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Discourse and pragmatics: phenomena in linguistics

Nurislom Khursanov[1]

Abstract

Studies aimed at researching speech (discourse) in various aspects have paved the way for the emergence of various branches of science. The processes of speech, from transmission to communication, to processing and reception, are studied separately in specific linguistic areas of science. Acceptance and assimilation of speech by communicants acquires an individual character in each participant of the dialogue. If pragmalinguistics is a branch of linguistic science that studies these individualities, discourse can be identified as one of its main issues. This article covers some analyzes of discourse and pragmalinguistics, which are rapidly developing branches of today's linguistics.

Key words: *discourse, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, linguo-conceptology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics.*

Introduction

The anthropocentric paradigm involving the research of the human factor in language is a macro-paradigm that combines such areas of linguistics as cognitive linguistics, linguo-pragmatics, linguoculturology, linguo-conceptology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, etc. The anthropocentric approach to language learning is based on the principles of interdisciplinarity and integrity, which implies a comprehensive study of linguistic phenomena in the relationship and interaction of their semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, cognitive characteristics. The study of a literary text from the position of anthropocentrism is due to the ontological essence of the literary text, which is one of the artistic forms of human cognition of the sur-

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rounding reality [Raupova and others 2021, 21-32].

The French word *discours* (Latin discursus - action, conversation, and communication) is translated as "discourse" (less often-speech, type of speech, text, type of text). Discourse is essentially one of the complex concepts for definition. However, it is a commonly used and functionally convenient term. Initially, in French linguistics, the word "discourse" meant a general speech or text [Mironova 1997, 158].

E. Benevinitse explains the essence of the discourse and explains the distance between the speech plan (speech preparation stage) and the listener's assimilation process as the discourse [Stubbs 1983, 272].

Studying discourse as a subject of text linguistics, and discourse analysis as one of its methods, T.M. Nikolaeva considers discourse "an ambiguous term of text linguistics used by a number of authors in almost the same sense" and distinguishes the main ones:

1) dialogue;

2) oral-conversational form of the text;

3) a group of semantically interconnected sentences;

4) linked text;

5) given, oral or written speech work [Kryuchechnikov 1964, 19].

In the future, the definition of "discourse" as a term of text linguistics is not limited to the scope of the text and "includes a list of conditions under which the text is updated" [Yermolenkina 2017, 37-40]. In this case, it is appropriate to recall the definition of speech proposed by Kryuchechnikov. T.A. van Dijk, who took the first place in the description of this phenomenon in modern linguistics, "as a flow of speech, the language in its constant movement absorbs the diversity of the historical period, the individual and social characteristics of both the communicator and the communicative situation, communication takes place" [Dijk 1989, 312].

Discourse reflects mentality and culture, acquires both national and general, individual and private essence. Van Dijk classifies public, private, and individual discourses and divides them into groups according to their internal structure. Accordingly, considering various interpretations of speech, van Dijk notes that this term is used in science in several senses:
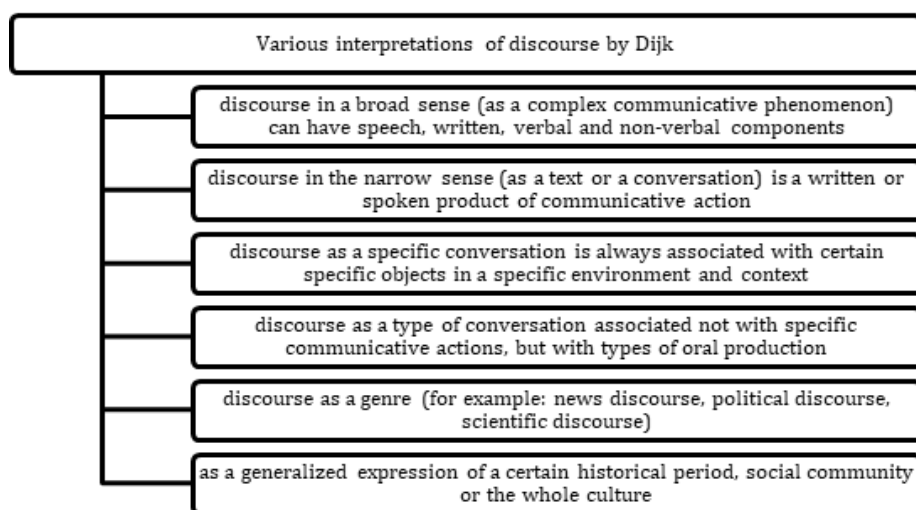
Figure №1. *Various interpretations of discourse by Dijk.*

In the book "Philosophical Issues of Linguistics" co-authored by H. Ne'matov, B. Mengliev, A. Botirova, the essence of the concept is explained as follows:

"As long as knowledge does not have the character of a system, it will remain an imagination. Stable (systematized) knowledge has the nature of a concept. In order to rise to the level of the concept, the imagination should enter the system of relations, reach the level of the concept, that is, the level of systematized knowledge, and then this concept should be free of subtleties and embellishments and rise to a high level of generality. A concept is formed from a high level of imagination" [Nematov 2020, 55-59].

Accordingly, the further division of types by content is carried out within the already defined general areas, mainly by attributive expansion of the name "discourse": speech text is divided into types according to "pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors" [Artyunova 1990, 136-137], speech is divided into types according to "different ways of human existence" [Karasik 2004, 339], due to social factors accompanying the "socially important process of interaction between people", etc [Vorkachev 2007, 13-22]. Today, in Russian linguistic literature, discourse there is many types, the list of which, of course, remains open:

- person-oriented discourse (every day and existential) and status-oriented discourse - institutional (political, administrative, legal, military, pedagogical, religious, sports, scientific, etc.);
- national discourse (Russian, German, English, etc.);
- discourse-essay, news, etc.;

- controversial, polemical, etc.;

- mass media discourse, Internet discourse, etc.;

- argumentative, informative, expressive, advertising, sarcastic speech, etc.;

- fantastic discourse, detective, xenophobia, etc [Ruziyev 2023, 12].

If we add here the additional, new semantic content of the discourse (social-ritual, cultural-historical, medical-pedagogical, etc.), then the number of types of speech, one might say, tends to infinity.

Communication reflects national, general and individual, private mentality and culture. Therefore, "... communication is a complex communicative event, which includes extralinguistic factors (knowledge of the world, opinions, the sender's attitude, and goals) that are necessary for understanding the text in addition to the text." It should be noted that this definition is the basis for many linguistic studies on the text of the modern era. In essence, private discourses cover a certain ethnic, cultural, historical, dynamic, sociological, and similar wide area, and the study and interpretation of the linguistic nature of private discourses serves to open the internal and external possibilities of the language.

Language as a means of communication can be divided into the following groups:

1) the main concept of describing language communication in pragmalinguistics is the concept of activity;

2) language is a means of dynamic interaction of communicants;

3) language activity is inextricably linked with the situational and socio-psychological context of its use.

The pragmatic orientation of the addressee as a sender of information to the receiver is found in the choice of language tools by both. The following types of potential recipients were identified [Golubkina 1974, 36]:
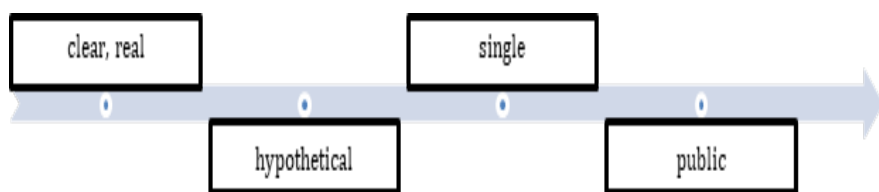
Figure 2. Following types of potential recipients in pragmatic orientation.

In each specific case, taking into account the nature of the communicative situation, the addresser uses linguistic tools that help to realize his attitude, intention and tactics in speech interaction (interaction). The pragmatics of language begins where the question arises:

The idea or motive underlying the communicative intention is called intention (lat. - intention). The speaker purposefully chooses such language tools that should express his intention with maximum accuracy and consistency. The strategy of speech behavior requires him to choose between explicit (good) and hidden (bad) expression of communicative intention. When there is ambiguity in the statement, communicative competence comes to the rescue, which ensures that it is correctly interpreted by the receiver.

The main findings and discussions

The additional meaning of the word, which is not related to the thing-event being named, belongs to pragmatics. In the case of speech acts, as in text linguistics, it is not easy to distinguish which part of the content of the text and the content of the given information is permanent or formed depending on the author's purpose. However, the realization of the author's goal in the speech structure does not happen without the participation of semantics. For this reason, the distinction between semantics and pragmatics in the contrast of "objective existence-introduction by the author" becomes complicated. As a result, the conclusions of those interested in this issue will be different. Van Dijk, G. Camp, A. Kasher, G.G. Pocheptsev, V.V. Bogdanov considers the theory of speech acts to belong to the field of pragmatics. Some seek to demarcate semantics and pragmatics with respect to the permanence or contingency of the use of discourse formulas. This leads to the division of speech acts into certain types. It is also emphasized that pragmatics should be understood in a broad sense, that it covers issues studied in the fields of semantics and syntax of linguistics, and that it acts as a unique generalizing direction [Safarov 2008, 39].

Views, analyzes and interpretations of the concept of pragmatics in Uzbek linguistics deserve attention. In fact, one of the important functions of language in society is to play the role of a communication tool. Pragmatic knowledge, in turn, is the result of experience accumulated during human activity; this knowledge is linguistically realized in the process of information exchange and thus stored in the mind [Xolmatova 2019, 45-49].

But during each separate speech, a linguistic sign can express a new meaning. Problems related to pragmatics are currently being discussed in other fields as well.

Representatives of the field of linguistics and socio-psychology prefer to describe pragmatics in two directions, i.e. text-author and text-addressee relations. As a result, the pragmatics of information transmitters and information receivers differ. The first of them has a "static" character, because the text has only one interpretation, that is, the author's interpretation, whiles the addressee's interpretation, on the contrary, is dynamic, because "according to the number of recipients of the text, the interpretations are expected to be continuous" [Dridze 1980, 224]. According to the authors, this issue is not important at the level of the text, but their activation is interrelated.

Linguists Sh.Safarov, A.V.Zelenshikov, N.Mahmudov, Z.Pardayev, who have conducted a number of researches on discourse and its analysis, present their opinions on important concepts of discourse theory and their interpretation. In particular, as important concepts of discourse theory [Safarov 2008, 320; Zelenshikov 1997, 208-209; Mahmudov 1986, 29; Pardayev 2013, 37]:
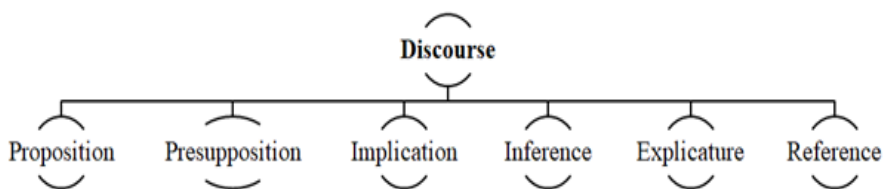
Figure 3. Important concepts of discourse theory.

There are different approaches regarding the concepts presented in the table and their functions in the communication process. In particular, according to Z. Pardayev, "***propositions*** are invariant meanings of a series of sentences related to paradigmatic transformations, interrelated with various communicative functions of thoughts, such as confirmation, command, questioning. It is recognized that it expresses the speech situation, describes it by means of linguistic events in the language, and equips the speaker or writer with reasonable arguments in expressing his opinion" [Pardayev 2013, 37]. In the opinion of linguist N. Mahmudov: "objective content means the objective reality expressed through speech and reflected in the human mind, that is, when the speaker conveys a message to the listener, it is considered a situation that the listener understands

and imagines. This reality dictates that in the nominative direction of syntactic semantics it should be named by the term proposition" [Mahmudov 1986, 29].

A.V. Zelenshikov, who has conducted a number of researches in this field, notes 3 principles that are the basis for the definition of the proposition:

a) true meaning;

b) the abstract essence that can be the content of the sentence;

c) content expressing the intentional (mental) state of the speaker [Zelenshikov 1997, 208-209].

Dramatic discourse is a cognitive-communicative field in a work of art, which is a complex process that expresses a specific national mentality and ethnic identity through language. In a dramatic discourse, the intellectual content of a person, his connection with the speech situation, pragmatic and sociopragmatic characteristics are manifested in a real way. Researching the linguistic characteristics of dramatic discourse is important in studying the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the terms, determining their place in the life, worldview and culture of the nation. In particular, sociopragmatic features are directly related to language and mentality in dramatic discourse [Khursanov 2023, 33-41].

Agreeing with the definition of the linguist Sh. Safarov regarding the concept of a proposition defining the essence of discourse, we present the noted opinion of the scientist: "***proposition*** is a unique form of imparting knowledge, which is one of the cognitive structures of collecting and storing information. But in the analysis of the phenomenon of the proposition, it is necessary not to be limited only by its nature of information transport. Because in this case, the communicative signs of this event will be left aside" [Safarov 2008, 119].

One of the discourse categories listed in the second appendix is presupposition. One of the discourse categories of this term, the word presupposition is derived from the English verb "presuppose", which means "to assume in advance" [Retrived from: www.oxford-learnersdictionaries]. This term is considered in the sources of linguistics as one of the special forms of inference, and it is taken into account whether the expressed opinion - the judgment is valid or appropriate. According to linguist R. Stolnecker, "A presupposition is an implicit assumption before the performance of the required linguistic activity" [Stolneyker 1985, 130-150]. According to the

linguist, if the spoken sentence is not known to the speaker and the listener, then the presupposition may not be known. In our opinion, the presupposition can be known on the basis of certain signal words or on the basis of dates in the situation where the listener and the speaker are speaking. For example, "*She has broken her leg again*" – *U yana qo'lini sindirdi* [Stolneyker 1985, 130-150].

Let's dwell on a broader explanation of this situation through the analysis of selected examples in the dramatic works that are the object of our research:

(1) **USTA BOQI**. *(budka oldini supurib).* Oh, tonggi konsert-dan zo'ri bo'lmaydi-da. *(Qopga ko'zi tushib.)* Obbo, kampiri tush-magur-ye! Bularni o'n besh martalab remont qilganman. ***Yana*** opchiqibdi. Balo, balo, bu kampir. *(Sahna pardasini ko'rsatib.)* (S.Ah-mad, "Kelinlar qo'zg'oloni" dramasi).

(2) **FARMON**. Hoy bola, menga qara, xotiningni ***yana*** shu alpozda ko'rsam, mendan xafa bo'lmaysan. E, boringlar-e. Bet-qo'lla-ringni yuvlaring. Tahoratim ham ushalib ketdi. (S.Ahmad, "Kelinlar qo'zg'oloni" dramasi).

From the given examples, it can be seen that (in sentences 1 and 2) the speaker is giving information to the listener by using the word "***yana***" to indicate that the shoes that were brought to the booth were already taken out. It is clear from this that the presupposition of this sentence is "***Yana*** opchiqibdi (1 has taken it out before)", "oy bola, menga qara, xotiningni ***yana*** shu alpozda ko'rsam, mendan xafa bo'lmaysan (2 has seen it before)". It is clear from this that the presupposition can be determined through special words even in cases where it is not known to the listener and the speaker. Through selected example 3, "*it is possible to add to R.S. Stolnecker's opinion: presupposition is manifested not only through special words, but also through the speech situation, the text, even in situations unknown to the listener and the speaker*".

(3) **QUMRI**. Safar aka "***bunga hech aql kirmadi-kirmadi-da***" dedilar. "Na kattaning gapini oladi, na kichikning, tovuqchalik aqli yo'q..."

QO'CHQOR. O'zingdan qo'shmay gapir!

QUMRI. Voy, o'zimdan qo'shib, nima?..

QO'CHQOR. Ha-a?

QUMRI. "Hukumat ichmanglar, - deb qaror chiqarib qo'yib-di, bu ahmoqqa shuyam ta'sir qilmaydi", - dedilar (Sh. Boshbekov, "Temir xotin" dramasi).

That is, the presupposition of the 3rd sentence: Safar aka

"***bunga hech aql kirmadi-kirmadi-da***" dedilar (such an event happened before, and this event can be understood not by a special word, but by the meaning understood from the text).

The information that the presupposition is related to the hidden judgment and meaning was stated much earlier in the sources [Frege 1977, 32].

Another category of discourse is ***implicature***. Western scientists have noted the pragmatic analysis of this term (within the framework of text pragmatics) [Grice 1961, 41-58]. In fact, it is noted in the sources that such comments were made a little earlier [Austen 1962, 41-58]. Linguists believe that the use of linguistic units in the communication process of implicature is based on certain principles and rules, and in certain circumstances, the speaker may deliberately not follow these principles. As a result of such a purposeful "rule violation", a content and meaning that does not correspond to the semantic conclusion and presupposition is created. Researchers believe that the abstract, hidden meaning that occurs in the text depends on the phenomenon of implicature [Grice 1961, 41-58].

To explain the idea, the linguist gives the following example: *"Zargarlik do'koniga kirib o'taylik, kecha yoqut ko'zli uzuk ko'rgandim. Pulim kamroq".*

The meaning of implicature understood in the process of communication is "Hozir do'konga bora olmayman" or "Do'konga borish istagim yo'q". It can be seen that the communicative implicature in this example is close to the presupposition phenomenon [Grice 1961, 41-58].

Let's turn to examples to explain the situation of implicature in dramatic works:

O'RINBOY*(Komilga). […]* Men senga kim bo'laman? Sendan so'rayapman?

KOMIL*(zo'rg'a).* Akam bo'lasiz.

O'RINBOY*(jonlanib). […]* Bu boshqa gap. Raz men senlarga aka bo'lganimdan keyin, o'lasanlarmi meni aytganimni qilsalaring. Ertaga shanba, indinga yakshanba, oyim ikki kun ko'chaga chiqaz-maydi. Harakatlaringni qilib qo'ysalaring-chi (S.Ahmad, "Kelinlar qo'zg'oloni" dramasi).

In the selected examples, the content of implicature under-stood from the dialogic speech of the characters of the work *"Erta-ga shanba, indinga yakshanba, oyim ikki kun ko'chaga chiqazmaydi." (ichishning imkoni yo'q*).

As noted above, it is not difficult to notice that the

implicature corresponds to the presupposition phenomenon. It is only necessary to keep in mind the different aspects of these two linguistic phenomena, i.e.: Implicature is a form of meaning and content that is not permanent, changes rapidly in the text, and may even disappear. On the contrary, presupposition is understood as a substantive phenomenon that does not disappear in the text and has the character of permanence. The linguist L. Raupova paid special attention to the classification of linguistic events that occur during the dialogue between the addressee and the addressee in dialogic discourse. As the scientist admits; the object of dialogical speech analysis is not the analysis of individual sentences, but the analysis of the text. "A dialogic text is a whole speech unit consisting of a set of sentences of two persons that form a thematic and logical whole, one of which complements, defines and explains the other". According to the linguist, it is understood that in the form of dialogic speech, the goal is to convey information to the listener quickly, accurately, simply and effectively [Raupova 2021, 24].

According to L. Raupova, dialogic speech and monologic speech can be in three forms: *internal speech, external speech* and *parallel speech*. In Cholpon's novel "Kecha va kunduz", Miryoqub's conversation with "I" is in the character of dialogic speech, but the expression is given in the form of internal speech. *Parallel speech* is the simultaneous manifestation of the inner and outer speech of the hero. This form of speech is often observed in the process of dialogue between characters, and inner speech in such cases indicates the attitude towards the interlocutor [Raupova 2021, 26]. It is understood that an example taken from the text of a high dramatic work can also enter the form of parallel speech.

Another way to reach meaningful conclusions on the basis of various logical-semantic operations is to guess and understand what the speaker "means". This method is called inference analysis (conversational inference).

Inference is a cognitive analysis that fills in the meaning of the thought of the addressee, who does not have information about the intended purpose of the addressee's speech. Formative intension can include logical inference, semantic presupposition, and conventional implicature. It should be taken into account that the deductive intention is based on a certain type of inference, and that the expansion of the context at the socio-cultural, cognitive, perceptive and normative levels is inductively conditioned. For example, after hearing the sentence "***Qish keldi***", it can be concluded that the

speaker wants to give the advice **"Havo sovuq, issiq kiyimlaringni tayyorla".** But this conclusion is only possible; maybe the speaker wants to say **"uyni isit".** That is probably why M. Makarov emphasizes the need to distinguish between two types of inference, which can be performed on the basis of deductive and inductive logical operations [Makarov 2003, 125-127].

The direct expression of the information available in the field through linguistic signs is not the explicit expression of thought, the visual expression of thought through lexical and grammatical signs. But the notes related to the implied meaning, which implies independent perception by the listener or reader, are recognized by most experts [Dolinin 1983, 37-47].

Accordingly, pragmatic analysis also recognizes the importance of finding general mechanisms of nonverbal (implicit, explicit, internal) formation of thoughts and determining the most important linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the formation of such thoughts. Such views can also be found in foreign sources [Retrieved from: yazykoznanie.ru]. In English-language sources, you can also find cases that correspond to the above definition of explicature: *The explicature/implicature distinction is one manifestation of the distinction between the explicit content of an utterance and its implicit import. On certain "minimalist" approaches, the explicit/implicit distinction is equated with the semantics/pragmatics distinction or with Paul Grice's saying/implicating distinction* [Robyn and Alison 2012].

However, despite the large number of scientific studies devoted to the study of this problem, its comparative study in the linguo-conceptual and cognitive aspects, including the case of unrelated languages, has not et found its solution. In particular, it is observed that there are still different views of scientists on issues such as implication, implicitness, its essence, its realization in the formal structures of thought, types of implicitness expressed in one language and their restoration in other languages. In scientific sources, the phenomenon of reference is also interpreted within the framework of denotative semantics, and according to tradition, it can be found that naming linguistic units are described as the relation to the existing object, its connection with it. In particular, the speaker, while performing the action of reference, purposefully chooses a linguistic phrase and "expresses the reference in the content of this phrase". The development of the theory of discursive analysis led to the interpretation of reference not as the result of a one-way action performed by the speaker or writer, but as a type of linguistic

activity formed on the basis of "interpersonal action" with the participation of the speaker and the listener [Lyons 1977, 637-638].

Conclusion

The above-mentioned scientists expressed different opinions about discourse: we can come to the opinion that discourse is a high-level linguistic unity, structural, semantic and communicative integrity, which is created in oral and written form based on the coherence of word combinations. It also has several types, structures and strategies. The presence of a discourse is the presence of a speaker and a listener. Discourse can be in texts or conversations in different situations - sometimes emotions express sentences, sometimes they express meanings such as time, place, and meaning. In some sources, discourse and text are said to be the same thing, but there are differences between them.

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https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/presuppose?q=presuppose;

https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/presuppose;

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Diskurs. Tipi diskursa - [Elektronniy resurs]- Rejim dostupa: http://diskursmyblog.ru/tag/diskurs/.

Tilshunoslikda diskurs va pragmatikaga aloqador hodisalar

Nurislom Xursanov[1]

Abstrakt

Nutqni har xil aspektlarda tadqiq qilishga qaratilgan tadqiqot-lar turli fan tarmoqlarining yuzaga kelishiga zamin hozirladi. Nutqning muloqotga uzatishdan boshlab to qayta ishlash va qabul qilish jarayon-lari muayyan lingvistikaga oid fan yo'nalishlarida alohida tadqiq qilinadi. Nutqning kommunikantlar tomonidan qabul qilinishi va o'zlashtirilishi har bir muloqot ishtirokchilarida individual xarakter kasb etadi. Ana shu individualliklarni tadqiq etuvchi lingvistik fan sohasi pragmalingvisti-ka sanalsa, uning asosiy masalalaridan biri sifatida diskursni ko'rsatish mumkin. Mazkur maqolada bugungi kun tilshunosligining jadal rivojla-nayotgan tarmoqlari bo'lgan diskurs va pragmalingvistikaga oid ba'zi tahlillar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *diskurs, pragmalingvistika, kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvokultrologiya, lingvokonseptologiya, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika.*

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ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5714-2745

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https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/presuppose;

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https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/presuppose.

Diskurs. Tipi diskursa - [Электронный ресурс]- Rejim dostupa: http://diskursmyblog.ru/tag/diskurs/.

MAQOLA TAQDIM QILISH TALABLARI

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

I. Maqola taqdim etish uchun umumiy talablar

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati 5 sahifadan oshmasligi kerak.

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

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

II. Maqola bo'limlarini rasmiylashtirish

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

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

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

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

III. Maqolada tarjimalardan foydalanish

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

shaklida beriladi.

Rasmiy nashrdan olingan tarjima-matn tahrir qilinmaydi.

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

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

Geografik nomlar tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Tashkilotlar nomi tarjima qilinmaydi va asl shaklida beriladi.

Davr nomi rasmiy qabul qilingan shaklda beriladi.

IV. Ko'chirma va tarjima parchaning berilishi

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

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

V. Havola va izohlar berish

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

Izohlar tegishli sahifa pastida, tartib raqami bilan joylashtiriladi.

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

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

VII.Qo'lyozma va toshbosma manbalar bibliografiyasi

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

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

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

VIII.1. Kitoblar uchun
Bibliografiyada:
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Matnda kitobga havola:
[Familiya kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Qudratullayev 2018, 99]

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

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

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

Matnda kitobga havola:
[Familiya, kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Sirojiddinov 2011 (a), 99]
[Sirojiddinov 2011 (b), 67]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:

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

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Matnda kitobga havola:
[Familiya va Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Abdurahmonov, Rustamov 1984, 52]

Agar kitobning uch va undan ortiq mualliflari bo'lsa, bibliografiyada barcha mualliflarning ismlari to'liq yoziladi. Bunday kitobga havola qilinganda birinchi muallif ismi yoziladi va "boshqalar" deb ko'rsatiladi.
[Familiya va boshqalar kitob nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Vohidov va boshqalar 2010, 847]

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

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Matnda kitob yoki to'plam maqolasiga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Abdug'afurov 2016, 176]

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

Elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish:
Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. *Kitob nomi.* Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. URL. Foydalanilgan sana.

Mamatov, Ulugʻbek. 2018. *Oʻzbekiston madaniyatida tarixiy janrdagi tasviriy sanʼat asarlari.*
Toshkent: Mumtoz soʻz. https://kitobxon.com/uz/catalog/sanat/. 12.03.2019.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Маматов 2018, 11]

Ikki muallif tomonidan yozilgan elektron kitobni bibliografiyada berish tartibi:
Familiya, Ism va Ism Familiya. Nashr yili. *Kitobning nomi.* Shahar: Nashriyot nomi. Internet adres (URL).

Sirojiddinov, Shuhrat va Sohiba Umarova. 2017. *Oʻzbek matnshunosligi qirralari.* Chikago: Chikago universiteti nashriyoti. http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/.

Matnda elektron kitobga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Sirojiddinov 2017, 19-hujjat]

VIII.2. Jurnal maqolasi uchun
Chop etilgan jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish tartibi:
Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi". *Jurnal nomi* jurnal soni: maqola sahifalari.

Mahmudov, Nizomiddin. 2013. "Termin, badiiy soʻz va metafora". *Oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti* 4: 3 – 8. Toshkent.

Matnda jurnal maqolasiga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Mahmudov, 2013, 5]

Elektron jurnal uchun:
Elektron jurnal uchun jurnalning DOI manzili koʻrsatiladi. Agar DOI manzili mavjud boʻlmasa, internet adresi koʻrsatilishi kerak (URL). DOI – bu oʻzgarmas ID boʻlib, internet tarmoqlarining elektron adreslari tizimiga ulangan, yaʼni manbani boshqaruvchi http://dx.doi.org/ manzildir.

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

Aminov, Hasan. 2018. "Oʻzbekiston sanʼatida temuriylar siymosi". *Oʻzbekistonda xorijiy tillar* 2: 246 – 253. doi: 10.36078/1596780051.

Matnda maqolaga havola:
[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]

VIII.3. Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal uchun

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasiga havola matn shaklida beriladi (masalan, Muhammadjon Imomnazarovning 27.02.2005dagi "O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati" gazetasida chop etilgan maqolasida aytilganidek...); odatda, bunday manbalar umumiy adabiyotlar ro'yxatida keltirilmaydi. Agar keltirilsa, kitoblarga qo'yiladigan talablarga asosan beriladi.

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

Gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

Familiya, Ism. Nashr yili. "Maqola nomi." *Gazeta-Jurnal nomi*, nashr sanasi.

Imomnazarov, Muhammadjon. 2005. "Jomiy "Xamsa" yozganmi?." *O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati*, January 25.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Imomnazarov 2005, 4]

Elektron gazeta yoki ilmiy-ommabop jurnal maqolasini bibliografiyada berish:

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

Jabborov, Rustam. 2019. "Navoiyning Tabrizda yashagan xorazmlik kotibi". *UZA: O'zbekiston Milliy axborot agentligi*, 08.12. https://uza.uz/uz.

Matnda maqolaga havola:

[Familiya nashr yili, sahifa raqami]
[Jabborov 2010, 17]

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

Adabiyotlar

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

Adabiyotlar

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

Maqolani rasmiylashtirish talablarining ingliz tilidagi variantini "The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition" qo'llanmasi yoki https://www.chicagomanualofstyle. havolasidan ko'rib olishingiz mumkin.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Uzbekistan: language and culture is an academic journal, publishing research in linguistics, history, literature, translation studies, arts, ethnography, philosophy, anthropology and social studies. We aim to publish cutting edge, innovative, conceptually interesting, original case studies and new research, which shape and lead debates in multifaceted studies. We do not publish economic analyses or policy papers. Any opinions and views expressed in publications are the opinions and views of the authors, and the publishers are not responsible for the views/ reviews of the contributors.

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

1. General
- Submission Guideline

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

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

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

2. Manuscript format

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

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

3) Quotations are given in brackets in the text.

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

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

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

- tables and figures, if any.

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

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

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

6) Style Points Headings. Limit: Four levels.

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

Level 2. Title Style, Italics, 14 Point.

Level 3. Modified "down" style (first letter upper case, or first letter of first two words if the first word is an article), Bold, and l2 point.

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

3. Style and Usage

1) Translation

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

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

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

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

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

2) Names and Terms

- Place Names (foreign):

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

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

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

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

4. Quotation

1) Block Quotations:

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

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

5. Others

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

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

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

6. Basic Citation Format

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

BOOK

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In Text Cite:

[Pollan 2006, 99–100]

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

In Text Cite:

[Ward and Burns 2007, 52]

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

[Barnes et al. 2010, 847]

Reference List (hanging indent) book chapter:

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

In Text Cite:

[Kelly 2010, 77]

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

Reference List (hanging indent) book originally published elswehre:

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

In Text Cite:

[Cicero 1986, 35]

BOOK PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY

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

chapter or other number.

Reference List (hanging indent):

Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice: A Novel in Five Books*. New York: Penguin
Classics. Kindle edition.
In Text Cite:
[Austen 2007, 101]

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*.   Chi-
cago: University of Chicago Press.   htpp: //press-pubs.uchicago.edu/
founders
In Text Cite:
[Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, doc. 19]

JOURNAL ARTICLE
Article in a print journal

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

Reference List (hanging indent):

Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. "The Market in Plato's Republic." *Classical Philology*
104:439–58.
In text cite:
[Weinstein 2009, 440]

Article in an online journal

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

Reference List (hanging indent):

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. 2009. "Origins of Homophily in an
Evolving Social Network."*American Journal of Sociology* 115:405–50.
doi:10.1086/599247.
In text cite:
[Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411]

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

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

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

> **In text cite:**
>
> [Mendelsohn 2010, 68]

Reference List (hanging indent):

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

> **In text cite:**
>
> [Stolberg and Pear 2010, 12]

WEBSITE

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

Bibliography (hanging indent):

Google. 2009. "Google Privacy Policy." Last modified March 11. http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html.

> **In text cite:**
>
> [Google 2009]

Reference List (hanging indent):

McDonald's Corporation. 2008. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html.

> **In text cite:**
>
> [McDonald's 2008]