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ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

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Badiiy asar tarjimasida jarayonida o'girilayotgan tilning nafaqat madaniyati, tarixi, balki pragmatik jihatdan tinglovchiga asl ma'noni saqlagan holda yetkazish uchun frazeologik iboralar orqali tarjima qilinishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi. Bunday tarjima asarlarida iboraning konnotativ bo'yoqdorligini yo'qotmaslik tarjimonning to'g'ri usuldan foydalanganligidan darak beradi.

O'zbek tilida SFBlar o'zining emotsional-ekspressivligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu gaplarda "Men nafasim og'zimga tiqilgan holda ularga voqeani aytdim" degan iborani rus tarjimoni A.Naumov (1984) rus kitobxoniga quyidagicha yetkazib bermoqda: "Едва переводя дух, я рассказал им о случившемся"; "икки бармогини бурнимга тиқиб бораманми" рус тилига эса "ходи-ил, рабо-тал, только на лохмотья и заработал!..".

FBlar tarjimasida biz ularning yashirin ma'no beruvchi xususiyatlariga alohida e'tibor berishimiz zarur. Har qaysi til millatning o'ziga xos betakror fikrlash jarayoni, mentalitetini ifodalaydi. Ayrim holatda FBning o'rninga qo'llanayotgan so'zlar tarjima qilinaotgan tilning xususiyatlarini namoyon eta olmaydi. Shuning uchun o'girilayotgan tilda kontekstning ma'nosini to'liq bera oladigan til vositalaridan foydalanish zarur.

Xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, pragmatik omillar ekvivalentlikning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, ularning kayta yaratilishi tarjimaning asliyatga kommunikativ jihatdan to'liq mosligini ta'minlaydi. Tarjimaning asliyatga pragmatik adekvatligi asliyat va tarjima sohiblarining bir xil axborotga ega bo'lishlarini ta'minlaydi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, hamma vaqt ham tarjimada FBlardan foydalanish mos ekvivalentni bera olmaydi hamda kontekst ma'nosini butunlay o'zgartirib yuborishi mumkin.

Tillararo diskursiv munosabatda pragmatik muammolar yuzaga kelar ekan, mutarjimning vazifasi tarjima jarayoni maqsadini to'g'ri anglagan holda, uni tarjima talabi, me'yor asosida kayta yaratishdan iboratdir. Har qanday tarjimaning pragmatik vazifasini amalga oshirish tarjimondan axborot qabul qiluvchining estetik ta'sirlanish darajasini birinchi o'ringa qo'yishini talab kiladi. Zero, haddan ortiq aniqlik pragmatik noaniqlikka olib kelishi, yozuvchi ko'zda tutgan ta'sirchanlikni yaratishga ojizlik qilishi mumkin. U yoki bu xalqning badiiy asarlari tarjimasida, pragmatik muvofiqlikni soqlagan holda, kitobxoniga asliyat ma'noni to'g'ri yetkazish uchun tarjimondan nafaqat tilshunoslik borasida bilimlarga ega bo'lish, balki o'girilayotgan tilning madaniyati, urf-odatlarini, tarixi, og'zaki so'zlashuv nutqidan xabardor bo'lishi ham talab etiladi. Bu esa, o'z o'rnida, asliyatning tarjima tiliga muvofiqlashishi, asar pragmatik xususiyatlarini saqlash imkonini beradi.

Ikki yoki undan ortiq tillarning FBlarini o'rganish va taqqoslash turli xalqlar madaniyati va mentalitetining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Ba'zan ma'lum bir tilda so'zlashuvchilar tafakkuridagi farqlarni aniqlash ham mumkin.

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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF POLITICAL SPEECH (based on the example of B.Obama's Inauguration speech) Z.B.Djalilova, PhD, Bukhara State University, Bukhara M.Ibotova, master student, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Quyidagi maqolada ingliz tilidagi siyosiy nutqning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Unda Barak Obamaning inauguratsiya marosimidagi nutqi lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: obrazli til, emotsional til, takrorlash, maxsus lug'at va terminlar

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности политической речи на английском языке. В ней анализируется инаугурационная речь Барака Обамы с лингвистического аспекта.

Ключевые слова: образный язык, эмотивный язык, повтор, специализированная лексика.

Abstract. The following article deals with peculiar features of political speech in English. It analyses Barack Obama's Inauguration speech from linguistic aspect.

Key words: figurative language, emotive language, repetition, specialized vocabulary

Introduction. The connection between language and politics was initially described by Aristotle when he described men as creatures whose nature is to live in polis[1]. At this very point Aristotle showed the difference between “speech” and “voice” explaining that the first is related only to humans, while the latter can be applied to all animals. Denoting human capacity of speech, he calls man as a “political animal”. He says: “Speech serves to indicate what is useful and what is harmful, and so also what is just and unjust. For the real difference between man and other animals is that humans alone have perception of good and evil, just and unjust, etc.”[2] He gives further clarification: “It is a sharing of common views in these matters (i.e. what is useful and harmful, just and unjust, etc) that makes a household and a state”.[2] Political speech is a unique form of political discourse that is frequently employed by politicians to communicate their ideas, sway public opinion, and gain support. It is a distinct form of discourse characterized by variety of linguistic features. These features are deliberately utilized by politicians to persuade, influence and captivate their audience. Understanding the linguistic features of political speech can offer valuable insights into the strategies employed by politicians to shape public opinion.

Main part. One significant linguistic feature found in political speech is the use of persuasive techniques such as rhetoric and figurative language. Politicians often employ rhetorical devices like metaphors, similes, and hyperbole to communicate their ideas more effectively. These devices help to create vivid mental images that resonate with audience and make complex political concepts more accessible. For example, a politician might use the metaphor of “the American dream” to evoke a sense of aspiration and collective identity. For example, in Obama's inauguration speech he figuratively describes the sufferings of the people in civil war. “We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth; and because we have tasted the *bitter swill* of civil war and segregation, ...”[3]

Another feature of political speech is the use of emotive language. Politicians aim to elicit emotional responses from their audience to generate support and rally people behind their cause. This can be achieved through the use of powerful adjectives, strong adverbs, and evocative imagery. By appealing to emotions, politicians can connect with the public on a deeper level and build a sense of trust and loyalty. “We remain the most *prosperous, powerful* nation on Earth. Our workers are *no less productive* than when this crisis began. Our minds are *no less inventive*, our goods and services *no less needed* than they were last week or last month or last year. Our capacity remains *undiminished*. But our time of standing pat, of protecting *narrow interests* and putting off *unpleasant decisions* - that time has surely passed.”[3] However, it is worth nothing that the use of emotive language can also be manipulative and may divert attention away from factual evidence and reasoned arguments.

Another linguistic feature common in political speech is the strategic use of pronouns and other grammatical devices. Politicians often employ pronouns like “we”, “us” and “our” to foster a sense of unity and inclusivity, aligning themselves with the audience and creating a sense of shared responsibility “That *we* are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. *Our* nation is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. *Our* economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also *our* collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age”[3]. When analyzing Barack Obama's inaugural speech we found out following numbers of pronouns (1st person plural)

Pronouns in 1 st person plural	We	Our	Us	Ourselves
Number of frequency	57 times	64 times	22 times	3 times

Additionally, the use of passive voice can be employed to downplay responsibility or accountability, shifting the focus away from the speaker.

Moreover, political speech is characterized by a distinctive patterns of specialized vocabulary and jargon. Politicians often employ technical terms to establish their expertise and authority on specific topics. This can create a sense of credibility and reinforce the politician's position as a knowledgeable and trustworthy figure. However, the use of specialized language can also exclude certain segments of the audience who may be unfamiliar with the terminology used. In his book “Terms of Political Discourse” W.Connolly explains his perception of political terms in three meanings which are “ the vocabulary commonly employed in political thought and action; second, to the ways in which the meanings

conventionally embodied in that vocabulary set the frame for political reflection by establishing criteria to be met before an event or act can be said to fall within the ambit of a given concept; and third, the judgements or commitments that are conventionally sanctioned when these criteria are met.”[4]

Lastly, repetition is a common linguistic feature observed in political speech. By repeating certain key phrases or slogans, politicians can reinforce their main points and make them more memorable for the audience. Repetition helps to emphasize particular ideas or messages and ensure that they resonate with the public long after the speech is delivered. B.Obama also used repetitions to reinforce his ideas as well as, to increase emotive influence “We remain the most *prosperous, powerful* nation on Earth. Our workers are *no less productive* than when this crisis began. Our minds are *no less inventive*, our goods and services *no less needed* than they were last week or last month or last year. Our capacity remains *undiminished*. But our time of standing pat, of protecting *narrow interests* and putting off *unpleasant decisions* - that time has surely passed.”[3]

Conclusion. In conclusion, the linguistic features of political speech go beyond mere communication techniques. They are carefully crafted strategies employed by politicians to persuade, influence and mobilize the masses. Understanding these linguistic features can help individuals critically analyze political discourse and discern the underlying messages and intentions behind the words.

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INGLIZ XALQ UDUMLARIDA GULGA OID TUSHUNCHALARNING BADIY-KONSEPTUAL IFODASI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz xalqining gulga oid qarashlari ochib berilib, gullarning inglizlar tarixida va ijtimoiy, madaniy hayodita tungan o‘rni haqida ma’lumot keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: gullar, May kuni, yashil Jek.

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрываются взгляды английского народа на цветы, а также роль цветов в истории и социальной и культурной жизни английского народа.

Ключевые слова: цветы, Майский фестиваль, зелёный Джек.

Abstract. This article reveals the views of the English people on flowers, as well as the role of flowers in the history and social and cultural life of the English people.

Key words: flowers, May day, Jack-in-green.

Kirish. Dunyo xalqlarining gul bilan aloqador magik-mifologik qarashlari va an’analari o‘ziga xos bo‘lsa-da, genezisining yaqinligi bilan e’tiborni tortadi. Zero, insoniyatning eng qadimiy an’analari, marosim va bayramlari bevosita tabiat, undagi o‘zgarishlar, yil fasllari va mehnat jarayoni bilan uzviy bog‘liqlikda kelib chiqqan. Qadim zamonlardan buyon dehqonchilik madaniyati yuksak darajada taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlarda tabiatni ulug‘lash va o‘simliklar kulti bilan aloqador ko‘pgina an’analarda vujudga