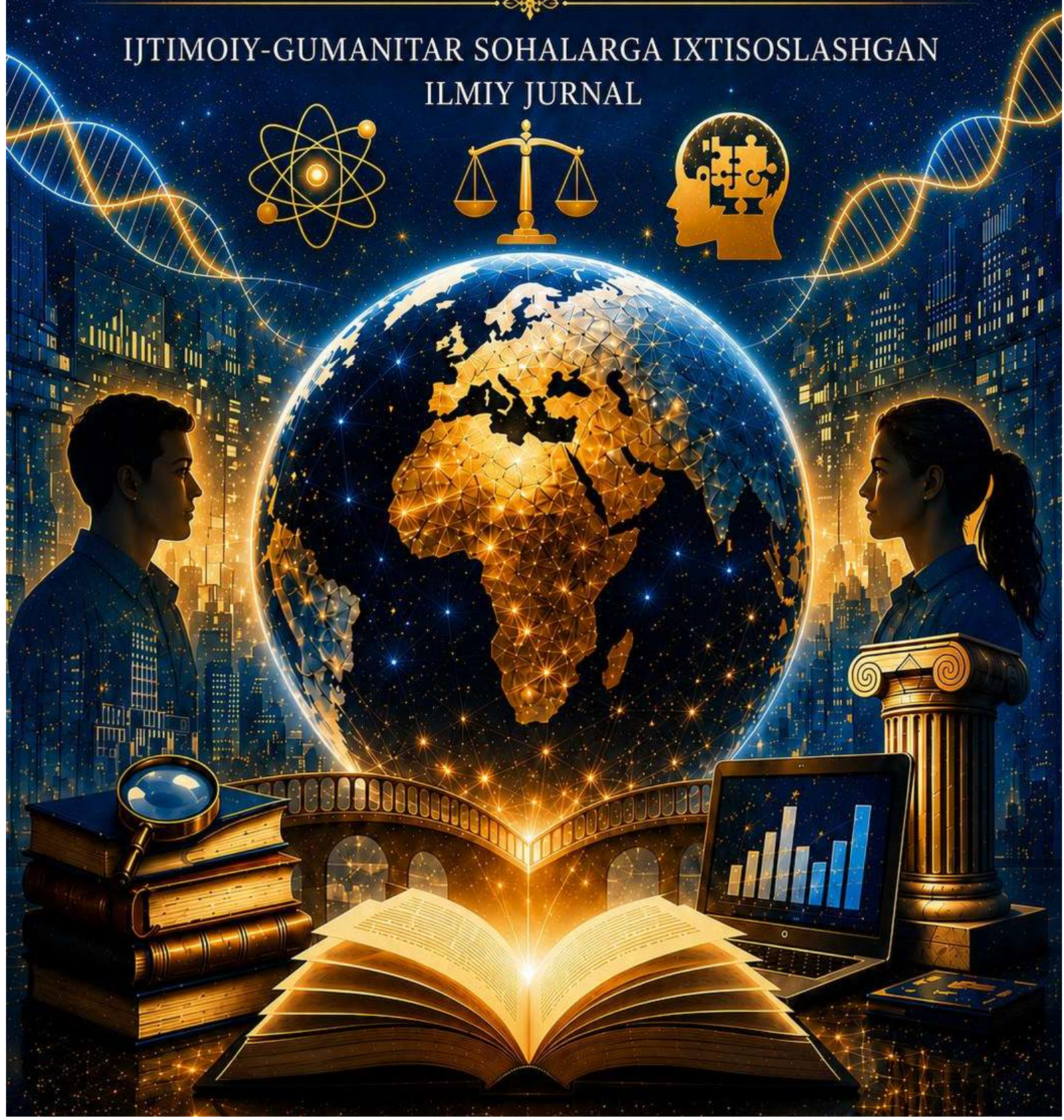
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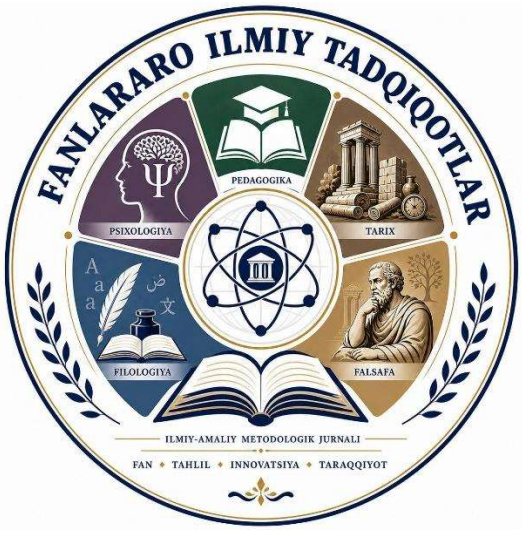
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PRAGMALINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PRINT AND ONLINE NEWS TEXTS

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Abstract. This article examines the pragmalinguistic characteristics of English and Uzbek print and online news texts. The study demonstrates that news discourse functions not only as a means of information transmission but also as a mechanism for constructing social meanings, guiding interpretation, shaping evaluative perspectives, and influencing readers' perceptions of events. Particular attention is paid to headlines, speech acts, presupposition, implicature, deixis, modality, evaluative vocabulary, quotation strategies, and the distinctions between print and online news formats. The findings indicate that English and Uzbek news texts share common journalistic functions; however, they differ in terms of pragmatic emphasis, rhetorical organization, cultural politeness conventions, source presentation strategies, and the degree of explicit evaluation.

Keywords: pragmalinguistics, media text, English news discourse, Uzbek news discourse, print media, online news.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi bosma hamda onlayn yangilik matnlarining pragmalingvistik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot yangilik diskursining nafaqat axborot uzatish, balki ijtimoiy ma’nolarni shakllantirish, voqealarni talqin etishga yo‘naltirish, baholashni konstruksiyalash va o‘quvchi idrokiga ta’sir ko‘rsatish funksiyalarini ham bajarishini yoritadi. Maqolada sarlavhalar, nutq aktlari, presuppozitsiya, implikatura, deyksis, modallik, baholovchi leksika, iqtibos keltirish strategiyalari hamda bosma va onlayn formatlar o‘rtasidagi farqlar alohida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz va o‘zbek yangilik matnlari umumiy jurnalistik funksiyalarga ega ekanligini, biroq pragmatik urg‘u, ritorik tashkil etilish, madaniy xushmuomalalik me’yorlari, manbalarni taqdim etish usullari va ekspressiv baholash darajasi jihatidan farqlanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: pragmalingvistika, media matn, ingliz tili yangilik diskursi, o‘zbek tili yangilik diskursi, bosma OAV, onlayn yangiliklar.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются прагмалингвистические особенности печатных и онлайн-новостных текстов на английском и

узбекском языках. Исследование показывает, что новостной дискурс выполняет не только функцию передачи информации, но и способствует формированию социальных смыслов, направляет интерпретацию событий, конструирует оценочные значения и оказывает влияние на восприятие читателем происходящего. Особое внимание уделяется заголовкам, речевым актам, пресуппозиции, импликатуре, дейксису, модальности, оценочной лексике, стратегиям цитирования, а также различиям между печатными и онлайн-форматами. В статье обосновывается, что английские и узбекские новостные тексты обладают общими журналистскими функциями, однако различаются по прагматической направленности, риторической организации, культурным нормам вежливости, способам представления источников информации и степени эксплицитной оценки.

Ключевые слова: прагмалингвистика, медиатекст, английский новостной дискурс, узбекский новостной дискурс, печатные СМИ, онлайн-новости.

INTRODUCTION

The study of media texts has become one of the important directions of modern linguistics because the language of news directly participates in the formation of public knowledge. A news text is not a neutral container of facts. It selects information, arranges it in a particular order, gives prominence to some details, suppresses others, identifies participants, quotes sources, evaluates actions, and anticipates the reader's reaction. For this reason, the pragmalinguistic study of English and Uzbek media texts is relevant not only to linguistics but also to journalism, translation studies, intercultural communication, and media literacy.

Pragmalinguistics studies language in relation to communicative intention, context, addressee, speaker position, and communicative effect. In media discourse, these aspects are especially visible because journalists write for a mass audience and operate within institutional norms. The same event may be presented differently depending on headline structure, lexical choice, modality, quotation, background information, and visual framing. T. van Dijk emphasizes that news discourse is shaped by structures of relevance, macrostructure, schemata, and ideological context [1]. This means that the linguistic analysis of news should not be limited to grammar or vocabulary; it must also examine how a text functions as a communicative act.

English and Uzbek media texts are comparable because both participate in contemporary information exchange; however, they also reflect different linguistic, cultural, and journalistic traditions. English-language media, especially international news outlets, often rely on concise headlines, a strong information hierarchy, direct

attribution, analytical framing, and a balanced presentation of institutional sources. Uzbek media texts, depending on the type of publication, may demonstrate greater attention to official discourse, respectful forms of reference, socially approved evaluations, and explanatory background information. Online media in both languages increasingly employ shorter paragraphs, clickable headlines, multimedia elements, social media distribution, and audience engagement strategies. These developments make pragmalinguistic analysis even more necessary.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first important pragmalinguistic aspect of news texts is the headline. Headlines perform several functions simultaneously: they inform, attract attention, frame events, and shape the reader's interpretation. In English print and online news, headlines often employ compressed syntax, active verbs, and a high degree of semantic density, as in: Government Approves New Energy Package, Markets Fall After Inflation Warning, and Scientists Identify New Climate Risk. The pragmatic force of such headlines lies in their immediacy and factual focus. Uzbek headlines also perform informative and attention-grabbing functions; however, they may contain more explicit contextual or evaluative elements, particularly in official or socially oriented media. For example, Yangi loyiha yoshlar bandligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi and Hududlarda investitsion faollik oshmoqda. In these examples, the headline not only reports an event but also frames it as socially beneficial or development-oriented.

From the perspective of speech act theory, a news text is not merely a constative statement. J. Austin demonstrated that utterances can perform actions rather than simply describe reality [2]. In media texts, reporting an event may simultaneously perform the acts of informing, warning, legitimizing, criticizing, persuading, or mobilizing. For example, a headline such as Experts Warn of Rising Cyber Threats does not merely state that experts have spoken; it pragmatically warns readers and creates an expectation of risk. Similarly, Uzbek headlines such as Mutaxassislar suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish zarurligini ta'kidlamoqda also perform advisory and normative functions. The journalist does not issue a direct command; rather, the structure of the text guides readers toward a socially expected conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Presupposition is another significant feature of media discourse. A presupposition is background information that a text treats as already known or accepted. G. Yule explains that presuppositions are assumptions embedded in linguistic expressions and taken for granted by speakers and listeners [3]. In news texts, presuppositions may be conveyed through verbs, definite descriptions,

temporal markers, and evaluative constructions. For example, the phrase the reform continues presupposes that the reform has already begun. Similarly, the expression another step toward digitalization presupposes that digitalization is an ongoing and desirable process. In Uzbek media, phrases such as islohotlarning navbatdagi bosqichi, amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar, and belgilangan vazifalar ijrosi often contain institutional presuppositions: the reader is expected to accept that reforms, measures, and tasks already exist as legitimate frameworks.

Implicature also plays an important role. H.P. Grice's theory of conversational implicature explains how speakers communicate more than what is explicitly stated through cooperation, relevance, and inference [4]. In news discourse, implicature may arise through comparison, omission, sequencing, and quotation. If an online article states, The company reported record profits while employees demanded higher wages, the text does not explicitly accuse the company of unfairness; however, the contrast invites a critical interpretation. In Uzbek media, pragmatic implicature may be more indirect. A text may report that ayrim mas'ullar vazifaga lozim darajada yondashmagan, which implies criticism without a harsh direct accusation. Such forms demonstrate how media language balances information, evaluation, and institutional caution.

Deixis, or contextual reference, is also essential. Words and expressions such as today, yesterday, here, this year, our country, the region, the government, and the public depend on the communicative context. In English-language international media, deictic reference is often adjusted for a global audience; country names, institutions, and locations are specified more explicitly. In Uzbek national media, expressions such as mamlakatimizda, yurtimizda, hududlarda, and mahallalarda frequently create a shared national frame between the journalist and the reader. These deictic choices are not merely grammatical. They establish communicative proximity and define who belongs to the implied audience.

Modality is one of the strongest pragmatic instruments in news discourse. Modal verbs and modal expressions indicate possibility, probability, obligation, necessity, expectation, and evaluation. English news texts often employ forms such as may, could, is expected to, is likely to, must, and should. These markers allow journalists to distinguish facts from forecasts or expert interpretations.

Uzbek news texts use similar pragmatic resources through expressions such as mumkin, kutilmoqda, ehtimol, zarur, lozim, and ta'kidlandi. In official Uzbek media discourse, markers of necessity and obligation are especially frequent when issues related to policy, social responsibility, or development objectives are discussed.

Therefore, modality reflects not only uncertainty but also authority and normative orientation.

Evaluation in media texts may be either explicit or implicit. Explicit evaluation employs adjectives and adverbs such as successful, serious, controversial, important, dangerous, rapidly, and significantly. Implicit evaluation emerges through the selection of facts, the order of presentation, metaphor, quotation, and comparison. A. Bell argues that news language is shaped by audience design, editorial values, and institutional routines [5]. This phenomenon is evident in both English and Uzbek media. English media may employ evaluative frames such as crisis, pressure, challenge, breakthrough, and setback. Uzbek media may use frames such as taraqqiyot, barqarorlik, islohot, imkoniyat, muammo, and dolzarb vazifa. These lexical choices demonstrate how reality is linguistically organized and presented to readers.

Quotation strategies are central to the pragmatics of news discourse. Journalists may quote officials, experts, witnesses, citizens, companies, institutions, or anonymous sources. Direct quotations create authenticity and immediacy, whereas indirect quotations allow journalists to summarize, compress, and reframe information. English news texts usually mark attribution carefully through expressions such as according to officials, the minister said, analysts noted, and the report states. Uzbek news texts also employ attribution; however, official sources often occupy a dominant position in political, economic, and social reporting. Expressions such as vazirlik ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, mutasaddilar ta’kidlashicha, and rasmiy xabarda qayd etilishicha create a sense of institutional reliability. The pragmatic effect is that readers are encouraged to trust the information on the basis of source authority.

Print and online news texts differ in their pragmatic organization. Print texts are generally more stable, editorially filtered, and structurally complete. They often follow a formal sequence consisting of a headline, lead, background information, details, quotations, and a conclusion. Online news texts, by contrast, are more flexible and dynamic. They may be updated after publication and can include hyperlinks, videos, infographics, comment sections, and social media sharing functions. These features alter the pragmatic relationship between the text and the reader. Online readers do not merely receive information; they may also click, compare, comment, share, and react. Consequently, online news employs stronger attention-management strategies, including shorter headlines, emotionally charged verbs, visual cues, keywords, tags, and fragmented paragraph structures.

CONCLUSION

YOSHLAR HUQUQIY ONGINI SHAKLLANTIRISH – HUQUQIY NIGILIZMGA QARSHI KURASHNING USTUVOR OMILI Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich	6
TA'LIM JARAYONIDA AKADEMIK STRESS VA UNI KAMAYTIRISH STRATEGIYALARI Ismatulloyev Abdullo Nasrulloyevich	**12**
ZAMONAVIY YOSHLARDA O'ZIGA BAHONI ADEKVATLASHTIRISH ORQALI STRESSGA BARQARORLIKNI OSHIRISH IMKONIYATLARI Ismoilova Nurjaxon Zuxuriddinovna., Ismoilova Moxinur Kamilovna	**17**
АЛГОРИТМ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ НАРРАТИВНО-ЭКСПОЗИЦИОННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ В ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ ДЕТЕЙ, ПЕРЕЖИВШИХ ТРАВМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ОПЫТ В УСЛОВИЯХ ТЕРРОРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ Юлдашев Санжар Рузимуродович	**25**
OLIMPIYA TERMA JAMOASI SPORTCHILARINI MUSOBAQAOLDI PSIXOLOGIK TAYYORGARLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIK VOSITALARDAN FOYDALANISHNING ILMIY-AMALIY ASOSLARI Nazarov Davron Baxtiyor o'g'li	**38**
IJTIMOIY TARMOQLARDA YOLG'ON AXBOROTLARGA MOYILLIKNING PSIXOLOGIK DETERMINANTLARI VA NAMOYON BO'LISH MEXANIZMLARI Nurmatov A.N	**46**
O'SMIR SUZUVCHILARDAGI ICHKI NIZOLAR VA ULARNING SPORT FAOLIYATIGI TA'SIRI Mavlanov Donyor Ergash o'g'li	**54**
YOSHLARNI NIKOH YOSHI HAQIDAGI ADEKVAT TASAVVURLARI OTA-ONA OILASIDAGI MA'NAVIY MUHITNING BARQARORLIGIGA MOSLIGINI IJTIMOIY-PSIXOLOGIK MEZONLARI Abdullayeva Aropatxon Rustamovna	**61**

BOLALARDA KREATIV FIKRLASHNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI KOGNITIV, HISSIY-MOTIVATSION VA PEDAGOGIK OMILLAR Yuldasheva Shoxista Tojialiyevna	**67**
DINIY KONTENTNING RAQAMLI AXBOROT MAKONIDA SHAXS ONGIGA IJTIMOIY-PSIXOLOGIK TA'SIRI VA AXBOROT XAVFSIZLIGI MUAMMOLARI Soliyev Otabek Davlatjon o'g'li	**73**
MUSTAQIL TA'LIM JARAYONIDA TALABALARGA O'QUV MATERIALLARINI MUSTAQIL O'QITISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK SHART-SHAROITLARI Qurbonova Buzaynab Nurmuxammadiyevna	**85**
ONALIK FENOMENI: FANLARARO TALQIN VA OILAVIY-PEDAGOGIK MAZMUNI Yuldasheva Zulayxo Sadullayevna	**91**
PRAGMALINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PRINT AND ONLINE NEWS TEXTS Istamova Dilnoza Sadulloyevna	**100**
PSIXOLOGIK BARQARORLIK VA RUHIY SALOMATLIKNI SAQLASHDA QONUNLARNING O'RNI VA TA'SIRI Bahodirova Marhaboxon Toxirjon qizi	**106**

LIDERLIK – ILMIY TADQIQOTLARNING PREDMETI SIFATIDA

(Mavzu bosh harflarda, Times New Roman 14 shriftda, 12 ta so‘zdan oshmagan holda)

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(Muallif F.I.Sh., ish joyi, lavozimi, ilmiy daraja va unvoni Times New Roman 14 shriftda to‘liq yozilishi kerak)

Annotatsiya: Maqolaga annotatsiya o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida taqdim etilishi lozim. Annotatsiya maqolaning qisqacha mazmunini yoritib berishi, unda tadqiqotning dolzarbligi, maqsadi, metodologiyasi, asosiy natijalari hamda ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati qisqacha aks ettirilishi talab etiladi. Annotatsiya hajmi 100-150 ta so‘zdan oshmagan, bir butun matn shaklida yozilishi, unda iqtiboslar, jadvallar, formulalar va adabiyotlarga havolalar keltirilmasligi kerak.

Kalit so‘zlar: kamida 10-15 ta so‘zdan iborat bo‘lishi tavsiya etiladi.

Аннотация: Аннотация к статье должна быть представлена на узбекском, русском и английском языках. Аннотация должна кратко отражать содержание статьи, включая актуальность исследования, цель, методологию, основные результаты и научно-практическую значимость исследования. Объём аннотации не должен превышать 100-150 слов. Текст аннотации оформляется в виде единого текста без использования цитат, таблиц, формул и ссылок на литературу.

Ключевые слова: рекомендуется указывать не менее 10-15 слов.

Abstract: The abstract of the article should be presented in Uzbek, Russian, and English languages. The abstract must briefly reflect the content of the article, including the relevance of the research, its purpose, methodology, main results, and scientific-practical significance. The abstract should not exceed 100-150 words and must be written as a single coherent text without quotations, tables, formulas, or references.

Keywords: it is recommended to provide at least 10-15 keywords.

KIRISH

Maqolaning kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi, muammoning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, mavzu bo‘yicha mavjud ilmiy qarashlar hamda tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari yoritilishi lozim. Shuningdek, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti, qo‘llanilgan metodlar hamda maqolaning ilmiy yangiligi qisqacha bayon etilishi tavsiya etiladi.

MAVZUNING O‘RGANILGANLIGI VA METODOLOGIYASI

Mazkur bo‘limda tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha mahalliy va xorijiy olimlarning ilmiy ishlari, mavjud nazariy yondashuvlar hamda ilmiy qarashlar tahlil qilinishi lozim. Tadqiqot davomida foydalanilgan adabiyotlar matn mazmuniga mos ravishda [1], [2], [3] ko‘rinishida havola tarzida berilishi tavsiya etiladi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot jarayonida qo‘llanilgan ilmiy metodlar, tahlil usullari, ma’lumotlar manbalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti hamda metodologik yondashuvlar

yoritilishi zarur. Ushbu bo‘lim tadqiqotning ilmiy asoslanganligini va natijalarning ishonchliligini ko‘rsatib berishi kerak.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Mazkur bo‘limda tadqiqot jarayonida olingan natijalar ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinishi, ularning mazmun-mohiyati ochib berilishi hamda muammo yechimiga oid ilmiy xulosalar bayon etilishi lozim. Tahlil jarayonida statistik ma’lumotlar, jadvallar, diagrammalar va boshqa tahliliy materiallardan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Olingan natijalar mavzu bo‘yicha mavjud ilmiy qarashlar bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilinishi, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy аҳамияти asoslab berilishi zarur. Ushbu bo‘limda keltirilgan fikr va ma’lumotlarga tegishli adabiyotlar [1], [2], [3] ko‘rinishida havola tarzida berilishi tavsiya etiladi.

XULOSA

Mazkur bo‘limda tadqiqot natijalari umumlashtirilib, mavzu yuzasidan asosiy ilmiy xulosalar bayon etilishi lozim. Shuningdek, tadqiqot davomida aniqlangan muammolar, ularning yechimiga oid ilmiy-amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar keltirilishi tavsiya etiladi. Xulosa qismida tadqiqotning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, uning istiqboldagi ilmiy izlanishlar uchun ahamiyati ham qisqacha yoritilishi zarur. Mazkur bo‘lim aniq, qisqa va mantiqiy yakunlangan shaklda bayon etilishi talab etiladi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

Mazkur bo‘limda maqola tayyorlash jarayonida foydalanilgan ilmiy manbalar, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, monografiyalar, ilmiy maqolalar, dissertatsiyalar, konferensiya materiallari hamda internet manbalari tartib asosida keltirilishi lozim.

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Jurnal faoliyatida xalqaro nashriyot etikasi tamoyillari, jumladan COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) tavsiyalariga amal qilinadi. Mualliflar tadqiqot natijalarining haqqoniyligi, ma’lumotlarning ishonchliligi hamda mualliflik huquqlariga rioya etilishi uchun mas’uldirlar.

Plagiat, ma’lumotlarni soxtalashtirish, mualliflikni noto‘g‘ri ko‘rsatish, bir tadqiqotni takroran nashr etish va boshqa akademik qoidabuzarlik holatlari maqolani rad etish uchun asos hisoblanadi.

Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan foydalanilgan hollarda ularning qo‘llanilishi maqolaning metodologik qismida ochiq ko‘rsatilishi lozim.

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Jurnalga kelib tushgan barcha maqolalar dastlabki texnik ekspertizadan o‘tkaziladi hamda ilmiy talablarga mos kelgan maqolalar ikki tomonlama anonim taqrizlash (Double Blind Peer Review) jarayoniga yuboriladi. Taqrizchilar xulosasi asosida maqola qabul qilinishi, qayta ishlash uchun muallifga yuborilishi yoki rad etilishi mumkin.

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