSc) in Philology was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under B2024.3.DSc/Fil860

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The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been placed on the website (www.buxdu.uz) of the Scientific Council and “ZiyoNet” Information and educational portal (www.ziynet.uz)

Scientific advisor: **Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich**
Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor

Official opponents: **Qosimova Nafisa Farxodovna**
Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich
Doctor of Science in Philology, Professor

Panjiyeva Nasiba Narmaxmatovna
Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate Professor

Leading organization: **National University of Uzbekistan**

The dissertation defense will be held on August 18, 2026 at 09:00 at the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12.FIL.08.07 at Bukhara State University (Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-29-14; Fax: (0365) 221-27-57; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Bukhara State University, (registration number 964). Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0365) 221-25-87

The dissertation abstract is distributed on “_____” _____ 2026.

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B.E.Kilichev
Chairman of Scientific Council on Awarding
Scientific Degrees, Doctor of Philological
Sciences (DSc), Professor

M.Y.Xojiyeva
Secretary of Scientific Council on Awarding
Scientific Degrees, Doctor of Philosophy in
Philological sciences (PhD), Associate
professor

G.I.Toirova
Chairman of Scientific Seminar under
Scientific Council on Awarding Scientific
Degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences
(DSc), Professor

INTRODUCTION (Dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Science [DSc])

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In world linguistics, great attention is being paid to the reflection of people's perceptions and worldviews, the connection of linguistic phenomena with human cognition, and issues of speech culture in interpersonal communication. Within the modern linguistic landscape, the phenomenon of speech economy, which has formed a certain category of the lexical layer of language, along with its linguistic and extralinguistic nature and formation mechanisms, has created the need to study speech economy in the context of the linguistic picture of the world, to reveal its linguocognitive features, and to interpret its national-cultural foundations from new cognitive perspective. This allows for a scientific evaluation of the linguistic phenomena of the English and Uzbek languages from the perspectives of traditions, values, linguocultural, cognitive-mental, pragmatic-contextual, and cultural foundations specific to the East and West.

In world languages and culture, the formation and enhancing of speech economy principles, the study of emotional and figurative speech styles, speech processes and their expression in a cultural context, the interrelation between speech economy and national culture, the relations between language and culture, and the expression of the national-cultural worldview through linguistic means have become a priority task. Therefore, it is important to determine the manifestation forms of speech economy at the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic levels in English and Uzbek, to analyze the linguistic features of abbreviations inherent in the language structure, to study speech economy within the context of the linguistic picture of the world, to identify the linguocognitive principles of speech economy, to determine their place in the structure of speech, to investigate and scientifically substantiate the expression of cultural and national characteristics in this process.

At the current stage of rapid development in our country, the promotion of scientific research and the improvements of innovation activities which is assigned as priority area in the state program of the Action Strategy¹ for the further development of science and intellectual potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets a strategic task of elevating fundamental research to the level of world standards for Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, research on the phenomenon of economy used in everyday communication and its role in language and speech, the clarification of foundations of motivation from national-cultural aspects, the development of lexicographic sources, and the illumination of linguocultural features related to its use in literary texts, opens a wide path not only for uncovering typological features of the language of world literature, but also to understanding national-cultural characteristics. In the context of the globalized world, the issues of identifying the national-cultural features of the language, highlighting their universal and specific aspects, have become crucial component in the process of international cooperation and communication today.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармони // Халқ сўзи. - 2017, - 8 февраль. - № 28 (6722).

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives set out in the following legal documents: the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5847 “On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” dated October 8, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-6084 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in the country” dated October 20, 2020; the Decree of the President PF-60 “On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated January 28, 2022; the Decree of the President PF-158 “On the Strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030” dated September 11, 2023; the Resolution of the President PQ-3775 “On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions and ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms carried out in the country” dated June 5, 2018; the Resolution of the President PQ-5117 “On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level” dated May 19, 2021 as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 610 “On measures to further improve the quality of foreign language teaching in educational institutions” dated August 11, 2017 and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work was carried out in the line with the priority directions of Science and Technology Development of the Republic I. “Developing the Democratic and Legal Society Spiritually-Morally and Culturally, Forming Innovative Economics”.

A review of foreign research on the topic of dissertation². Speech economy and the linguistic picture of the world represent one of the main directions of psychology and linguistics. Advanced scientific research and theoretical studies around the world have formed various important conclusions in this field. In particular, leading research centers such as York University of Canada (Canada), Moscow State University (Russia), University of California (USA), Shanghai University of Science and Technology (China), University of Chicago (USA), Pamukkale University (Turkey), Yale University (USA), University of Monash (Australia), Oxford University (England), University of Bradford (Great Britain) and Tashkent State University of World Languages, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Bukhara State University (Uzbekistan) devote significant attention to the study of the concepts of linguistic picture of the world and speech economy.

Scientific research conducted around the concepts of speech economy and the linguistic picture of the world has been carried out on the basis of complementary approaches. For example, researchers from York University (Canada) and Moscow

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy va ilmiy adabiyotlar sharhi <https://www.yorku.ca/>; <https://en.usst.edu.cn/>; <https://www.calstate.edu/>; <https://www.uchicago.edu/>; <https://www.pau.edu.tr/pau/en/>; <https://www.yale.edu/>; <https://www.ox.ac.uk/>; <https://www.monash.edu/>; <https://www.bradford.ac.uk/external/>; <https://www.msu.ru/>; <https://uzswlu.uz/>; <https://tsuos.uz/>; <https://samdchi.uz/ru/>; <https://buxdu.uz/> va boshqa manbalar asosida amalga oshirildi.

State University (RF) have made impressive strides in the study of speech economy and its influence on linguistics. Additionally, universities such as the University of California (USA), Shanghai University of Science and Technology (China), and the University of Chicago (USA) have placed particular emphasis on exploring the role of intertextuality in translation theory and its influence on the translator's psychology. Furthermore, research conducted by Oxford University (England) and University of Bradford (Great Britain) deeply studied the linguistic picture of the world and how it is expressed in different languages. These studies are important in reflecting how speech economy has adapted to national culture and its linguistic features.

Scientific research of leading scientific institutions of Uzbekistan, including the Tashkent State University of World Languages, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, and Bukhara State University, is devoted to the study of the relationship between speech economy and the linguistic picture of the world within the context of national culture and linguistics. These studies demonstrate how language and culture influence each other by examining peculiar features of national culture in speech expressions and linguistics.

Problem development status. On a global scale, in the field of linguistics, such scholars as P.Passi³, V.Whitney⁴, H.Sweet⁵, E.Sapir⁶, G.Paul⁷, V.D.Devkin⁸, O.Jespersen⁹, and B.Whorf¹⁰ conducted comprehensive analyses on the influence of language on culture and how culture is reflected in language. Their theories became the basis for understanding the interrelation between language and culture and for studying the depiction of the linguistic picture. L.A.Buskunbaeva, T.N.Glansova, G.G.Infantova, O.A.Shpak¹¹ also investigated various aspects of speech economy in their works. Moreover, research on the communicative and pragmatic aspects of linguistics, that is, how speech expressions are reduced and realized, how they reflect cultural and national characteristics, remains relevant today.

In Uzbek linguistics, research on the characteristics of the principle of economy has been particularly highlighted in the scientific works of such scholars as A. Nurmanov¹², N. Makhmudov¹³, N. Makhkamov¹⁴, J. Eltazarov¹⁵, G.

³ Passi Paul. Sociolinguistics and the Sociology of Language: Textbook. Cambridge, 1981. – 350 p.

⁴ Whitney V. The Life and Growth of Language: Book. Boston, 1875. – 400 p.

⁵ Sweet Henry. The History of English Sounds: Book. Oxford, 1890. – 450 pages.

⁶ Sapir E. Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech: Book. New York, 1921. – 300 p.

⁷ Paul G. Principles of the History of Language: Book. London, 1880. – 480 p.

⁸ Devkin V.D. Fundamentals of Linguistic Typology: Monograph. Moscow, 1975. – 320 p.

⁹ Jespersen O. Language: Its Nature, Development, and Origin: Book. New York, 1922. – 360 p.

¹⁰ Whorf B.L. Language, Thought, and Reality: Selected Writings of Benjamin Lee Whorf: Book. Cambridge, 1956. – 500 p.

¹¹ Бускунбаева, Л. А. Закономерности речевой экономии в башкирском языке. – Уфа, 2009. Глянцева, Т. Н. Экономия сегментных средств в речи младших школьников. – Таганрог, 1998. Инфантова, Г. Г. Экономия сегментных средств в синтаксисе современной русской разговорной речи. – Таганрог, 1975. Шпак О. А. Совмещение как проявление принципа речевой экономии в современном английском языке. – Львов, 1990.

¹² Нурманов А. Принцип экономии в фонетических изменениях узбекского языка. Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1973.

¹³ Махмудов Н.Н. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1977.

¹⁴ Махкамов Н. Адабий норма ва плеоназм. . – Т.: Фан, 1988.

Zikrillaev¹⁶. They have studied the speech processes of the Uzbek language and how they are expressed in a cultural context. In particular, special attention is paid to the interdependence of speech economy and national culture, how it is reflected in the Uzbek language, and the relationship between language and culture. In the scientific works of Z.I.Rasulov¹⁷, the connection between speech processes and culture is also analyzed, especially in the Uzbek language, great importance is attached to the study of speech economy and the national characteristics of the linguistic picture of the world.

Although there are some scientific studies on this topic, comprehensive monographic research within the framework of studies on national-cultural features of speech economy and the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world have not yet been fully completed. In particular, there is a need for an in-depth analysis of speech expressions in Uzbek and English, their reduction, considering the differences between two languages, cultural and linguistic factors during realization of this process. Moreover, special studies devoted to representation of national culture in speech economy through language and the identification of cultural features of speech economy have not been conducted.

Therefore, this dissertation is aimed at studying the national-cultural features of speech economy and the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world in the Uzbek and English languages, offering innovative approaches to the analysis of the interrelation between language and culture. In this work, speech processes in the Uzbek and English languages and their influence on national culture, as well as representation features of speech economy and linguistic picture of the world in the languages are compared.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific-research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. The research was carried out within the framework of the scientific research plan of Bukhara State University titled “Pragmalinguistics, functional translation studies and integration of language teaching processes” for 2021-2026.

The aim of the research work is to determine the national-cultural features of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world using the example of the English and Uzbek languages.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

revealing the scientific and theoretical essence of the phenomenon of speech economy by analyzing its theoretical foundations;

determining manifestation forms of speech economy at the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic levels in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as analyzing the linguistic features of the reduction devices inherent in the structure of the language;

¹⁵ Элтазаров Ж. Тилдаги тежамлилиқ тамойили ва қисқарув. – Самарқанд:СамДУ, 2004. – Б.22.

¹⁶ Зикриллаев Ғ. Рух ва тил. –Т.: Фан, 2018. – Б. 344-447.

¹⁷ Расулов З.И. Нутқий тузилмалар ахборот-дискурсив мазмуни шаклланиши жараёнида тежамкорлик тамойилининг фаоллашув(инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари мисолида):Монография. – Бухоро, 2022. –168 б.

identifying linguocognitive principles in speech economy and determining their place in speech structure, as well as studying the expression of cultural and national characteristics in this process;

determining the role and function of extralinguistic devices (gestures, body movements, colour, symbols) in the formation of concise and effective speech expressions, and analyzing significance of the resulting multimodal communication in linguistics;

identifying the application of the principles of speech economy in audiovisual devices and screening products (cinema, advertisement, television programs);

analyzing gender-related communicative behaviors in the process of speech economy;

conducting comparative analysis of the similarities and differences of speech economy in the English and Uzbek languages from linguistic perspective, and determining abbreviated expressions specific to both languages and their role in communicative effectiveness.

The object of the research work is linguistic units that realize speech economy in literary work samples created in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as in social networks (virtual) and live communication.

The subject of the research work is the national-cultural features of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world using the example of the English and Uzbek languages.

Methods of the research. Linguocultural, linguopragmatic, functional-communicative, contextual, cognitive, and interpretative analysis methods have been used in the dissertation.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been proven that the necessity of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world is directly related to the communicative intention, psychological state, fundamental knowledge, speech situation of the participants in communication, and that these aspects are revealed in a certain context;

it has been substantiated that the phenomenon of speech economy in the English and Uzbek languages is formed by the efficiency of sound reduction, assimilation, elision on the phonetic level; affixes reduction, abbreviation, ellipsis on the morphological-syntactic levels; phrasal verbs, synonyms and concise expressions on the lexical level and that the phenomenon emerged in parallel with the stages of human civilization;

it has been identified the productivity of phonetic changes, the reduction of speech through phrasal verbs and phrases, as well as form reduction in the process of speech economy in both languages, thus revealed that polysemantic phrasal verbs are more frequently used in the English language, yet in the Uzbek language such phrases tend to manifest mainly on the basis of a certain context;

it has been substantiated that national-cultural features of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of English and Uzbek world are expressed in language layers through linguistic units, stylistic devices and literary images, and if in English it is manifested on the basis of the principles

of “efficiency” and “simplicity” which are specific to English culture, then in Uzbek “suppression” is expressed by shortening speech, excluding words or phrases aiming for direct sincere communication;

it has been proven that in the process of speech economy in the contrasted languages, extralinguistic means such as gestures, body movements, contextual symbols and digital visual elements, along with making communication short, clear and meaningful, also acquire primary value in realizing and conveying national culture.

Practical results of the research work are as follows:

the phenomenon of speech economy has been analyzed in modern linguistics on the basis of cognitive-communicative principles, and the scientific foundations for creating concise, clear, and meaningful expressions have been identified;

it has been substantiated, on the basis of linguistic criteria, that structural components possess significant role in reduced speech, as well as the realization of speech economy at the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic levels in the English and Uzbek languages has been studied;

it has been established, on the basis of analysis through linguo-pragmatic approach, that cultural and cognitive factors influence speech economy, and functional factors in creating an effective speech model have been proven;

it has been substantiated through systematic analysis that extralinguistic means carry functional load in reduced communication, as well as socio-psychological aspects of speech economy are revealed through the analysis of gender-related speech economy strategies on a psychopragmatic and discursive basis.

Authenticity of the research results is explained by the use of approaches and methods used in modern linguistics, a critical attitude to the research conducted in linguistics and the use of scientific and theoretical conclusions that serve as foundation in modern linguistics, the involvement of a large number of English literary texts into the analysis, the correspondence of the research results to the theoretical aspects of the work, the reflection of the conclusions drawn from the research in the scientific works published by the researcher, as well as the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is manifested in their application in the development of strategic programs aimed at enhancing intercultural relations, in features of the linguistic expression of national-cultural principles serving translators in creating accurate and effective translations taking into account the cultural context, in improving translation practices and language teaching methodology, as well as in enriching educational programs and teaching manuals for the instruction of cultural studies.

The practical significance of the research is primarily explained by the fact that its results can serve as a source for conducting theoretical and practical classes in grammar, stylistics, lexicology and organizing special seminars in higher educational institutions, for creating textbooks and teaching manuals based on a linguocognitive approach, and for conducting various scientific research.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results obtained in the process of studying the national-cultural features of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world through the English and Uzbek languages:

the theoretical conclusions based on the fact that the necessity of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of the world is directly related to the communicative intention, psychological state, fundamental knowledge, speech situation of the participants in communication, and that these aspects being revealed in a certain were used in the fundamental project OT-F1-029 “The Role of the Sogdian Language and Writing in the History of Uzbek Statehood (2nd century BC - 12th century AD)” carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference No. 04/1-1341 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated April 11, 2025). As a result, the linguistic-cognitive approach in the dissertation served to study the language not only from a grammatical or syntactic point of view, but also history of studying the language from a spiritual and cognitive point of view, revealing ancient Uzbek people’s way of thinking, style of expression, and communicative culture;

the theoretical conclusions regarding the phenomenon of speech economy in the English and Uzbek languages being formed by the efficiency of sound reduction, assimilation, elision on the phonetic level: affixes reduction, abbreviation, ellipsis on the morphological-syntactic levels; phrasal verbs, synonyms and concise expressions on the lexical level and that the phenomenon being emerged in parallel with the stages of human civilization were used in the implementation of the practical project AM-F3-201908172 “Creation of an educational corpus of the Uzbek language” carried out at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference No. 04/1-1340 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated April 11, 2025). As a result, examples and study methods were utilized to create an educational corpus of the Uzbek language through the study of speech economy;

the theoretical conclusions related to the fact that while polysemantic phrasal verbs are more frequently used in the English language, in the Uzbek language such phrases tend to manifest mainly on the basis of a certain context, as well as the productivity of phonetic changes, the reduction of speech through phrasal verbs and phrases, the form reduction being determined in the process of speech economy in both languages were used in the the implementation of the practical project PZ-2020042022 “Creation of a linguodidactic electronic platform of Turkic languages” carried out at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference No. 04/1-1342 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated April 11, 2025). As a result, the opportunity has been created to effective use materials related to linguocognitive and national-cultural features in the process of speech economy;

the theoretical conclusions concerning national-cultural features of the realization of speech economy in the depiction of the linguistic picture of English and Uzbek world being expressed in language layers through linguistic units,

stylistic devices and literary images, and in English it being manifested on the basis of the principles of “efficiency” and “simplicity” which are specific to English culture, in Uzbek “suppression” being expressed by shortening speech, excluding words or phrases aiming for direct sincere communication were used in the practical project I-OT-2019-42. titled “Creation of an electronic poetic dictionary of the Uzbek and English languages (Depiction of the human image, character, nature, and national symbols)” carried out at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (reference No. 04/1-1343 of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated April 11, 2025). As a result, the findings related to the national-cultural content in the English and Uzbek languages were used in the electronic poetic dictionary to express images in a concise yet meaningful way;

the theoretical conclusions regarding the fact that in the process of speech economy in the compared languages, extralinguistic means such as gestures, body movements, contextual symbols and digital visual elements, along with making communication short, clear and meaningful, also acquire primary value in realizing and conveying national culture were applied in implementation of Erasmus+ Project № 598340-EPP-1-2018-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP University Cooperation Framework for Knowledge Transfer in Central Asia and China (UNICAC) carried out in National University of Uzbekistan (reference No. 04/11-3935 of National University of Uzbekistan dated March 20, 2025). As a result, students have had the opportunity to effectively use speech economy when conducting trainings within the framework of the project;

the conclusions and results on the national-cultural properties of speech economy in the English and Uzbek languages and their influence on people’s cultural values and social life being expressed through such stylistic devices as metaphor, metonymy, allegory, irony, exaggeration, reduction, which serve to enhance the economy and communicative effectiveness of the language were utilized in the creation of the textbook “Practice of Language Aspects (Communicative Grammar)” for students of the specialty 5111400 – Foreign language and literature (English) based on the publication certificate No. 676-104, issued on the basis of order No. 676 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2020 (reference No. 11-05-2264/04 of Tashkent State Pedagogy University dated April 11, 2025). As a result, the content of educational literature has been improved through theoretical and factual materials related to the national-cultural features of the phenomenon of speech economy.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed in 10 conferences, including 4 international and 6 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. In total, 33 scientific papers on the topic of the dissertation have been published, including 1 monograph, 1 teaching manual, 1 methodological guide as well as 20 articles in the scientific publications recommended for publication of the main results of doctoral dissertations of the

Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3 of which were published in the foreign and 17 in the national journals.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, the total volume is 211 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the topicality and necessity of the dissertation topic have been substantiated; the research aim, objectives, object and subject have been described; the alignment of the research with the priority areas of science and technology development of the republic has been indicated; the scientific novelty, authenticity of the research results, scientific and practical value of the research have been revealed, and information about the implementation of research results into practice, approbation of research results, and the structure of the dissertation has been provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“The importance of the cognitive-communicative approach to the problem of speech economy,”** in which theoretical information on the history of the study of speech economy in linguistics, the linguistic-cognitive approach and its significance in text analysis, the principles of the cognitive-communicative approach in the process of speech economy are studied, and the issue of speech economy is analyzed through research in the fields of linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

This field, which began in the first half of the 20th century with G.K. Zipf’s “principle of least effort” and O. Jespersen’s study of economy and simplification processes in speech, has been further enriched through cognitive approaches and modern methods. It is emphasized that the process of speech economy can be studied not only from a grammatical or syntactic perspectives, but also from a spiritual and cognitive viewpoints of language.

In this chapter, the theoretical and practical foundations of speech economy are thoroughly explored, and economy of language and its principles have been revealed through the approaches of foreign scholars, in particular, André Martinet’s theory of two syllables, Roman Jakobson’s semiotic analysis, Noam Chomsky’s theory of minimalism, William Croft’s evolutionary approach, Peter H. Matthew’s analysis of morphological economy, and Douglas A. Kibbee’s research.

The principle of speech economy was proposed by the American linguist George Kipling Hill in the 1940s. He emphasized that the speaker strives for minimal effort in the communication process, preferring to express his thoughts in the shortest and most effective way.

This principle was introduced into the Speech Act Theory, developed by John Searle and John Austin in the 1960s. They stated that, in the speech process, the speaker provides the necessary information and avoid using excessive words, proposing the concept of “maxim of quantity,”.

The problem of speech economy has been studied in several scientific schools and linguistic fields, including:

1. Pragmatics studies the use of language in the context of communication. Linguists in this field study how foreign language speakers express their thoughts with maximum efficiency using minimal means. The pragmatic aspects of speech economy have been studied by scholars such as Paul Grice and Herbert H. Clark.

2. Cognitive linguistics studies the connection between language and cognitive processes. In this field, researchers examine how speakers of foreign language organize their speech, taking into account limited memory and resources. Renowned cognitive linguists George Lakoff and Martin Hilpert have made significant contributions to the study of speech economy.

3. It is recommended to use the theory of speech acts to achieve communicative goals. Researchers such as John Searle and Paul Lee discussed the principles and mechanisms of speech economy within this theory.

4. Generative grammar is one of the methods of studying language and its structure. Although N. Chomsky did not directly discuss the principle of language economy in linguistics, his theory of Generative Grammar and the approach of minimalism cover topical issues related to language economy.

The concept of speech economy, which is one of the important principles of linguistics, is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of human communication, reducing redundant elements, and simplifying communicative processes. This phenomenon has been studied within the framework of linguistics, pragmatics, phonetics, morphology, and syntax. Researchers, including Aristotle, P. Grice, N. Chomsky, O. Jespersen, and A. Martinet, described the main aspects of speech economy and studied its linguistic and cognitive foundations.

The following table summarizes the views of various scholars on speech economy.

Table 1. Aspects of studying speech economy

Theories	Main idea
Aristotle and ancient approaches	The importance of conciseness and clarity of speech in making it understandable to the audience, goal-oriented and effective (this can also be achieved through speech economy, that is, conveying thoughts using short and meaningful sentences, and quotations and phrases instead of talking a lot).
P.Grice and communicative maxims	The principle of minimal, yet sufficiently meaningful speech (economy is not about the reduction of language resources, but about eliminating redundancies while expanding language resources using more economical methods, along with the need of expressing thoughts). From a pragmatic perspective speech economy has been studied in connection with the concept of conversational maxims of quality, quantity, manner, and relevance.
N.Chomsky and generative grammar	The ideas about the formation of effective speech through minimalism are explained based on the level of effectiveness of linguistic structures and universal principles, such as 1) the principle of universality, which maintains the balance

	between linguistic complexity and economy, 2) the Economy Principle, a minimalistic program based on the principles of minimal effort (Minimal Link Condition), 3) the principle of creating an optimal structure aimed at making language structures emerging in human brain as efficient, economical, and meaningful as possible, 4) orthogonal requirements that ensure economy in syntactic processes while maintaining the semantic meaning of language.
O. Jespersen and phonetic economy	Abbreviations and phonetic changes in pronunciation. At the same time, it is emphasized that economy occurs on the basis of the tendency of economy of speech actions, such as expressing several meanings in one form, striving to shorten forms, in a state of “suppression,” saving muscular effort when articulating certain sounds, and it represents a sign of language development.
A. Martinet and linguistic economy	Enhancing speech efficiency from pragmatic and syntactic perspective. It is emphasized that the principle of economy can be observed in all layers of the language system through the idea that “in human language, the energy expended during communication should be proportional to the amount of information delivered.”

The phenomenon of speech economy has not only linguistic, but also psychological and sociological aspects. For example, in everyday communication, people use methods of reduction and simplification to save time and explain thought quickly. In particular, modern technologies, social networks, and instant messaging systems have a great impact on the development of speech economy.

The problem of economy in language, especially in the phonetic layer, was studied by scholars such as P. Passy, W. Whitney, H. Sweet, and O. Jespersen, G. Curtius¹⁸.

R. Budagov emphasizes the need to divide the phenomenon of economy in language into two types: economy in specific parts of language and economy as an important process in the development and functioning of language, referring to it as “economy as a general concept.”¹⁹

The chapter highlights the importance of analyzing language based on a linguistic-cognitive approach, emphasizing that this approach allows for a deep analysis of how language operates, ways to reprocess the meaning of words and phrases, as well as logical and cognitive processes in communication. The cognitive-linguistic approach plays an important role in language teaching, in

¹⁸ Passy Paul. Sociolinguistics and the Sociology of Language: Textbook. Cambridge, 1981. – 350 pages. Whitney V. The Life and Growth of Language: Book. Boston, 1875. – 400 pages. Sweet Henry. The History of English. Sounds: Book. Oxford, 1890. – 450 pages. Jespersen O. Language: Its Nature, Development, and Origin: Book. New York, 1922. – 360 pages. Curtius Georg. Griechische Schulgrammatik. 1862.

¹⁹ Будагов Р. А. Определяет ли принцип экономии развитие и функционирование языка? Журнал: Вопросы языкознания. – М., 1972. – № 1. – С. 17-36

achieving the communicative goal, and in understanding how speech economy is applied.

Linguistic economy refers to the process of transmitting information in an efficient and condensed form. This concept, especially in cognitive linguistics, focuses on studying how to use language effectively with minimal resources. Linguistic economy has been described through numerous studies, for example, in the theories of A. Martinet²⁰ and E. Coseriu²¹, it is described by viewing language as a system “available for the performing function.” This process includes not only grammatical and lexical, but also pragmatic and cognitive factors. The cognitive approach helps to understand how the human mind makes decisions about the effective use of language in the study of language and speech.

A language system is characterized by the presence of various units, models, and rules governing their combination. However, the language system is not just a collection of elements. Therefore, the necessity to connect language level (layer) with a certain set of units is undeniable. If it is assumed that there are different levels of organization within the language system, that is, there are levels which reflect the structure of the language, and their differentiation is required not from the researcher’s perspective, but by the system itself, then first of all, it is necessary to determine whether there are common features inherent in all language units that serve as a common basis for determining the place of different units within the language system. All language units are manifested in their interrelationship with other units. These relations are generally divided into three main types: syntagmatic, paradigmatic, and hierarchical.

Recognizing the text as an integrative unit of language allows for a deeper understanding of it as a unit of communication. Furthermore, the hierarchy of language units can be defined as follows (Figure 1):

Figure 1



This can be explained as follows: the text consists of sentences or groups of sentences. A sentence consists of words. A word consists of at least one morpheme which may be divided into phonemes or may consist of a single phoneme.

The cognitive-communicative approach aims not only to study linguistic units, but also to analyze the meanings generated with their help. Within the framework of cognitive linguistics, text analysis is of primary importance, as it reveals national-cultural features of worldview through linguistic units in the text in the process of analysis. The following methods of text analysis can be noted:

1. *Lexical-semantic analysis*. Words in the text and their semantic features play an important role in determining national-cultural meanings. For example, through the words “home” and “uy,” the differences in the concept of “living space, shelter” in English and Uzbek cultures can be explored.

²⁰ Мартинет А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в лингвистике. Вып.3. – М.: Прогресс, 1963. – С. 366-566.

²¹ Coseriu E. Structural semantics and “cognitive” semantics. Logos and language. Vol.1.N.1 Tübingen, 2000.

2. *Conceptual analysis*. The main concepts expressed in the text (for example, freedom, love, patriotism) are analyzed and their cultural foundations are studied.²² The theory of metaphor, developed by G.Lakoff and M.Johnson, is the main approach in the study of concepts.

3. *Pragmatic analysis*. Pragmatic markers in the text (intonation, contextual cues) determine what cognitive mechanisms are activated in the speech process²³.

Through linguistic-cognitive analysis, the national-cultural features of linguistic units in the text are identified, making it possible to reveal the internal semantic layers of the text. For example, through metaphorical structures, that is, metaphors used in the text, the national-cultural worldview is revealed²⁴, or the analysis of deixis and reference units allows us to identify linguistic connections within the text.

The following types of cognitive-linguistic methods are used in text analysis:

1. Discursive analysis. The semantic and pragmatic features of linguistic units in the text are analyzed, and methods of economical expression of thought through synonyms and antonyms in the text are studied.

2. Intercultural analysis. The intercultural features of linguistic units used in the English and Uzbek languages are compared²⁵.

3. Corpus analysis. Based on the corpus of data obtained from English and Uzbek texts, the national-cultural and cognitive characteristics of linguistic units are analyzed.

The impact of the cognitive-communicative approach on speech economy is as follows:

1. Information processing efficiency. Through the cognitive approach, people are taught to process language units faster. For example, synonyms can be used to ensure conciseness or reduce unnecessary grammatical structures: “*Men bugun ertalab nonushta uchun uyimdan chiqib, do‘konga bordim va bir nechta mahsulotlar sotib oldim.*” The shortened and more effective version will be “*Men bugun nonushtalik uchun do‘konga bordim.*”

2. Emphasis on contextual meaning. The cognitive-communicative approach helps identify the intended meaning through a deep understanding of context. This contributes to speech economy, as the information becomes understandable without the need for excessive explanation. For instance, if someone says at work, in the office, “*I need to finish this task today,*” (“*Men bu ishni bugun tugatishim kerak*”) the place and situation in which the statement is made, that is, the clarity of the context, ensures that the meaning of the thought is understandable without further explanations.

3. Use of additional resources. Concise and effective delivery of information is ensured through gestures, intonation, and other nonverbal communication methods.

²² Lakoff, G. & Johnson. *Metaphors We Live By*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980

²³ Levinson, S. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983. – 420 p.

²⁴ Lakoff G. *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. – 614 p.

²⁵ Wierzbicka A. *Cross-Cultural Pragmatics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1996. – 498p.

The cognitive-communicative approach supports speech economy in the following ways:

a) minimizing information - the approach emphasizes delivering targeted information through context (for example, using linguistic economy like “*Monday meeting!*” (*Dushanba yig‘ilish!*) instead of “*There will be a meeting next Monday*” (*Kelasi dushanba kuni yig‘ilish bo‘ladi*);

b) preserving the main meaning – during the process of speech reduction, meaning is preserved and balance is maintained by a cognitive-communicative approach;

c) adapting learners to communication - this approach teaches language learners to express their thoughts clearly, concisely, and fluently in various speech situations.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Realization of speech economy at language levels in English and Uzbek,**” and it analyzes the realization of speech economy in English and Uzbek at various language levels, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical, stylistic levels, as well as the issues of integration of language aspects with audiovisual and academic discourse in achieving speech economy.

In the second chapter the implementation of speech economy in English and Uzbek is analyzed. In English, speech economy is mainly manifested through phrasal verbs, phrases, and words. This relates to the specifics of the language, indicating the polysemy of phrases in English and contributing to the reduction and effective expression of speech. Phrasal verbs in English allow for the reduction of grammatical forms, for example, by using a single verb in several meanings or expressing present and past tenses in one verb form. In addition, speech economy is also achieved in English through the reduction of forms (contraction), the omission of redundant words, and phonetic changes.

In the Uzbek language as well, speech economy is expressed through phrasal verbs and phrases. Phrases in the Uzbek language are often polysemantic, conveying rich meaning and allowing for clear expression of ideas. Also, phonetic changes in the Uzbek language, including sound omission and sound reduction, serve to make speech more efficient.

There are similarities in the process of speech economy in English and Uzbek, since in both languages, expressing thought effectively is achieved by phrasal verbs and phrases for speech reduction, contractions, and phonetic changes. At the same time, there are differences: in English, polysemous phrasal verbs are used more frequently, while in Uzbek phrases are often dependent on a certain context and have less polysemy.

In English, the first level of speech economy is *phonetic*, manifested through the processes of sound reduction, assimilation, elision, and reduction. As an example, the shortened form “*I dunno*” of the expression “*I don’t know*” is given. The expression of “*going to*” in the form of “*gonna*” in the examples of dialogues in George Orwell’s “1984,” as well as in everyday speech reflects the natural principle of economy of language. These processes not only simplify

pronunciation, but also increase the speed of speech and serve to effectively convey information.

At the morphological level, speech economy is manifested through the contraction of word forms, the minimization of affixes, and abbreviations. For example, in the works of J.K. Rowling, phrases like *“Dumbledore's got to go. He's busy,”* where *“He's”* (*he is*), and *“Dumbledore's got to”* (*has got to*) are used in their contracted form, are widely used. This method reduces the complexity of the language structure and ensures the fast and effective delivery of words in communication.

At the syntactic level, speech economy is manifested through the simplification of sentence structures. As P. Grice emphasized in his “maxim of quantity,” speech should not contain more information than necessary. Through ellipsis, that is, the omission of some words or parts of a sentence, the main meaning of the sentence is preserved. For example, *“Want some coffee?”* instead of *“Do you want some coffee?”* is used in communication as a quick and clear way of expression. Moreover, expressing ideas with the help of parataxis, that is, simple and short sentences instead of complex ones, also increases speech economy.

At the lexical level, speech economy is expressed through the use of short and universal words, phrasal verbs, synonyms, as well as elliptical and fixed expression. For example, the expression of many meanings by a phrasal verb such as “take up” ensures conciseness of language. Additionally, speech becomes more precise and effective by avoiding redundant words in lexical choice, giving preference to short ones in the series of synonyms.

Speech economy is reflected not only in individual words and sentences, but also in the entire text. *At the text level*, speech becomes more effective and simple by avoiding repetition of information, concisely expressing complex information using short sentences, using stylistic devices such as metaphor, symbolism, and simile. For example, short but meaningful phrases in F. Scott Fitzgerald's “The Great Gatsby” and the brevity principle of writers like Oscar Wilde and William Shakespeare further clarifies this process.

Example from F. Scott Fitzgerald's “The Great Gatsby”:

1) *“So we beat on, boats against the current....”* A short, poetic sentence symbolizing despair and persistence.

2) *“I hope she'll be a fool – that's the best thing a girl can be in this world, a beautiful little fool.”* Social criticism is embodied in a short and impactful statement.

Example from Oscar Wilde's “Lady Windermere's Fan”:

1) *“Be yourself; everyone else is already taken.”* Sentence contains humor, yet expresses a profound life truth.

2) *“I can resist everything except temptation.”* A phrase that combines humor and truth through a short but paradoxical structure.

Example from William Shakespeare's “Hamlet”:

1) *“Brevity is the soul of wit.”* The phrase itself is an example of speech economy.

2) “*To be, or not to be, that is the question.*” Although very short, this sentence carries a deep philosophical meaning.

The next section of this chapter is devoted to the manifestation of speech economy at language levels in Uzbek. This paragraph examines the elimination of redundant words in the process of communication in the Uzbek language, the minimal pattern of sentences, the omission of affixes, and syntactic reductions.

At the *phonetic level* of the Uzbek language, speech economy is often manifested through the reduction, omission, or assimilation of sounds. These processes serve to save time in oral communication, simplify speech, and increase the speed of expression. Below are some examples of such phonetic phenomena:

Aphesis - the phenomenon of the omitting one or more sounds at the beginning of a word. For example, in “nechun” (“ne” and “uchun”) and “mullaka” (“mulla” and “aka”), the initial sound of the second word is dropped as a result of the combination of two words.

2. Elision (contraction) – refers to the omission of a sound as a result of combining two words. For example:

“yoza oladi” → “yozoladi” — here, the combination of “yoza” and “oladi” results in the omission of a sound, forming the contracted version “yozoladi.”

“ayta oladi” → “aytoladi” — similarly, the merging of “ayta” and “oladi” produces the contracted form “aytoladi.”

3. Synaeresis (merging) – is the fusion of two adjacent vowels. For example, the pronunciation of “saodat” as “so:dat” and “maori” as “mo:ri” occurred as a result of the merging of adjacent vowels “a” and “o.”

4. Synthesis (joining) – is the formation of a new form as a result of the joining of two words. For instance, “ishlardi” (from “ishlar” and “edi”) and “borganmi” (from “borgan” and “edimi”) are actually the results of such combinations.

5. Accumulation (adaptation) – is the phenomenon of sounds adjusting to one another. For example, the pronunciation of the word “tuproq” in the form “turpoq” results from the adaptation of the sounds “t” and “r.”

6. Dissimilation (differentiation) – occurs when similar sounds become distinct due to their proximity. For example, in the word “bironta,” as a result of the convergence of the sounds “r” and “t,” a difference occurs, and the form “biror-ta” is formed.

These phonetic phenomena play an important role in ensuring speech economy in the Uzbek language. They increase the simplicity, speed, and effectiveness of expression in oral communication.

At the *morphological level* of the Uzbek language, speech economy is reflected in minimal sentence patterns and the omission of suffixes. Through the omission of the genitive case (for example, *O‘zbekiston poytaxti Toshkent*), the reduction of the accusative case (*Men kitob o‘qidim*), the omission of the plural suffix (*Talabalar darsga keldi*) or affixal economy (morphological simplification “kelmoqda” → “kelyapti”; “o‘qimoqda” → “o‘qiyapti”) the meaning of the sentence is preserved, but the speech is expressed concisely and quickly.

It should also be noted that speech economy is manifested *at the syntactic level* of the language in various ways, for example, by omitting the subject. In Utkir Hoshimov's work "Dunyoning ishlari," in the sentence "*Hozir kelaman, kutib tur,*" the subjects "*men*" (I) and "*sen*" (you) are omitted, yet the meaning of the subject is clearly understood through the category of person and number in the verbs. These processes manifest their natural features in oral speech, especially in everyday communication.

At the syntactic level of language, speech economy manifests itself in the following forms: combination of two or more sentences (elliptical constructions: *Men mashina haydayman, u esa – velosiped*), the reduction of homogeneous parts (the omission of repetitive parts in parallel structures: *Men kitob o'qidim, ukam esa – jurnal*), the reduction of forms of vocatives and addresses (*Aziz do'stlar, bugun yig'ildik!*), the omission of sentence elements (based on homonyms and synonyms: *Dars tugadi, lekin ish emas*), omission of conjunctions (*U keldi, men ketdim*).

In Uzbek literary works, stylistic devices are widely used to achieve speech economy. With the help of metaphors, similes, symbolism, irony, and other literary means, complex ideas are expressed in brief, concise, and effective manner. For example, in "O'tkan kunlar" (Days Gone By) by Abdulla Qadiri, speech economy is employed not only for the concise expression of thoughts in language, but also for conveying emotions, inner world, and cultural characteristics in communication. In his novel "O'tkan kunlar," A. Qadiri presents the lifestyle, culture, and inner world of the Uzbek people in short yet vivid descriptive expressions. The writer often employs stylistic devices, for example imagery and metaphors, demonstrating mastery in concisely and effectively expressing events or state of characters. For example: "*Yosh o'g'ilning ko'zlarida g'am, dilida esa umidlar suzib yurardi, u — bir yulduz kabi porlashi kerak edi*"²⁶. In this sentence, the writer uses a simile ("shine like a star") to vividly portray the young man's inner state. This metaphor effectively conveys his hope for the future in a powerful yet economical way.

Audiovisual discourse and academic speech are typically expected to be logical, concise, and informative. Therefore, speech economy occupies an important place in this type of discourse and is realized in several forms: 1) audiovisual means make speech economy concise by reducing the semantic load through integration of verbal and visual signs; 2) linguistic signs are shortened and more information is provided through visual or audio elements; 3) based on the principles of semiotic minimalism, the avoidance of redundant lexical units and the effective use of contextual cues are observed.

In academic discourse, speech economy is addressed for a specific purpose: to avoid redundancy in scientific texts maintaining precise terms and logical consistency; to preserve clarity by avoiding unnecessary expressions in academic genres where information density is important (article, thesis, and paper); to express concisely materials of an entire chapter in dissertation abstract which are vivid example of academic speech economy.

²⁶ Abdulla Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. –T.: Navro'z nashriyoti, 2019. – 400 b.

Speech economy across language levels and its integration with audiovisual and academic discourse can be seen in the following examples:

1. Phonetic/phonological level: omission of sounds, reductions (for example, “*hafta*” instead of “*have to*”).
2. Lexical level: selection of synonyms, economical use of metaphors (*Mehnatning tagi rohat*).
3. Syntactic layer: reduced sentence structures, ellipsis (keldik, LondonO streets, LondonO streets).
4. Morphological layer: functional role of affixes, use of contracted forms (olib kel→opke).
5. Stylistic layer: economical use of text structure and expressive devices (*oq oltin* (cotton), *Navoiyni yaxshi ko‘raman* (his works and poems)).

In the process of screen adaptation, speech economy methods such as semiotic minimalism, reduction of dialogues, and the use of visual means of expression are used to create a shortened and simplified form of the text.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**National cultural features of the realization of Speech Economy in the linguistic picture of the world in English and Uzbek,**” is devoted to the linguocognitive study of the representation of the linguistic picture of the world, the role of speech economy in it, and the analysis of the national-cultural characteristics of the realization of speech economy in the linguistic picture of the English and Uzbek world.

The linguistic picture of the world reflects how people perceive the world through language and how they express these perceptions. In the linguocognitive approach, speech economy ensures the expression of information with minimal and effective resources when describing the world. This process is carried out in accordance with the linguistic and cultural characteristics of each society.

Various stylistic devices play an important role in the formation of the linguistic picture of the world. In linguistics, stylistic devices, including phraseologisms, metaphors, metonymy, epithets, and personification, reveal the world model formed in the human mind. Phraseologisms are a product of people’s cognition and are inextricably linked with national culture, historical experience, and the lifestyle of society.²⁷ Phraseologisms occupy a distinctive place in the cultural context, reflecting the moral values, worldview, and norms of communication of society. The English phrase “*break the ice*,” which refers to eliminating inconvenience between people or initiating conversation, is expressed in Uzbek by such phrases as “*muammoni yumshatmoq*,” or “*vaziyatni yumshatmoq*.” The idiom “*the ball is in your court*” is presented in Uzbek by expressions such as “*endi hammasi sening qo‘lingda*,” “*navbat sendan*,” “*keyingi qadam senga bog‘liq*,” or “*endi sen hal qilasan*.”

Comparison of stylistic devices in the Uzbek and English languages shows that each nation, based on its cultural environment, expresses its worldview through linguistic means. For example, phrases such as “*boshi osmonga yetmoq*”

²⁷ Kamolova, D., Ergashova, E. Stylistic Devices Are the Main Tools of Stylistics. International Conference Proceedings. 2021. 143-146 p.

and “*on cloud nine*,” or “*vaqt shifokor*” and “*time heals all wounds*” share the same semantic foundations, yet they are formed on the basis of different cultural traditions and linguistic properties. This reveals the universal and national aspects of the linguistic picture. Metaphors and phraseologisms, reflecting the structure of human cognition, serve as one of the important means of perceiving and understanding the world. Metonyms and epithets allow for a renewed perception establishing associative links of objects and phenomena. Through personification, inanimate objects are brought to life and endowed with human qualities. This, in turn, demonstrates the expressiveness and aesthetic richness of the language.

The linguistic picture of the world in English reflects the principles of “efficiency” and “simplicity,” characteristic of English culture. In the English language, the practice of shortening and effectively expressing speech is widely used through the use of such means as phrasal verbs, abbreviations, and ellipsis. In the world depiction of the English language, elliptic expressions and words understood from the context are used instead of detailed and complete words, which indicates the English language’s tendency to work economically and efficiently.

In the Uzbek language, speech economy has distinct national and cultural characteristics. The simplification and reduction of speech in the Uzbek language is often carried out by excluding words or phrases, that is, through cases of “suppression.” In the process of the traditional communication style of Uzbek culture and the striving for direct, sincere communication, speech economy plays an important role. In the Uzbek language, speech is efficiently carried out with the help of phrasal verbs and abbreviations, but these phrases are often deeply rooted in cultural context, and their meaning is fully understood only in the cultural and historical situations of Uzbek society.

Analysis of the realization of speech economy in the linguistic picture of the world in English and Uzbek revealed the similarities and differences existing in the contrasted languages. In both languages, speech is effectively expressed through phrasal verbs, abbreviations, and ellipsis, but while in English emphasis is put on simplicity and effectiveness, in Uzbek focus is on context-based abbreviations and traditional norms. Thus, speech economy is reflected in the manifestation of the distinct national-cultural features of each language in the process of depicting the linguistic picture of the world.

In the second paragraph of this chapter, the role of stylistic devices such as phraseologisms, metaphors, metonymy, epithets, and personification in the formation of the linguistic picture is examined within the analysis of national-cultural features of the realization of speech economy in the linguistic picture of the world in English.

Metaphors: In English sentence “He is a shining star in the company,” the metaphor “*shining star*” expresses that a person is very successful or famous. With the help of the metaphor “*shining star*,” brief and effective information about a person is conveyed, instead of long descriptive sentence. In the Uzbek language, the expression “*U bizning yulduzimiz*” communicates that a person stands out among others vividly depicting his achievements.

Phraseologisms: Phraseologisms reflect the cultural experience of the people in both languages. For example, the English idiom “*hit the sack*” means to go to sleep, which corresponds to the Uzbek phrase “*uyquga ketmoq*,” conveying the same meaning.

Epithets and personifications: The role of epithets and personifications in the process of expressing human emotions and natural phenomena with the help of speech economy is great. The use of examples such as “*quyosh kuldi*” (*the sun smiled*), “*shamol uvulladi*” (*the wind howled*), “*silver moon*,” (*kumush oy*), “*olovli nutq*” (*fiery speech*) enriches linguistic expression and reflects national aesthetic views. In “*silver moon*” a sense of peace is evoked through the image of the moon’s light and its beauty, while in “*fiery speech*,” impactful, powerful, and heart-touching speech is taken into account.

The pragmatic aspect of speech economy is also widely analyzed. In the sentence structure, through ellipsis, redundant words are omitted while the core meaning of the sentence remains intact. This can be observed in English utterance such as “*Want some coffee?*”. In addition, speech economy is realized through deixis (*Come here*), abbreviation (*BRB-be right back*), stylistic devices such as irony (*Oh wow! Another fantastic weather!*), hyperbole (*I’ve told you a thousand times!*) and even extralinguistic means (*silent stare* the meaning of which is understood in the context). In digital communication, speech economy frequently appears in text messages or chats (*Are you coming?* → *U coming?*), in social media posts (*Amazing day!* → *Lit day!*) and in business correspondence (*Docs ready!*). This method enhances the communication efficiency and helps save time.

The third paragraph of this chapter highlights the national-cultural features of how speech economy is manifested in the linguistic picture of the world in the Uzbek language. It discusses in detail that each language develops speech economy strategies in accordance with its cultural context. While in English conciseness is expressed through active voice and abbreviations, in Uzbek it is reflected through omission of suffixes, simplified sentence structure and cultural traditions. Examples were analyzed based on the following approaches:

Cognitive aspect. The rapid and efficient processing of information by the human mind leads to the concise expression of language. For example, the metaphor “*vaqt-boylik*” (time is wealth) expresses the economic nature of human cognition. In human intellect, time is valued as financial wealth, because in cognitive reasoning, time is not merely seen as a passing phenomenon but is valued as life and wealth.

Cultural aspect. The distinctive cultural values of each nation play an important role in the formation of speech economy. Such values of the Uzbek people as respect for nature, friendship and solidarity, valuing time, social equality and fair treatment are reflected in the expressions of language. Through proverbs and phraseological units, these values have been passed down from generation to generation as centuries-old experience.

In this section, the national-cultural features of speech economy are highlighted through various examples. For example, phrases in the Uzbek language such as “*Do‘stingning bo‘lsa, dastyor*” or “*Qo‘shning tinch bo‘lsa, sen tinch*”

reflect the values of friendship and solidarity. The proverb “*Harakatda-baraka*,” implies that a person who constantly takes action is freed from stagnation; through the words *harakat* (action) and *baraka* (blessing), the symbol of positive outcomes and growth is taken into account.

In literary works: the principles of speech economy are effectively used to reflect the historical experiences and cultural values of the people in selected examples from Abdulla Qadiri’s “*O’tkan kunlar*” (Days Gone By) and Utkir Hoshimov’s “*Dunyoning ishlari*” (Affairs of the World),. In these works, speech economy with stylistic devices is employed not only to transmit information, but also to express emotional and cultural context. For instance, in Utkir Hashimov’s work “*Dunyoning ishlari*,” the line “*Odamlar ham daraxt misoli, suv topib, ildizini chuqurroq qo’ysa, mustahkam turadi*”²⁸ means that one should not forget their roots. In Abdulla Qadiri’s “*O’tkan kunlar*,” “*Tog’ toshsiz bo’lmas, inson g’amsiz bo’lmas*”²⁹ means that problems in human life are natural.

This chapter provides comprehensive overview on how speech economy manifests itself across different levels of language, its cognitive, pragmatic, and cultural aspects, as well as its expression through stylistic devices. The chapter also explores the national-cultural features of speech economy, its connection with people’s cultural values, and their influence on social life. The differences between concise expression methods in English and cultural traditions, proverbs and phraseological units in Uzbek are presented as strategies aimed at enhancing the overall economy and communicative efficiency of the language.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**The role of extralinguistic means in the realization of speech economy within the linguistic picture of the world in English and Uzbek,**” which covers such issues as extralinguistic means, the role of these means in the realization of speech economy in the linguistic picture of the world, the analysis of extralinguistic means in the realization of speech economy in the linguistic picture of the world in unrelated English and Uzbek languages, as well as the communicative functions of symbolic extralinguistic contextual models in speech economy in the era of digital technologies.

In world linguistics, such scholars as Aristotle, Edward T. Hall, D. Crystal, G. Yule, and D. Tannen conducted research on extralinguistic means of speech economy.

In his work “*Rhetoric*,” Aristotle emphasized the role of gestures and body movements in ensuring effectiveness, speech economy, and direct delivery of meaning in communication.

1. *Enriching communication through gestures.* Aristotle viewed gestures as one of the most effective ways to intensify and clarify communication. People often don’t limit themselves to just words, but express their feelings and thoughts more clearly through hand gestures, facial expressions, and other body movements. For example, if a speaker says in his speech, “*Yoshlarni ilgarigi zamon an’analari*

²⁸ O’tkir Hoshimov. *Dunyoning ishlari*. –T.:Yangi asr avlodi nashriyoti. 2019. – 336 b.

²⁹ Abdulla Qodiriy. *O’tkan kunlar*. –T.: Navro’z nashriyoti, 2019. – 400 b.

bilan bog‘lash zarur” (It is necessary to connect young people with the traditions of the past), then his hand gestures and facial expressions (such as opening his arms to illustrate wide-reaching connections) further reinforce this idea and convey the meaning to the listener more clearly.

2. *Enhancing communication through body movements.* Aristotle emphasized that the impact of meaning in communication can be enhanced not only through words but also through body movements. For example, during international conference or political speech, a speaker’s posture or movement when presenting a particular topic can add seriousness and emphasis to the topic. Through this, the audience pays close attention to him.

Ferdinand de Saussure studied how extralinguistic means (gestures, context) function in the speech process and the economical properties of the language system³⁰. When someone points at something, waves their hand, and says “Mana bu!” (This one!), they clearly indicate what they are talking about with the help of gestures. The second element is the role of context, which is explained as follows. A person may wish to express a negative opinion towards another person, but, considering his situation, speaks softly and cautiously. For instance, in the sentence “Bu ishni qilish qiyin bo‘lsa-da, bizga muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun ko‘proq vaqt kerak bo‘ladi” (Although this task is difficult, we may need more time to succeed) considering context, that is, situation enhances appropriacy of the speech.

In his work, R. Jakobson considers crucial role of gestures and contextual symbols in enhancing economy of the language system, as well as in reflecting national culture³¹. Below are some examples based on R. Jakobson’s opinion:

Hand movements: when a person raises their hand and says “there, over there!” while speaking, the gesture prevents excessive word usage. A hand gesture also conveys a certain meaning, which ensures the efficiency of speech. Gestures, in this case, allow for a clearer and more accurate understanding of the meaning complemented by words. This method serves speech economy, as it eliminates the need for further word.

Contextual symbols are symbols of language adapted to a particular situation or culture, the meaning of which changes depending on that context. R. Jakobson emphasized that such symbols help to reduce speech and express it effectively.

In the Uzbek language, fixed expressions such as “Assalomu alaykum” and “Xush kelibsiz” reflect the Uzbek people’s hospitality and sincerity. These greetings make communication more effective in a short and clear way. Such expressions are not merely words; they embody national culture, customs, and social values.

While Edward T.Hall studied the reflection of national culture through extralinguistic means, such as body movements, gestures, and silence³², D.Kristel analyzed extralinguistic means such as emojis and GIFs in online communication

³⁰ Sossyur F.de . Course in General Linguistics. Paris, 1916.

³¹ Jakobson Roman. Language and literature. Linguistics and poetics. Chapter 7. London, 1987. – P. 62-93. https://monoskop.org/images/d/de/Jakobson_Roman_1960_1987_Linguistics_and_Poetics.pdf

³² Edward T.Hall. Silent language. U.S.A. 1959. https://monoskop.org/images/5/57/Hall_Edward_T_The_Silent_Language.pdf

and their role in speech economy and reflection of global culture³³. G.Yule analyzed the communicative and pragmatic functions of speech economy and extralinguistic devices, interpreting them as a means of reflecting national culture³⁴.

In Samuel Beckett's play³⁵, dialogues are based on minimalism, which contribute to the achievement of speech economy. In the play, the inner states of the characters Vladimir and Estragon are expressed through their silences and body movements. For example, while waiting for Godot, they often remain silent or engage in simple actions to pass the time. Through these extralinguistic means, the author expresses the inner experiences of the characters and ensures the economy of speech.

D.Tannen, analyzing speech economy in different cultures and its extralinguistic factors, highlights the role of gestures, stylistic devices such as symbols, and repetition in speech economy³⁶. The importance of repetition is analyzed in the work of D. Tannen. For example, expressions like "Yes, yes, I understand!" or "But, but this..." shorten communication and reinforce the concept understood at that moment.

In English novels, one of the extralinguistic means used to ensure speech economy is the *stream of consciousness* technique. The stream of consciousness is a literary technique aimed at reflecting characters' thinking process and stream of consciousness through internal monologue or reflection. This technique allows the reader to directly access the character's consciousness helping to analyze their worldview, feelings, and decisions from within.

The following can be counted as the main types of the stream of consciousness technique: a) interior monologue - characters express their thoughts through inner speech, which allows them to describe complex processes in their consciousness; b) free structure (fragmentation) - the text does not adhere to logical sequence or syntactic rules, but instead presents thoughts and in a natural flow; c) nonlinear narrative – this technique allows the character shift from the present to past events or to imagined future.

J. Joyce represents the stream of consciousness of the characters in a complex and free language³⁷. For example, through the interior monologues of Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom, the reader understands their inner emotions, everyday thoughts, and conflicts. W. Woolf employs the stream of consciousness technique to depict the inner life and thinking of the characters³⁸. Through Mrs. Ramsay's reflections on her daily life and family relationships, the author reveals her inner world.

³³ David Crystal. Language and internet. Cambridge press, Cambridge. 2004.

³⁴ Yule G. Pragmatics. Oxford University Press. 1996.
<https://www.google.co.uz/books/edition/Pragmatics/E2SA8ao0yMAC?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA3&printsec=frontcover>

³⁵ Samuel Beckett .Waiting for Godot. Les Éditions de Minuit. Paris,1952.

³⁶ Deborah Tannen. Conversational Style: Analyzing Talk Among Friends.
https://www.google.co.uz/books/edition/Conversational_Style/8JIRDAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA3&printsec=frontcover

³⁷ Joyce J. Ulysses. Sylvia Beach, Paris, 1922.

³⁸ Woolf V. To the Lighthouse. Hogarth Press, London,1927.

Thus, within the stream of consciousness technique, descriptive details (atmosphere, color, movements), gestures and body language (symbolic expression of movements), sounds and pauses (silence, interruptions in speech), which are part of the extralinguistic series, play a great role in expressing the emotional states of the characters.

In today's globalized and digitally advanced era, extralinguistic means play significant role in ensuring speech economy and reflecting national-cultural characteristics in the daily life of English people. This is manifested in the use of graphic menus, symbols (special signs for vegan dishes, chili icon) and short written notes when communicating with customers in restaurants; the use of the “%” sign and color advertisements representing discounts in stores and markets to attract customers; the display of directions, time, and other information through colors and pictograms on the information screen of airports and railway stations (for example, green for exit doors or an arrow icon indicating direction); the use of color cards (for example, signs with the inscription “*Authorized Entry*” or “*Staff Only*”) and short video instructions in the event management of advertisements, and show that, in English culture extralinguistic means (colors, signs, graphics and audio signals) are an integral part of achieving speech economy.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of speech economy through extralinguistic means began to receive fundamental scholarly attention from the second half of the 20th century. The theoretical significance of extralinguistic means is elaborated in N.Shaykhislamov's article “Nutqning paralingvistik va ekstralingvistik vositalari haqida mulohazalar” (Reflections on paralinguistic and extralinguistic means of speech), which discusses the effective impact of extralinguistic means on communication.

Hand movements (gestures) are used in the process of communication to intensify the thought or give it additional meaning. For example, *touching the counterpart's shoulder in communication can mean closeness, and gesturing with hand can mean attracting attention*. The article titled “O'zbek muloqotida murojaatning noverbal shakllari³⁹” (Nonverbal forms of address in Uzbek communication) provides information on several nonverbal forms of address in Uzbek communication customs, including hand gestures.

In Uzbek novels, authors employ extralinguistic and nonverbal means to ensure speech economy and to make communication more effective, thereby creating a unique style. In the novel “O'tkan kunlar” (“Days Gone By”), A. Qadiri effectively uses nonverbal means to express the inner emotional experiences of the characters. For example, in Otabek's encounters with Kumush, their relationships and feelings are depicted through their *eye contacts and facial expressions*. The characters' psychological states and relationships are expressed through gestures, such as *bowing their heads* and *shrugging their shoulders*. These nonverbal means allow the author to reduce dialogues and effectively convey communication. In Cholpon's work “Kecha va Kunduz” (“Night and Day”), nonverbal means such as

³⁹ Boltayeva N. To'xtayev H. O'zbekona madaniyatda noverbal aloqa vositalari. Maqola, Talqin va Tadqiqotlar. Jild 1 N20. 2023. <https://talqinvatadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/tvt/article/view/1337>.

smiles, tears, and frowning are used to express the characters' emotions. Through this technique, the author achieves a more lively and emotionally resonant portrayal of communication. The novel also features hand movements such as waving a hand, placing a hand over the chest, to convey the characters' interrelationships and inner feelings by giving the text emotional depth and expressive diversity.

The extralinguistic aspects of speech economy in the Uzbek language were analyzed as follows:

1. Traditional cultural elements. In the Uzbek language, speech economy is manifested not only through lexical reduction, but also through nation's traditions and customs. For example, greeting expressions such as "Assalomu alaykum," "Xush kelibsiz" reflect cultural norms and social values. These expressions are short, but they enrich the cultural context.

2. Nonverbal means of communication. In Uzbek culture, extralinguistic means such as *hand gestures, facial expressions, hugging, and forehead kisses* are widely used. They strengthen emotional connection in communication and serve to increase the efficiency of language. Historically, the harmony between language and culture in Uzbekistan is reflected in traditional style, which has been preserved in modern communication processes.

3. Digital technologies and extralinguistic means. Today, the effectiveness of communication on social networks, SMS, and chat platforms is further enhanced through extralinguistic means (emojis, GIFs, short visual symbols). These means are also utilized in the Uzbek language and serve to preserve national cultural characteristics.

With the advancement of digital technologies, the formation of new *symbolic contextual models* has led to significant changes in communication. Symbolic contextual models, arising as a result of the development of digital technologies and internet, play a large role in the promoting of speech economy, especially in online communication. Such models, mainly on social networks, forums, blogs, and other online platforms, provide new opportunities for the speech economy and efficiency.

Smiley, emoji, and emoticons play an important role in the implementation of the principle of speech economy that is concise yet meaningful information transmission in the communication process. Emojis perform communicative functions, such as *enhancing emotional expressiveness, providing intercultural communication, and enhancing pragmatic clarity*.

Enhancing emotional expressiveness. While language can express emotional states through linguistic units, literary images, and stylistic devices, emojis add visual diversity in conveying emotions. For example, the emoji 😞 visually expresses sadness and increases emotional feelings in written speech. This phenomenon is connected with the theory of speech acts and connotative semantics. Smiles and emojis amplify the illocutionary force of message (express both visual and emotional impact on the recipient of the message).

Enhancing pragmatic clarity. Emojis help to interpret the meaning of the message more clearly based on the context. Often written texts can be "dry," and

this phenomenon is mitigated with the help of an emoji. For instance, the emoji in the sentence “*I’m waiting for you 😊*” demonstrates that the message is conveyed in a sincere and deep emotional spirit. In such cases, the *cooperative principles* of pragmatics can serve as a basis, that is, with the help of this emoji, we eliminate ambiguities in the message.

Means of intercultural communication. Emojis are perceived as universal symbols that operate independently of linguistic units. These devices facilitate understanding between representatives of different cultures. For example, the emotional interpretation of signs like 😊 or 😞 evokes the same emotions in people regardless of their different cultures. Intercultural pragmatics is an important field that studies this phenomenon.

We analyze examples expressing the communicative functions of symbolic extralinguistic contextual models in speech economy:

Simple message: *I’m very tired today.*

Emoji version: *I’m very tired today 😞*. This symbol adds emotional diversity, making the message concise and meaningful.

Simple message: *I support you, you are strong.*

Emoji version: 🤝😊. This symbol expresses the meaning of the complete sentence, preventing misinterpretations.

Simple message: *I’m waiting for you.*

Emoji version: *I’m waiting for you 😊*. The addition of this sign indicates that the sentence is written in a sincere tone.

1. Cognitive properties of emojis and smileys. From a cognitive perspective, the use of emojis and smiles helps to simplify and accelerate speech. For example, emojis like 😊 (smiling face) or 😞 (sad face) allow users to express their emotions concisely and clearly. This, in turn, facilitates communication and saves time. In both Uzbek and English, the usage of emojis has developed in parallel. For example, in the English phrase “*Thank you 😊*,” the emoji is used to express gratitude, just as in Uzbek it is expressed as “*Rahmat 😊*.”

2. Socio-pragmatic features of emojis and smileys. From a socio-pragmatic perspective, emojis and smileys help to identify the users’ intentions in a communicative situation. For example, the use of emoji 😂 (laughing face) by a speaker means they are joking or that something is funny. In English, the phrase “*That’s funny 😂*” is often accompanied with laughter, while in Uzbek it is expressed as “*Bu kulguli 😂*.”

Table 4. Extralinguistic means in speech economy

Extralinguistic means	Example in English	Example in Uzbek
Gesture	A speaker raising his hand to point at something (e.g., “Look there!”)	Communicating through hand or eye gestures (masalan, “Mana shu yer!”)
Body movements	A politician used firm posture and gestures	Attracting attention through hand movements and facial

	during a speech	expressions when speaking
Contextual signs	Use of emojis like 😊 or 🖐 in digital communication	Reductions and emojis in text messages: “Xo‘p, men buni ko‘rib chiqaman 😊”
Colours	in the English language, red represents danger and warning, while green represents permission and safe state.	red represents love, life, and grace, but is also used as a signal to indicate danger and warning. Green often signifies well-being, prosperity, and stability.

The integration of extralinguistic means with verbal speech performs the following main tasks: reduces ambiguity in meaning in written text or oral speech, aids in comprehensive understanding of the message; enhances the emotional tone of the message through colors, gestures, and symbols; enriches short expressions or phrases with extralinguistic means, reducing the need for lengthy and detailed explanations; modern means such as emojis and stickers invigorate communication and accelerate mutual understanding among participants.

Thus, the integration of extralinguistic and verbal means improves the quality of communication, making speech more effective, expressive, and economical.

CONCLUSION

In the dissertation, the phenomenon of speech economy in English and Uzbek was analyzed based on modern linguistic paradigms, drawing on cognitive-communicative, national-cultural, psychopragmatic, and extralinguistic approaches. During the research, the following scientific results were identified and substantiated:

1. Speech economy was analyzed as a cognitive-communicative process in modern linguistics, and based on this approach, the main principles of effective, concise, and meaningful expression in communication were determined.

2. In text analysis, the features of speech economy were identified through linguistic-cognitive approach, and the mechanisms of achieving communicative efficiency through the semantic compression, density, and brevity of the language unit were highlighted.

3. The formation of speech economy was analyzed based on cognitive, pragmatic, psychological, and sociolinguistic factors, and their interrelatedness with the language user's cognitive activity and cultural competence was shown..

4. The realization of speech economy at the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical levels in English and Uzbek was determined, and differential and universal features were analyzed based on the structure and functional characteristics of each language.

5. In speech economy, the mechanisms of expressing information in an emotional, concise form through figurative devices, including metaphor, metonymy, proverbs, idioms, and stylistic compression, were deeply analyzed.

6. Based on selected examples from literary texts, speech economy in the English and Uzbek languages was analyzed from a cognitive, pragmatic, and cultural perspectives, and the national characteristics of economy strategies in the culture of both languages were revealed.

7. The study explored how concise and expressive speech is created through audiovisual devices and screen adaptation, in combination with multimodal means. In screen adaptation, speech reduction and semantic density were analyzed in integration with the visual representation.

8. The role of speech economy in digital communication through extralinguistic means (symbol, gesture, body movement, color, etc.) were analyzed, and semantic units that substitute verbal expression were identified through them.

9. In the linguistic picture of the world, the mechanisms of the formation of speech economy based on national-cultural features were identified, and scientific explanations were provided for the differences regarding universal criteria in English and traditional-national criteria in Uzbek.

10. The integration of speech compression and extralinguistic model image in communication through digital technologies was analyzed, revealing potentials of effective speech expression within the framework of new communicative paradigms.

11. Differences in gender-based speech economy were analyzed through linguopragmatic and stylistic approaches in the speech of men and women, and socio-psychological differences in communication were substantiated.

12. The problem of preserving national color and cultural appropriateness of reduced expressions in the process of translation was scientifically analyzed, considering contextual thinking and cultural differences.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.FIL.08.07
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АБДУЖАББАРОВА ЗАМИРА РУСТАМОВНА

**НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ
РЕЧЕВОЙ ЭКОНОМИИ В ИЗОБРАЖЕНИИ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЫ
МИРА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК**

Бухара – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора наук зарегистрирована под номером B2024.3.DSc/Fil860 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии.

Докторская диссертация выполнена в Бухарском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного Совета (www.buxdu.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNet" (www.ziyo.net).

Научный консультант:

Расулов Зубайдулло Изомович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

Касимова Нафиса Фархадовна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Панжиева Насиба Нармахматовна
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Ведущая организация:

Национальный Университет Узбекистана

Защита диссертации состоится 18 августа 2026 г. в 9.00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.FIL.08.07 при Бухарском государственном университете. (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-29-14; факс: +99865221-27-07, e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Бухарского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № 964). (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: +99865221-25-87.)

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Б.Э.Киличев
Председатель Научного совета по
присуждению ученых степеней, доктор
филологических наук (DSc), профессор

М.Ю.Хожиева
Секретарь Научного совета по
присуждению учёных степеней, доктор
философии по филологическим наукам
(PhD), доцент

Г.И.Тоирова
Председатель научного семинара при
научном совете по присуждению
учёных степеней, доктор филологических
наук (DSc), профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук [DSc])

Целью исследования является выявление национально-культурных особенностей реализации речевой экономии в изображении языковой картины мира на примере английского и узбекского языков.

Объектом исследования являются языковые единицы реализующие (отражающие) речевую экономию в образцах художественной литературы, созданных на английском и узбекском языках, межсетевой (виртуальной) и живой коммуникации.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказано, что необходимость реализации речевой экономии в изображении языковой картины мира напрямую связана с коммуникативной интенцией, психическим состоянием, фундаментальными знаниями, речевой ситуацией участников общения, и эти аспекты проявляются в определенном контексте;

аргументировано, что феномен речевой экономии в английском и узбекском языках сформировался на фонетическом уровне при эффективности сокращения звуков, ассимиляции, элизии; на морфолого-синтаксическом уровне – сокращения аффиксов, аббревиатуры, эллипсиса; на лексическом уровне – фразовых глаголов, синонимов и коротких выражений и возник параллельно с этапами человеческой цивилизации;

выявлена продуктивность фонетических изменений, сокращения речи посредством фразовых глаголов и выражений, а также сокращения форм в процессе речевой экономии в обоих языках, при этом установлено, что в английском языке чаще используются полисемантические фразовые глаголы, в то время как в узбекском языке такие фразы в основном реализуются на основе определенного контекста;

обосновано что национально-культурные особенности реализации речевой экономии в изображении языковой картины английского и узбекского мира выражаются через языковые единицы, стилистические приёмы и художественные образы в языковых пластах, и в английском языке они проявляются на основе принципов "efficiency" (эффективность) и "simplicity" (простота) характерных для английской культуры, в то время как в узбекском языке "supressiya" выражается в стремлении к прямому искреннему общению путём сокращения речи, удаления слов или фраз;

доказано, что в процессе речевой экономии в сопоставляемых языках экстралингвистические средства, такие как жесты, движения тела, контекстуальные символы и цифровые визуальные элементы, не только делают общение кратким, точным и содержательным, но и приобретают первостепенное значение в реализации национальной культуры;

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных в процессе исследования национально-культурных особенностей реализации речевой экономии в изображении языковой картины мира на примере английского и узбекского языков:

теоретические выводы о том, что необходимость реализации речевой экономии в изображении языковой картины мира напрямую связана с коммуникативной интенцией, психическим состоянием, фундаментальными знаниями, речевой ситуацией участников общения, и эти аспекты проявляются в определённом контексте были использованы в фундаментальном проекте ОТ-F1-029 "Роль согдийского языка и письменности в истории узбекской государственности (II век до н.э. - XII век н.э.)" выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (Справка № 04/1-1341 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 11 апреля 2025 года). В результате лингвистико-когнитивный подход в диссертации послужил раскрытию истории изучения языка не только с грамматической или синтаксической точки зрения, но и с духовной и когнитивной точек зрения, образа мышления, стиля выражения, коммуникативной культуры древнего узбекского народа;

теоретические выводы на основе того, что феномен речевой экономии в английском и узбекском языках сформировался на фонетическом уровне при эффективности сокращения звуков, ассимиляции, элизии; на морфолого-синтаксическом уровне – сокращения аффиксов, аббревиатуры, эллипсиса; на лексическом уровне – фразовых глаголов, синонимов и коротких выражений и возник параллельно с этапами человеческой цивилизации были использованы в практическом проекте АМ-F3-201908172 "Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка" выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2020-2023 годах (Справка № 04/1-1340 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 11 апреля 2025 года). В результате были использованы примеры и методы обучения при создании образовательного корпуса узбекского языка посредством изучения речевой экономии;

теоретические выводы относительно того, что в английском языке чаще используются полисемантические фразовые глаголы, в то время как в узбекском языке такие фразы в основном реализуются на основе определенного контекста, а также выявлена продуктивность фонетических изменений, сокращения речи посредством фразовых глаголов и выражений, сокращения форм в процессе речевой экономии в обоих языках были использованы в практическом проекте PZ-2020042022 "Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков" выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (Справка № 04/1-1342 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 11 апреля 2025 года). В результате создана возможность эффективного использования материалов о лингвокогнитивных и национально-культурных особенностях в процессе речевой экономии;

теоретические выводы связанные с тем, что национально-культурные особенности реализации речевой экономии в изображении языковой картины английского и узбекского мира выражаются через языковые единицы,

стилистические приёмы и художественные образы в языковых пластах, и в английском языке они проявляются на основе принципов "efficiency" (эффективность) и "simplicity" (простота) характерных для английской культуры, в то время как в узбекском языке "supressiya" выражается в стремлении к прямому искреннему общению путем сокращения речи, удаления слов или фраз были использованы в практическом проекте I-OT-2019-42 "Создание электронного (изображение образа человека, характера, природы и национальных символов) поэтического словаря узбекского и английского языков" выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы (Справка № 04/1-1343 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 11 апреля 2025 года). В результате, заключения, связанные с национально-культурным содержанием в английском и узбекском языках, были использованы в электронном поэтическом словаре для краткого, но содержательного выражения образов;

теоретические выводы о том, что в процессе речевой экономии в сравниваемых языках экстралингвистические средства, такие как жесты, движения тела, контекстуальные символы и цифровые визуальные элементы, не только делают общение кратким, точным и содержательным, но и приобретают первостепенное значение в реализации национальной культуры были использованы в зарубежном проекте программы Erasmus+ 598340-EPP-1-2018-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP University Cooperation Framework for Knowledge Transfer in Central Asia and China (UNICAC)" выполненного в Национальном университете Узбекистана (Справка № 04/11-3935 Национального университета Узбекистана от 20 марта 2025 года). В результате у слушателей появилась возможность эффективно использовать речевую экономию при проведении тренингов в рамках проекта;

выводы и результаты связанные с тем, что национально-культурные особенности речевой экономии в английском и узбекском языках, влияние на культурные ценности и социальную жизнь народа выражаются через такие стилистические средства, как метафора, метонимия, аллегория, ирония, гипербола, сокращение, которые служат повышению экономичности и коммуникативной эффективности языка были использованы при создании учебника "Практика языковых аспектов (коммуникативная грамматика)" для студентов направления образования 5111400 - Иностранный язык и литература (английский язык) на основании свидетельства о публикации № 676-104, выданного на основании приказа № 676 Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан от 28 декабря 2020 года (Справка № 11-05-2264/04 Ташкентского государственного педагогического университета от 11 апреля 2025 года). В результате содержание учебной литературы было усовершенствовано с помощью теоретических и фактических материалов о национально-культурных особенностях феномена речевой экономии.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы; общий объём составляет 211 страниц.

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

I bo'lim (Part I, I часть)

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Avtoreferat “Durdona” nashriyotida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi hamda o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlarning mosligi tekshirildi.



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