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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**THE STUDY OF DISCOURSE PRAGMATICS IN UZBEK OFFICIAL
TEXTS***Diyora A. Madjidova**Karshi state university**Karshi, Uzbekistan**E-mail: dioraalisherovna8088@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** discourse, pragmatics, official texts, speech acts, genre.**Received:** 28.04.23**Accepted:** 30.04.23**Published:** 02.05.23**Abstract:** Officially-business discourse as a kind of institutional discourse is a set of written texts official style, with a special structure and a specific set of linguistic resources. The officially-business discourse there are two main trends: on the one hand, a number of standard forms of automation and computerization of the development increases of documents to facilitate their use in the computer version; On the other hand, the need to actualize anthropocentrism personal principle in personal documentation genres. The article deals with the problems of notion “discourse” and its pragmatic analysis in Uzbek official documents, which are studied by the author and provided with relevant examples.**INTRODUCTION**

The institutional issues are all the more sensitive when – as is the case in most of the world – the institutions were set up by a colonial power, and the ex-colonial language continues to be used in some institutional functions. A case of this kind is unfolding at present in some of the countries that were formerly under the control of the USSR, including Estonia, Latvia, Uzbekistan and others. Their policy of making Russian the unique language of secondary and university education was understandable. The political view directed to cutting of all historical and cultural roots of the nation by making unique language. But during the reign of the totalitarian period the existing president of Uzbekistan had the courage to declare the Uzbek language as a state language. The policy of language independence served as the first step of proclaiming Uzbekistan as a sovereign State in 1991.

Political speeches can be categorized by the occasion (commemorative, inaugural, farewell, proposing a bill, disputing a bill), the speaker (national leader, parliamentarian, political candidate, leader of a national or international political organization), and the audience (local, national, international; immediate, TV, or combined). In that respect, presidential (and other head of state's) speeches and parliamentary debates have attracted the most attention from linguists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

M. Bakhtin says: "This verbal-ideological decentralization will occur only when the national culture will lose its seclusion and self-sufficiency when it becomes aware of itself to other cultures and languages. This is the mythical sense of roots of language built on cultural in stark merger of ideological meaning to language; It is caused by an acute sense of the language boundaries, boundaries of social, national and semantic; language is revealed in his human specificity, for words, shapes, styles begin to show through the national characteristic, the socio-typical face images of speakers, moreover, for all sectors of the language, without exception, and for the most intentional - of the languages of high ideological genres. Language (more precisely - languages) itself becomes literary way of human characteristic, attitude and outlook. Language of the indisputable and only incarnation of meaning and truth becomes one of the possible hypotheses of meaning "[6, 181-182]. The context, tradition, a genre in which lives a text giving it first - social - pole, informing it objectivity, stability, structure [7, 74].

We know that there is a great deal of confusion about the term "discourse". In linguistics it is often used in the sense of a sequence of utterance. With the help of comparison, the notion of discourse in these languages, we distinguish their differences and peculiarities.

That's why, when comparing and analyzing, we take into consideration these requirements: a) semantic properties of discourse (cohesion and coherence), their usage and role in official texts; b) pragmatic significance of discourse (presupposition, implicature, explicature, reference,). In this case we should pay more attention to this material of the study which is based on the texts of administrative and personal documents in English and Uzbek languages.

In this article the following linguistic methods have been used:

- Descriptive (analysis and synthesis on the basis of discourse in Linguistics on the theme of the investigation);
- comparative (method of comparison);
- method of dictionary- textual comment;
- distributive (the method of study of meanings in surroundings).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors affecting the text; the variety of meanings of every single text; variety of ways to understand the text - all this led to the fact that the text became identified with all the culture, if not the whole of social reality.

Of all the forms of literary narrative, those imitating already written documents –like letters and journals - are most directly transcriptional. They reduce the implied author to a mere collector of documents; the only power he has is the narratively trivial one of collating the letters or editing the journal so that the typesetter could set the book. He is not even faced with the problem of transforming speech into writing, since he has before him the literal artifacts written by the characters; the only purported change is that of handwriting into print. For example:

«Одам савдосига қарши курашиш тўғрисида» ҳамда «Фуқаролар соғлигини сақлаш тўғрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларига мувофиқ, шунингдек Одам савдоси жабр дийдаларига ёрдам бериш ва уларни ҳимоя қилиш бўйича Республика реабилитация маркази фаолиятини такомиллаштириш мақсадида ВазирларМаҳкамаси қарор қилади:

1. ВазирларМаҳкамасининг «Одам савдоси жабр дийдаларига ёрдам бериш ва уларни ҳимоя қилиш бўйича Республика реабилитация марказини ташиқил этиш тўғрисида» 2008 йил 5 ноябрдаги 240-сон қарорига (Ўзбекистон РеспубликасиҚТ, 2008 й., 11-сон, 60-модда) иловага мувофиқ ўзгартиришлар киритилсин.

2. Мазкур қарорнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош вазирининг биринчи ўринбосари Р.С. Азимов ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош вазирининг ўринбосари А.И. Икрамов зиммасига юклансин.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Бош вазири Ш. МИРЗИЁЕВ

Тошкент ш.,

2014 йил 24 декабрь,

360-сон

Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2014 йил 24 декабрдаги 360-сон қарорига

The language of any official document is formalized. This lets to avoid the ambiguity and different interpretations. When translating you should keep the difficult and pretentious language, the so-called high style, the characteristic feature of which is the abundance of repetitions. The using of set expressions – clichés, allows observing the compatibility of words, accepted in the given language.

The official documents are represented by the following types and variants:

- 1) the language of official documents;
- 2) the language of legal documents;
- 3) the language of diplomacy;

4) the language of military documents.

As well as other styles of language, this style also has the certain communicative objective and, consequently, has its own system of interaction of a language and stylistic meanings. The prime objective of the communication of this style is to define the conditions, connecting both sides in coordination and to reach the agreement between these two counteractants.

“Situation is closely connected with the social layer, social group and that’s why is considered to be a social phenomenon”[9, 108].

Formal logical concept, being between Chomskian generative theory and the theory of speech acts provides and strengthens the idea of the creative possibilities of the discourse of ideas subject and object of speech acts and the need to take into account external (socio-cultural and pragmatic) [5, 57] communicative conditions.

What it means to bring a language beyond the purely linguistic understanding? This means detect that the text is not impersonal, that it involves the subject - the author, and there is a diverse perspective of the subject and subjectivity as an essential measurement of human knowledge. Looking ahead, we say that these reflections to a large extent contributed to the rethinking of the nature special documents.

Қонунчилик палатаси томонидан 2016 йил 30 мартда қабул қилинган

Сенат томонидан 2016 йил 31 мартда маъқулланган

1-модда. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1993 йил 2 сентябрда қабул қилинган «Фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари тўғрисида»ги 915–XII-сонли Қонуни (Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2013 йил 22 апрелда қабул қилинган ЎРҚ–350-сонли Қонуни таҳририда) (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси палаталарининг Ахборотномаси, 2013 йил, № 4, 96-модда) 13-моддасининг учинчи қисмига қуйидаги қўшимча ва ўзгартириш киритилсин:

қуйидаги мазмундаги ўн олтинчи хатбоши билан тўлдирилсин:

«тегишли ҳудудда фуқаролар ва юридик шахсларга хусусий мулк ҳуқуқи асосида тегишли бўлган турар жойлардан фойдаланилиши, шу жумладан паспорт режимига риоя этилиши, яшайётган шахсларнинг ҳисобга олиниши ва тегишли шартномаларнинг мавжудлиги юзасидан назоратни амалга оширишда ички ишлар органларига ёрдам кўрсатади»;

ўн олтинчи — йигирма тўртинчи хатбошилар тегишинча ўн еттинчи — йигирма бешинчи хатбошилар деб ҳисоблансин.

Thus, the translation of official documents is different in that it is standardized, such typical structural factors as stereotyping and tradition are characteristic of it, and the official business communication is rather canonized. Word, text becomes a reflection of reality, and activities related to this reality, i.e. concerning as secondary tool [8, 139].

Where the use of a language is directed to ideological view, containing special lexemes and terms connected with the purpose of a written document. For example;

Терроризмни молиялаштириши, яъни террорчилик ташилотининг мавжуд бўлишини, фаолият кўрсатишини, молиялаштирилишини, террорчилик фаолиятида иштирок этиши учун хорижга чиқиб кетишни ёки Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудуди орқали ҳаракатланишни таъминлашга, террорчилик ҳаракатини тайёрлаш ва содир этишига, террорчилик ташилотларига ёхуд террорчилик фаолиятига кўмаклашаётган ёки бундай фаолиятда иштирок этаётган шахсларга бевосита ёки билвосита ҳар қандай маблағ-воситаларни, ресурсларни беришига ёки йиғишига, бошқа хизматлар кўрсатишига қаратилган фаолият — саккиз йилдан ўн йилгача озодликдан маҳрум қилиши билан жазоланади.

Ўша ҳаракатлар:

- а) тақроран ёки хавфли рецидивист томонидан;*
- б) мансабдор шахс томонидан;*
- в) уюшган гуруҳ томонидан содир этилган бўлса, — ўн йилдан ўн беш йилгача озодликдан маҳрум қилиши билан жазоланади.*

Терроризмни молиялаштиришида иштирок этган шахс, агар у ҳокимият органларига ўз вақтида хабар бериши ёки бошқа усул билан оғир оқибатлар юзага келишининг ҳамда террорчилар мақсадлари амалга оширилишининг олдини олишига фаол кўмаклашган бўлса, башарти бу шахснинг ҳаракатларида жиноятнинг бошқа таркиби бўлмаса, жиноий жавобгарликдан озод этилади»;

According to the structure of the judgment some kind of written texts should have the following kinds of ideas:

- idea in edifying form contains explicit mode of obligation (imperative or modal words);
- the implicit mode of obligation, which is detected as a result of the deployment of conclusions of the investigation;
- according to risen above principles;
- official documents are considered as support the official channel of communication. In conjunction with these intellectual movements there arose a new interest in pragmatic features of written official texts. Example:

Давлат дастурида белгиланган тегишли вазифалар асосида ўн кун муддатда ўз ҳудудий ва тармоқ дастурларини ишлаб чиқиши, тасдиқлаш ва қатъий ижросини таъминлаш;

“Мустаҳкам оила йили” Давлат дастурининг мақсад ва вазифалари, энг муҳим йўналишлари ҳамда давлат томонидан оилаларни қўллаб-қувватлаш, ривожлантириши ҳамда мустаҳкамлаш бўйича унда белгиланган чора-тадбирлар ҳақида барча таълим муассасалари педагогик жамоалари иштирокида давра суҳбатлари, ўқувчилар ўртасида ўтказиладиган

тарбиявий соатларда тушунтиришиларини ташиқ этиш; дастурда кўрсатилган вазифалар ижросини ҳар ойда ва йил якунлари бўйича кенгайтирилган йиғилишларда муҳокама этиб бориш;

Вазирлик тармоқ дастурида белгиланган тегишли вазифаларнинг бажарилиши бўйича батафсил ҳисоботларни ҳар ойнинг 22-санасига қадар вазирлик комиссиясига тақдим этиб бориш вазифалари юклансин.

What categories might serve for categorizing the features of a official text? Of our findings we are going to suggest the following linguistic features of text:

- architecture (for three-dimensional aspects of design, for example, patterns of intra-page and extra-page linkage)
- composition (for two-dimension aspects of design, for example, the nature of the template and the relationship of word-based and graphic-based elements within a page)
- verbal diction and syntax (for aspects of diction and syntax within word-based elements on a site)
- diction and syntax (for aspects of diction and syntax within based elements on a text)
- thematic organization and cohesion (for ways in which elements on a page and between paragraphs are organized thematically).

Мен, Азиз Бобоев 1986-йилда Тошкент шаҳрида туғилдим. (таржимаи хол) берилди ушбу маълумотнома Вухоро шаҳридаги 15 мактаб укувчиси Эшиматов Тошматга (маълумотнома) каби аниқ маълумотларга таяниш бу услубнинг асосий белгиларидан бири ҳисобланади. Шу боисдан ҳам бу услубда чет тилларга оид сузлар, диалектик ва шева сузлари сузлашувга ҳосил ибора ва лугавий воситалардан деярли фойдаланилмайди. Расмий услубнинг аниқликда таяниши бу услубда суз маъноларининг кучиши ва субъектив баҳо ифодаланишига имкон бермайди. Шунинг учун бу услубни батамом образлиқдан холи булган услуб дейиш мумкин.

Language is functional; people use it to achieve ends. In briefings, these ends are both personal and political. A close study of how participants interact linguistically will give us a picture of the strategies adopted to attain both kinds. These briefings are of course not only political texts but also news texts, though of a very peculiar kind. That ‘news is a representation of the world in language’ [2, 4], [3, 231-244], [4, 39]. Depending on the type of a document the structure and the content of its individual parts may slightly vary. In modern linguistics, the structures of the standard text that represent the information in different linguistic levels are called frames [1, 67].

Ассалому алайкум, Хушид ака.

Ахборотни ҳаёт манбаи – сувга қийёсладингиз. Дарҳақиқат шундай. Лекин ахборотнинг қанчалик қадрли эканини тўлиқ идрок этаоляпмизми? Бундай дейишимга сабаб, оммавий

ахборот воситаларимиз ўртасида ҳақиқий, қимматли, жоиз бўлса, шов-шувли ахборотга бўлган кураш, рақобат сезилмаяпти...

Яқинда интернетда бир маълумот диққатимни тортган эди. Унда сармоя киритса кутилганидек даромад келтирмайдиган, яъни келажаги сўроқ остида турган йўналиш ва бизнес турлари санаб ўтилганди, масалан, плёнкали фотоаппаратлар ишлаб чиқаришни йўлга қўйиш каби... Ушбу ўзига хос рейтингда газетачилик ҳам тилга олинган. Яъни босма газеталар ўрнини тез кунда интернет журналистикаси эгаллаши айтиб ўтилган. Бу бир тарафдан олиб қараганда ҳақиқатга яқиндек кўринади. Чунки уйда, иш жойида интернетга бўлган киши ҳеч қийналмасдан истаган ахборотига эга бўлиши мумкин бўлиб қолди. Интернетдан фойдаланувчилар сони эса кундан-кунга ошиб бормоқда. Шундан келиб чиқиб, бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда интернет журналистикасини ривожлантириши, унинг меъёрий-ҳуқуқий базасини яратиши борасида нималар қилинди ва қилинмоғи зарур? Олий Мажлисда бу борада қандай ишлар олиб бориляпти? Айни пайтда алоқа ва ахборотлаштириши соҳаси мамлакатимизда энг жадал суръатларда ривожланаётган соҳалардан ҳисобланади. Бунинг натижаларидан бири сифатида биргина сиз билан бўлаётган мулоқотимизни мисол келтиришим мумкин. Компютер қаршисига ўтирган ҳолда ҳеч бир тўсиқсиз ва муаммосиз фикр алмашиямиз. Бундай имконият эса ўз-ўзидан юзага келмайди. Алоқа ва ахборотлаштириши йўналиши ҳам сизга бегона эмас: маълум муддат Олий Мажлис АКТ масалалари қўмитасини бошқардингиз ва соға қонунчилик базасининг мустаҳкамланишида иштирок этдингиз. Шулар ҳақида ҳам фикрингизни билмоқчи эдим.

Although this speech was scripted in advance, it was written to be spoken. This means that punctuation and paragraphing, which help give the appearance of a written text, are in fact added to help the reader.

Though its meaning is surprisingly hard to pin down, the very act of using the word has political overtones.

Rather, it takes seriously the massive body of evidence that:

– languages themselves are constructed out of the practices of speech and writing, and the beliefs (or ‘ideologies’) of those doing the speaking and writing;

– my language is shaped by who it is that I am speaking to, and by how my relationship with them will be affected by what I say;

– the politics of identity shapes how we interpret what people say to us, so much so as to be a prime factor in our deciding on the truth value of their utterances.

Each of sub-styles of this official style has its special terms, phrases and expressions which differ from terms, phrases and the expressions which are peculiar to other versions of this style.

The typical lexical means of official style’s forming include:

– Functional-colored words. The stylistically colored nature of the lexicon is due to the essential content of the text, that is, the content, being defined with the sphere of the functioning, in this case with the official sphere;

- Terms and specialized phrases;
- Set expressions and clichés of texts;

Thus, the main aim of an interpreter, engaged in the analysis of official documents is to find such equivalents of the source language, being the frames of the original text, which could be used in writing as standard replacements filling at the same time the slots with the frames in accordance with the content of the document.

CONCLUSION

Described situation components organize the activity of speech influence, which is implemented in the policies. If the motives of this activity can be very generally defined as the attainment of a certain change in the status quo or prevent this change, the individual goals that define the strategic actions as a part of speech influence lie in the plane of the operating units of language. Intermediate between the two is the goal, received in the name of strategic work, and consists in the modification of individual fragments of the recipient's knowledge. Singling out this goal, we are guided by the thesis that intentional sphere of man's inner world, which determines its behavior, is closely linked to cognitive containing knowledge.

In linguocultural texts of diplomatic protocol are perceived as communication support, holding on itself a nation-based discourse and action or sequence of actions in official verbal and written texts, while providing cognitive support communication (allowing communicants general code) and thus contributing to the successful development of the protocol communication in a purely guidance plan (written instructions compliance Protocol), and the ceremonial (oral execution of the protocol texts).

The discourse of diplomatic protocol is a subspecies of the documentary discourse, possessing all the constitutive features of the institutional discourse (objective, participants, time-space, values, strategies, genres, precedent texts and discursive formula) and the specific characteristics of discourse ritual (awareness overvalued certain situations, initiation - the transition of one of the participants a new status, holistic tasks, immutability, variability).

The discourse of documentary protocol is an institutional form of communication, as it is organized in the framework of a certain social institution (the diplomatic corps, state institution of international relations), has a specific purpose (the establishment of relations between states) and is characterized by a status-role characteristics of participants in the communication (representatives of states seeking to the establishment of relations).

Finally, in a reactive culture, characteristic of Asian countries, activities are organized also on a strict and immutable plan, and depending on the changing context, as a reaction to these changes.

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