

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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1 (4) 2024

2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 1(4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори. сиёсий фанлар номзоди. профессор.

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети Тарих факултети доценти

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳақимов Назар Ҳақимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гўлнора Абдукаҳхаровна –
т

Гурдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;
Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарқанд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEM S TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти.

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MEDIALINGUISTICS AS A MODERN SCIENTIFIC DIRECTION

Abstract. The features of media linguistics as a current scientific direction are considered. A distinction is made between the concepts of mass communication and the media. The identified features of the syntactic organization of the interview are determined by the desire to save language resources, which is predetermined, in particular, by the dialogical nature of the type of text under consideration. The term "media linguistics" itself contains two basic components in its structure – media (mass media) and linguistics. The object of study of the new discipline was a semiotically complicated text. The subject, in turn, is the study of the functioning of languages in the field of mass communication, and the text is characterized as a media text. Based on this, it becomes obvious that media linguistics is engaged in a comprehensive study of a certain area of speech use - the language of the media.

Key words: media linguistics, mass communication, mass media, type of text, interview, dialogicity, compression, redundancy.

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МЕДИАЛИНГВИСТИКА КАК СОВРЕМЕННОЕ НАУЧНОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Аннотация. Рассмотрены особенности медиалингвистики как современного научного направления. Делается различие между понятиями массовая коммуникация и средства массовой информации. Выявленные особенности синтаксической организации интервью определяются стремлением к экономии языковых ресурсов, что предопределено, в частности, диалогической природой рассматриваемого типа текста. Сам термин «медиалингвистика» содержит в своей структуре два основных компонента – медиа и лингвистику. Объектом исследования новой дисциплины стал семиотически сложный текст. Предметом, в свою очередь, является изучение функционирования языков в сфере массовой коммуникации, а текст характеризуется как медиатекст. Исходя из этого, становится очевидным, что медиалингвистика занимается комплексным изучением определенной области речевого употребления – языка СМИ.

Ключевые слова: медиалингвистика, массовая коммуникация, средства массовой информации, тип текста, интервью, диалогичность, компрессия, избыточность.

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MEDIALINGVISTIKASI ZAMONAVIY ILMIY YO'NALISH SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida medialogvistikaning xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Ommaviy kommunikatsiya va ommaviy axborot vositalari tushunchalari o'rtasida farqlanadi. Suhbatni sintaktik tashkil etishning aniqlangan xususiyatlari til resurslarini tejash istagi bilan belgilanadi, bu oldindan belgilab qo'yilgan, xususan, ko'rib chiqilayotgan matn turining dialogik tabiati. "Ommaviy axborot vositalari tilshunosligi" atamasining o'zi o'z tarkibida ikkita asosiy komponentni o'z ichiga oladi – media (ommaviy axborot vositalari) va tilshunoslik. Yangi fanning o'rganish ob'ekti semiotik jihatdan murakkab matn edi. O'z navbatida, mavzu ommaviy kommunikatsiya sohasida tillarning ishlashini o'rganish bo'lib, matn media matn sifatida tavsiflanadi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, medialogvistika nutqdan foydalanishning ma'lum bir sohasi - ommaviy axborot vositalari tilini har tomonlama o'rganish bilan shug'ullanayotganligi ayon bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: media lingvistikasi, ommaviy kommunikatsiya, ommaviy axborot vositalari, matn turi, intervyu, dialog, zichlashtirish, ortiqcha ma'lumot.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V4I1Y2024N36>

In recent decades, in the field of humanities there has been an increasing interest in public communication, which is explained not only by the internal needs of linguistic science, but also by the need to develop methods for analyzing mass media texts to monitor various trends in the field of public consciousness. In modern communication theory, the media are understood as "specific social institutions: press, press agencies, radio, television, the Internet computer network, that ensure the collection, processing and dissemination of information that is mass in terms of the audience" [1]. Mass media have a significant impact not only on propaganda, but also on the education of various layers of society in various ways.

F.I. Sharkov rightly notes that the media (print and electronic) are only a type of mass communication, the defining characteristic of which is its mass character. The mass audience is heterogeneous in structure and anonymous. In sociology, the mass is understood not only as a crowd, but also as a public, and also as a heterogeneous system [2]. At the same time, the media, unlike other communication channels, namely: brochures, posters, leaflets, books, sound and video recordings, films, are periodicals.

Traditionally, it was believed that a wide sphere of social relations: economic, political, cultural, sports is served by texts of the journalistic style or the style of mass communication as the style of "newspapers, radio, television, advertising, oratory" [3]. At the same time, the use of linguistic means in media texts became widespread at the beginning of the twentieth century. field of study of a special linguistic discipline - media linguistics. Analyzing modern trends in the development of linguistics, G. Ya. Solganik emphasizes that if "previously the language of the media was studied primarily as a "thing in itself", now such aspects as media language and thinking, media language and society, media language are becoming acutely relevant and culture, politics, ideology. A period of extensive study of the language of the media has begun, opening up new perspectives for this branch of stylistics, contributing to a deeper understanding of the specifics and nature of the language of the media. There is an urgent need to understand the role of media language in new conditions, taking into account the processes occurring in society, culture, politics, ideology, etc." [4].

Media linguistics is a component of general linguistics. Media communication, embodied in newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the Internet, is also studied by communication theory, journalism, journalism, sociology, political science, social science, psychology and pedagogy. Media linguistics, compere: media study, media discourse analysis; Metalinguistics is located between linguistics as a general theory of language and the science that studies the media. The origins of the development of media linguistics in domestic linguistics are the

studies of various authors, the object of study of which was designated as “Newspaper language”, “Radio language”, “Media language”. The tasks facing media linguistics as a scientific field are extremely diverse. In recent years, the linguistic study of media communication has become one of the most promising areas in the development of humanitarian knowledge, which is directly related to the increasing role of the media at the present stage of development of civilization. The spheres of life of modern society discussed in the media, namely: economics, politics, culture, sports, personal life in society, to one degree or another, affect the interests of every person. We can agree that journalistic texts perform two main functions: informative and influencing [3], and the selection of events about which journalistic texts inform is determined by their social significance.

Currently, we can say that media linguistics should study not only the language of the media, but also media speech [2]. Consequently, media linguistics should include media speech science, which studies the speech behavior of participants in mass communication and its differentiation into specific areas and types of media texts. Along with this, media linguistics is important as the study of language resources: lexical and grammatical. It is from the position of media linguistics, and in particular, media stylistics, that it becomes possible to explain the patterns of effective use of resources in different areas and situations of media communication, depending on various extra-speech and speech factors.

The identification of media linguistics as an independent direction is associated with a single object of previously disparate aspects of the study of media texts. The subject of study of the scientific direction, which is going through a period of formation, is a comprehensive study of the functioning of language in the field of mass communication. The media text is a dialectical unity of linguistic and media features, represented by three levels of media speech: verbal text, the level of video or graphic image, and the level of audio.

Within the framework of media linguistics [4], all components and levels of mass communication texts in a combination of linguistic and extralinguistic factors can be analyzed: the influence of methods of creating and distributing media texts on their linguistic-format features, issues of functional-genre classification, phonological, syntagmatic and stylistic characteristics, interpretative properties, cultural characteristics, ideological modality, pragmalinguistic value. The methodological apparatus of media linguistics has integrated the achievements of all areas within which mass media texts have been studied: discourse analysis, content analysis, cognitive linguistics, critical analysis, functional stylistics, cultural linguistics. In this regard, from our point of view, it is very productive to study the leading linguistic features and pragmatic characteristics of one or another type of modern media text. One of the most relevant objects of research from this point of view are interview texts, which perform a special function - to preserve the culture of communication, the reality of dialogue in a canonized, generally recognized socio-communicative form and to compensate for the lack of dialogicity of mass communication, while in this type of text the techniques of living dialogical speech. We consider the interview as a type of journalistic text that embodies modern mass media discourse in a conversational and dialogical form, and is an effective way of presenting a variety of information and influencing the audience.

The interview has become widespread in magazine journalism; it stands out in the modern mass media situation due to its high demand and frequency. An interview as a type of text [1] in a dialogical form allows you to reproduce different points of view. It is dialogue that

is recognized in journalism as the most natural form of communication compared to monologue, since it has the ability to promote mutual understanding and interaction.

This work is based on the texts of an interview with the newspaper “The Daily Gazetteer”, which is one of the prestigious publications of the high-quality English press. This printed publication is distinguished by its publishing and journalistic interest in a wide range of problems in the life of England and the whole world. The newspaper named above has a significant influence on the formation of public opinion and is one of the leading mass media of modern England.

The subject of consideration and analysis is the syntactic means used in the process of encoding information in the type of text we are studying. The relevance of the study is due, first of all, to the fact that interviews are one of the most popular newspaper and magazine types of text and, as a consequence, one of the most common ways of obtaining information in modern society. Secondly, the problem of interviewing from the perspective of dialogical communication within the framework of media linguistics has not yet been sufficiently developed.

The purpose of this work is to identify the features of the syntactic organization of interviews, which can be represented by various subtypes. These can be question-and-answer interviews, interviews of a complex thematic type: the reporter’s detailed remarks are followed by more detailed remarks from the interviewee and a discussion interview: the reporter encourages the interviewee to make detailed remarks and at the same time speaks with detailed remarks of an evaluative nature. A certain variety of intraspecific forms of interview texts is determined by combinations of communicative-pragmatic and linguistic features inherent in interviews as a type of text in modern mass media discourse.

When writing this type (subtype) of media text, the journalist takes into account, first of all, the non-verbal form of presenting information, namely: the presence of photographs, different fonts, and a certain arrangement of the material. Moreover, all elements - both verbal and non-verbal - are interconnected and form a single system [4].

The specificity of the interview is that it is conducted face to face, initially implying publication in the media. Interviews on current and topical issues published in the magazine press are not primary (primary) [3], like dialogue on radio or television, but a processed (secondary, or secondary) dialogical text. The initial oral form of presentation of this type of journalistic text is associated with the auditory channel for transmitting information. However, already when preparing for a conversation with a particular political or public figure, famous entrepreneur, athlete, cultural figure, the journalist not only determines the topic of the upcoming interview, but also, as a rule, makes appropriate notes. To create a textual unity of an interview, the journalist’s creative editorial work and the ability to give the text a complete and integral character are required.

An interview as a type of text, including in the newspaper “The Daily Gazetteer,” is a method of dialogically obtaining information [4]. Of course, dialogue is a specific form of social contact, since it is based on the transfer of information.

Interview participants are not equal communication partners. A key structural element of the interview is the alternation of questions and answers. The interview is structured as a dialogue between the journalist and his respondent. The communicative behavior of the interviewee depends on the questions posed to him, it is predetermined by them (in some cases,

journalists' remarks can be framed as simple common sentences). At the same time, of course, there is a certain freedom regarding the volume and wording of the answers. As L.V. Shcherba noted, "complex sentences are absolutely not characteristic of replicas... replicas are characterized... by all kinds of phonetic abbreviations, and unexpected formations, and unusual word formations, and strange at first glance word usage, and, finally, all sorts of violations of syntactic norms." [5].

To attract reader attention to the text of an interview, including its title, journalists can use various linguistic means. One of the main ways to attract readers' attention to a publication is to use both actual elliptical headings and titles that have some elliptically. As our analysis of practical material has shown, one of the most common syntactic features of interview texts published in *The Daily Gazetteer* newspaper is the intensive use of elliptical constructions. Different types of elliptical sentences as a phenomenon of colloquial speech are a characteristic feature of modern interviews.

In linguistics, ellipsis (from the Greek ellipsis - omission, deficiency) is understood as the economy of linguistic elements necessary from the point of view of syntactic rules or lexical features, for example, the valency of verbs. In the process of being used in the header, elliptical structures acquire greater independence. Their incompleteness is felt less strongly, so the title structurally acts as a complete sentence, despite the formal similarity with the incomplete sentence.

Elliptical headings intrigue the reader, forcing him to continue reading, and also add expressiveness to the entire publication.

In the texts of modern interviews, two directly opposite trends are observed, namely: compression and redundancy in the transmission of information. Semantically redundant components are compressed. There are various types of compression, in particular, phonetic, morphological, syntactic compression. Syntactic compression is characterized by ellipsis. For example, auxiliary verbs, personal pronouns, and nouns can be omitted. Simple sentences are also widely used in the analyzed texts, the use of which is explained by the fact that "they, on the one hand, are capacious enough to contain all the main meaningful and mental connections, on the other hand, they are quite visible and accessible for easy perception" [1]. It should also be noted that in the mass media interviews we analyzed; complex sentences generally predominate over simple sentences. Compare: Bob: Mr. Jones, up until now you were able to decide which medications statutory health insurance patients received and which not. When the new drug law comes into force in January, that will change. Can patients be happy now because the health insurance companies will have to pay for everything in the future?

Mr. Jones: On the contrary. If the law actually comes into force with the amendments that have now become known, this will mean a significantly higher risk for patients of being treated with medications whose benefits are not certain. For example, the G-BA recently spoke out against the diabetes drug Avandia because we have realized over the years that patients who take the drug are more likely to have heart attacks and bone fractures. We gave our vote even though the drug was approved" (*The Daily Gazetteer* 4.10.23 p.39).

The use of complexly subordinated sentences when organizing the texts under consideration is explained by the communicative capabilities that it possesses, namely: it helps to more fully and comprehensively characterize the described object of objective reality or any part of it, and also expresses interdependent complex mental operations. The active use of

complex sentences in interview texts is associated with the desire to present information logically. To compress information, i.e. “transmitting maximum information with a minimum of linguistic means” and expressiveness, introductory sentences are widely used here. Introductory structures are used not only to form an additional message, but also to focus the reader’s attention on the most important thing in the message, which enhances its effectiveness.

All things considered, we may draw the conclusion that the detailed presentation of a substantial quantity of information in a compressed form is facilitated by the grammatical structure compression seen in the texts of mass media interviews. Because of the need to preserve linguistic resources—which is mostly dictated by the dialogic structure of the text in question—we have recognized some features of the interview's syntactic organization. Its profound potential is certainly demonstrated by the foregoing examination of newspaper interviews that we conducted within the context of media linguistics as an active scientific area. Furthermore, media linguistics, one of the newest fields of linguistics, provides a framework for understanding how language functions in the field of

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№ 1 (4) – 2024

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