

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA MUROJAAT BIRLIKLARINING KOGNITIV-PRAGMATIK MODELI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi murojaat birliklarining (vokativlarning) keng qamrovli kognitiv-pragmatik modeli ishlab chiqilgan. Murojaat shakllari shunchaki grammatik elementlar emas, balki shaxslararo munosabatlar, madaniy normalar va kommunikativ niyatlarni kodlovchi ijtimoiy-kognitiv konstruktlar sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda besh qatlamli (o‘zak, ijtimoiy, pragmatik, kognitiv va diskursiv) konseptual model taklif etiladi. Qiyosiy va diskurs-tahlil natijasida ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi farqlar, ayniqsa xushmuomalalik strategiyalari, hissiy ifodalilik va ijtimoiy iyerarxiya nuqtayi nazaridan aniqlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: murojaat birliklari, vokativlar, kognitiv tilshunoslik, pragmatika, diskurs, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, konseptual model.

Abstract. This article develops a comprehensive cognitive-pragmatic model of vocative units in English and Uzbek. Forms of address are analyzed not merely as grammatical elements, but as socio-cognitive constructs that encode interpersonal relationships, cultural norms, and communicative intentions. The study proposes a five-layered conceptual model (core, social, pragmatic, cognitive, and discursive). As a result of comparative and discourse analysis, differences between English and Uzbek languages were identified, especially in terms of politeness strategies, emotional expressiveness, and social hierarchy.

Keywords: units of address, vocatives, cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, discourse, English, Uzbek, conceptual model.

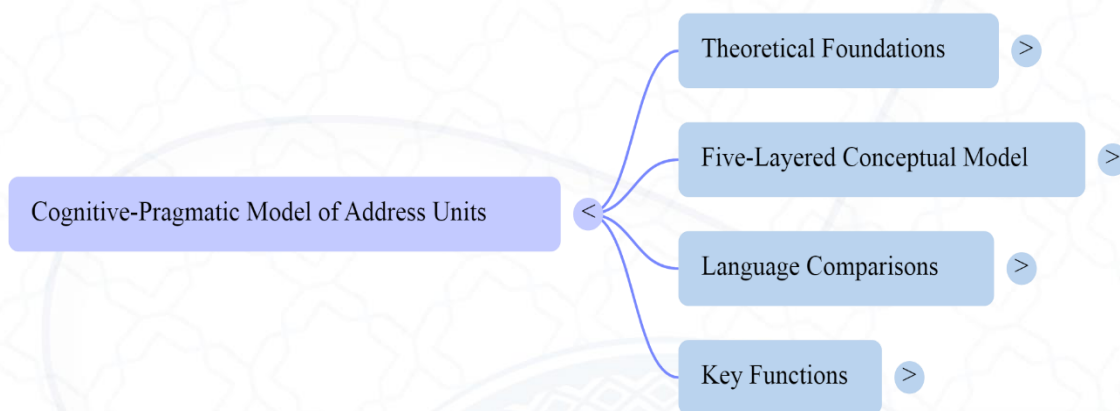
Аннотация. В данной статье разработана комплексная когнитивно-прагматическая модель единиц обращения (вокативов) в английском и узбекском языках. Формы обращения анализируются не просто как грамматические элементы, а как социально-когнитивные конструкты, кодирующие межличностные отношения, культурные нормы и коммуникативные намерения. В исследовании предлагается пятислойная (корневая, социальная, прагматическая, когнитивная и дискурсивная) концептуальная модель. В результате сравнительного и дискурсивного анализа были выявлены различия между английским и узбекским языками, особенно с точки зрения стратегий вежливости, эмоциональной выразительности и социальной иерархии.

Ключевые слова: единицы обращения, вокативы, когнитивная лингвистика, прагматика, дискурс, английский язык, узбекский язык, концептуальная модель.

Kirish. Murojaat birliklari inson muloqotida markaziy o‘rin tutadi va shaxslararo munosabatlarni o‘rnatish, saqlash hamda tartibga solish vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda ushbu birliklar so‘zlovchining niyatini, his-tuyg‘ularini va ijtimoiy iyerarxiya haqidagi tasavvurlarini aks ettiruvchi murakkab hodisa sifatida qaraladi. Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi murojaat birliklarining yaxlit modelini yaratish va ularning ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillaridagi realizatsiyasini qiyoslashdan iborat.

Nazariy asoslar. Tadqiqot kognitiv tilshunoslik va pragmatika tamoyillariga tayanadi. Kognitiv yondashuvda murojaat birliklari prototiplar atrofida tuzilgan konseptual toifalar hisoblanadi (masalan, ismlar markaziy, metaforik murojaatlar esa periferik

shakllar). Pragmatik jihatdan esa murojaat birliklari diqqatni jalb qilish, xushmuomalalikni ifodalash, his-tuyg'ularni yetkazish va ijtimoiy masofani boshqarish kabi funksiyalarni bajaradi.



Metodologiya. Maqolada qiyosiy tahlil, diskurs-tahlil va konseptual modellashtirish usullaridan foydalanilgan. Ma'lumotlar badiiy matnlar, kundalik muloqotlar va media diskursidan olingan.

Murojaat birliklarining konseptual modeli:

Tadqiqotda besh qatlamli model taklif etiladi:

- 1 *O'zak qatlam:* Prototipik shakllar (ismlar, qarindoshlik terminlari: *John, Ali, aka*).
- 2 *Ijtimoiy qatlam:* Ijtimoiy maqom, yosh va jinsni kodlaydi.
- 3 *Pragmatik qatlam:* Kommunikativ funksiyalar (xushmuomalalik, ishontirish).
- 4 *Kognitiv qatlam:* Ruhii sxemalar va madaniy stereotiplar.
- 5 *Diskursiv qatlam:* Kontekst va muloqot vaziyati bilan bog'liq.

Masalan:

- **Ingliz tili:** "*John, come here!*" (neytral), "*Sir, may I help you?*" (rasmiy xushmuomalalik).
- **O'zbek tili:** "*Akajon, bu yoqqa keling*" (hurmat va hissiyot uyg'unligi), "*Ustoz, maslahat bering*" (rasmiy hurmat).

O'zbek tilidagi murojaat shakllari ko'proq ekspressiv va ijtimoiy belgilangan bo'lib, ko'pincha hurmat va hissiy nuanslarni birlashtiradi. Ingliz tili shakllari esa nisbatan neytral bo'lib, ijtimoiy iyerarxiyaga kamroq bog'liqdir.

Layer Name	Conceptual Content	Language Examples (English)	Language Examples (Uzbek)	Social/Pragmatic Functions	Source
Core Layer	Prototypical forms including names, kinship terms, and titles/status categories.	John, Ali	Ali, Olim, aka (brother), opa (sister), ona (mother), ustoz (teacher), janob (sir)	Acts as the central conceptual category for identifying the addressee using basic social labels.	1
Social Layer	Encodes social status, hierarchy,	Sir (formal)	Use of kinship terms for elders to show respect;	Establishes interpersonal	1

	age, gender, and the degree of formality.		specific titles reflecting societal position.	relationships and maintains social distance or hierarchy.	
Pragmatic Layer	Communicative intentions, politeness strategies, and emotional expressiveness.	"Sir, may I help you?" (formal politeness)	"Ustoz, maslahat bering" (respect), "Akajon" (affectionate/respectful)	Attracting attention, expressing politeness, persuasion, and conveying emotional nuances.	1
Cognitive Layer	Mental schemas, cultural stereotypes, and conceptual metaphors.	Not in source	Using "aka" (brother) for strangers based on hospitality and closeness schemas.	Reflects deep-seated cultural values such as hospitality and the categorization of individuals within a mental framework.	1
Discursive Layer	Context-dependent usage related to the specific communicative situation and interaction dynamics.	"John, come here!" (neutral context)	Varying address forms for the same person depending on location (home vs. work).	Regulates address based on the evolution of the interaction and the physical/social setting.	1

Manbalarda keltirilgan kognitiv-pragmatik modelga ko'ra, o'zbek tilidagi murojaat birliklari (vokativlar) shunchaki grammatik elementlar emas, balki murakkab *ijtimoiy-kognitiv konstrukt*lar hisoblanadi. Ushbu besh qatlamli model murojaat birliklarining qanday shakllanishi va muloqotda qanday funktsiya bajarishini tushunishga yordam beradi:

O'zak qatlam (Core Layer). Bu qatlam murojaatning *prototipik shakllarini* o'z ichiga oladi. O'zbek tilida bu qatlamga quyidagilar kiradi:

- *Ismlar*: Masalan, *Ali, Olim*.
- *Qarindoshlik terminlari*: O'zbek madaniyatida markaziy o'rin tutuvchi *aka, opa, ona* kabi so'zlar.
- *Unvon va maqomlar*: Masalan, *ustoz, janob*.

Ijtimoiy qatlam (Social Layer). Ushbu qatlam murojaat orqali so'zlovchi va tinglovchi o'rtasidagi *ijtimoiy munosabatlarni* kodlaydi. Unda quyidagi parametrlar aks etadi:

- *Ijtimoiy maqom va iyerarxiya*: O'zbek tilida ijtimoiy iyerarxiya kuchli bo'lib, murojaat orqali shaxsning jamiyatdagi o'rni ta'kidlanadi.
- *Yosh va jins*: Kattalarga nisbatan hurmat ko'rsatish murojaat tanlashda asosiy omildir.
- *Rasmiylik darajasi*: Muloqot qanchalik rasmiy yoki norasmiy ekanligi ushbu qatlamda belgilanadi.

Pragmatik qatlam (Pragmatic Layer). Bu qatlam murojaatning *kommunikativ niyatini* (funksiyasini) ifodalaydi. O‘zbek tilidagi murojaatlarda ko‘pincha quyidagi pragmatik maqsadlar kuzatiladi:

- *Xushmuomalalik va hurmat:* Masalan, "*Ustoz, maslahat bering*".
- *Hissiy ifodalilik:* O‘zbek tili murojaatlari boy hissiy nuanslarga ega.
- *Ishontirish (persuasion):* Tinglovchining ko‘nglini olish yoki uni harakatga undash uchun foydalaniladi.

Kognitiv qatlam (Cognitive Layer). Bu qatlam inson ongida mavjud bo‘lgan *ruhiy sxemalar va madaniy stereotiplar* bilan bog‘liq.

- *Madaniy qadriyatlar:* O‘zbek tilidagi qarindoshlik terminlarining begonalarga ham qo‘llanilishi (masalan, notanish kishiga "*aka*" deb murojaat qilish) o‘zbek madaniyatidagi "*mehmondo‘stlik*" va "*yaqinlik*" kognitiv sxemalaridan kelib chiqadi.
- *Konseptual metaforalar:* Murojaat orqali ma‘lum bir tushunchalarni ko‘chma ma‘noda ifodalash.

Diskursiv qatlam (Discourse Layer). Bu qatlam bevosita *muloqot jarayoni va kontekst* bilan bog‘liq.

- *Vaziyat:* Bir xil shaxsga turli vaziyatlarda (uyda, ishda, ko‘chada) turlicha murojaat qilinishi ushbu qatlamda namoyon bo‘ladi.
- *Interaksiya dinamikasi:* Muloqot davomida munosabatlarning o‘zgarishi bilan murojaat shakli ham o‘zgarishi mumkin.

Ushbu model o‘zbek tilidagi murojaat birliklarining naqadar boy va ijtimoiy belgilangan ekanligini, shuningdek, ularning nafaqat til, balki jamiyat va inson tafakkuri bilan chambarchas bog‘liqligini ko‘rsatib beradi.

Xulosa. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, murojaat birliklari ijtimoiy-kognitiv instrumentlar bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. O‘zbek tilida qarindoshlik terminlariga asoslangan murojaat tizimi kuchli ijtimoiy tuzilmalarni aks ettirsa, ingliz tili soddalashtirish va neytrallikka intiladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, vokativlar til, kognitsiya va jamiyat kesishmasida joylashgan murakkab hodisalardir va ularni shakllantirishda madaniy kontekst hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

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