

qilish kifoya, shunda o‘sha millatning o‘zi yo‘q bo‘lib ketadi”. Shunday ekan, biz o‘z ona tilimizni asrab-avaylashimiz, uning nufuzini oshirishimiz, go‘zal va sofligini avlodlarga meros sifatida qoldirishimiz, dunyoga tanitishda o‘z hissamizni qo‘shishimiz kerak.

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THE USE OF CHRONEMES IN PUBLICISTIC DISCOURSE OF DAN BILEFSKY AND ELLEN BARRY (BASED ON THE NEW YORK TIMES)

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The article presents the results of a comparative analysis of the use of chronemes as markers of non-verbal communication by the journalists of the popular American newspaper The New York Times. It determines the correlation of total number, the highest and lowest concentration of chronemes in articles by Dan Bilefsky and Ellen Barry. The article reflects data on the correlation of the total volume of articles with the number of chronemes used by the journalists of American newspaper.

Key words: publicistic discourse, gender, non-verbal communication, chroneme, The New York Times, Dan Bilefsky, Ellen Barry.

In modern science, there is a great interest in non-verbal communication that indicates also the relevance of studying this phenomenon in linguistics. Specialists believe that non-verbal signals can be transmitted five times faster than verbal ones. Accordingly, non-verbal communication contributes to the faster transfer of the necessary information in a short period of time. However, it should be borne in mind that this type of communication is characterized by structural complexity that gives the opportunity “to achieve a deeper level of understanding” of the data presented [Korobkina, Gusachenko, 2017: 69]. It is an essential feature for different types of discourse, especially for publicistic one.

Publicistic discourse is distinguished by its focus on the study and distribution of data about modern events by searching for information, as well as its ranking according to the degree of significance and scale at a certain historical stage. In addition, in publicistic discourse, means of communication are selected if they are appropriate and clear for a specific audience. Despite the fact that the text as a product of publicistic discourse may reflect various extralinguistic factors, one of the requirements for an objective presentation of events is the absence of bias in relation to any phenomenon, country or social group. In addition, journalists should choose the most effective means of expressing their thoughts. Effectiveness is often accompanied by an event score. The publicistic discourse also takes into account “the time and space of data dissemination” [Shchelkunova, 2004:81], since they should be relevant and convincing specifically for the selected audience.

One should pay attention on extralinguistic factors in publicistic discourse. According to V.A. Boldyreva, extralinguistic factors play an important role in communication, since they can influence the meaning of transmitted and perceived information. Among such extralinguistic factors, “gender characteristics of the producer «_», social role and background knowledge” are essential. [Boldyreva, 2019:22].

Within the framework of our research we considered the gender characteristics of journalists. Cognitive-hermeneutic analysis combined with the quantitative method made it possible to determine the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of chronemes in articles by Dan Bilefsky and Ellen Barry, published in the newspaper “The New York Times”.

As a basis, we have taken the classification of the components of the category of temporality that includes:

“1) phrases, the semantics of which represent artistic time; 2) verbs, the temporal aspect of which is represented in the categories of time and type 3) chronemes — «a linguistic units verbalizing a temporal marker in the narrative contour of a text, representing time as a component of a non-verbal communication code»” (*translated by T.N.*) [Ogneva, 2013:http]. This classification was supplemented by E. I. Buzina, in which the category of time is additionally represented by “lexical timers” [Buzina 2019:176].

Within the framework of our research, we paid attention to chronemes.

The total number of chronemes identified displays that Ellen Barry uses chronemes more often. In the journalist's articles, we identified 314 chronemes, while in Dan Bilefsky's articles, a little less - 306 chronemes.

Having examined the highest concentration of chronemes in the articles of both journalists, we found approximately the same number of them, namely 37 chronemes in Ellen Barry's articles and 36 chronemes in Dan Bilefsky's articles, respectively.

Ellen Barry has 37 chronemes used in “Matriarchs' Duel for Power Threatens to Tilt Bangladesh Off Balance” [Barry, 2014:http]. This article is devoted to the description of the confrontation between two female political leaders - Begum Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina in Bangladesh.

Dan Bilefsky has 36 chronemes used in the article ‘The Independent, Once a British News Power, Will End Its Print Edition’ [Bilefsky, 2016:http]. The content of this article is related to the discontinuation of the print version of the British newspaper The Independent due to its transition to the online version.

On the second place, the most frequently chronemes are used in Ellen Barry's article “India's' Phone Romeos 'Look for Ms. Right via Wrong Numbers” [Barry, 2017:http]. The transmission of information about the use of telephones to communicate with strangers by dialing random numbers was accompanied by the use of 35 chronemes. At the same time, Dan Bilefsky used 34 chronemes in the article “Women's Influence Grows in Bulgarian Public Life” [Bilefsky, 2010:http], that describes the advantages and changes in the staff of Bulgarian politicians in favor of women.

Ellen Barry's article “Duma clears way for longer terms in Russia” [Barry, 2008:http] with 33 chronemes ranks third in terms of the frequency of use of chronemes in journalists' articles. This article describes the opposition's reaction to the State Duma's proposal to extend the presidency to

six years. Dan Bilefsky ranks third in terms of the frequency of use of chronemes in the article “Czech Parliament Vote Clouds U.S. Antimissile Plan” [Bilefsky, 2009:http] with 28 chronemes associated with government’s collapse and construction of a United States missile defense installation.

Speaking of the articles with the lowest concentration of components in the category of temporality, we note the article by Dan Bilefsky “New Move to Condemn Syria in U.N.” [Bilefsky, 2011:http], in which only 8 chronemes are used. The article is devoted to the draft of resolution of the UN Security Council with the aim of condemning the Syrian government for using force against its own citizens. In turn, the article ‘Small Bottle’ of Novichok Found by Police in U.K. Victim's Home” [Barry, 2018:http] by Ellen Barry contains 10 chronemes. This article is written for conveying information that regards concerns about the bottle with a chemical weapon in the home of British citizens.

Consequently, the total number of chronemes in the articles of the journalists is approximately the same and the existing difference in the number of most/least frequent chronemes used in favor of Ellen Barry is insignificant.

It is important to point out that both in the publicistic discourse of Ellen Barry and of Dan Bilefsky, the number of chronemes in articles are not always determined by the volume of the article (the number of lexical units). For instance,

in the article by Dan Bilefsky, “Czech Parliament Vote Clouds U.S. Antimissile Plan” [Bilefsky, 2009: http] with 802 lexical units, 28 chronemes are found, while in the article “Gender War, Aisle 3: Unisex Kids 'Clothes Stir British Backlash” [Bilefsky, 2017:http] with 875 lexical units - only 19 chronemes.

In the articles of Ellen Barry, we can see a similarity: the volume of the article with the largest number of chronemes (37 chronemes) [Barry, 2014:http] is represented by 1,425 lexical units. At the same time, the most voluminous article, “In Sweden’s Preschools, Boys Learn to Dance and Girls Learn to Yell” [Barry, 2018:http] consists of 1,795 lexical units, but it contains only 20 chronemes.

As a result of our research, Ellen Barry uses chronemes as markers of non-verbal communication more often than Dan Bilefsky. Nevertheless, the concentration of chronemes in the articles of the journalists is approximately the same. In addition, it is found that the number of lexical units in the articles of the journalists does not always correlate with the number of chronemes that indicates the use of other means of transmitting information.

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XORIJIY TILLARNI MADANIYATLARARO MULOQOT VOSITASI SIFATIDAO'RGANISH

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Bugunga kelib xorijiy tillarni o'rganish o'sha til sohiblari va mamlakati madaniyatini, urf-odatlarini, tarixini, marosimlari va boshqa qirralarini o'rganish bilan uzviy ravishda qaralmoqda, chunki ana shu qirralar tilda o'z aksini topadi.

Til va madaniyatning o'zaro munosabati muammosiga ko'plab tilshunos olimlar o'z ishlarida to'xtalib o'tganlar. O'zga madaniyatni o'zlashtirishda tilning ishtiroki lingvokulturologiya uchun o'ta muhim muammolardan hisoblanadi. Chunki til u bilan bog'liq etnomadaniyatni ifodalash uchun yaratiladi. Bundan tashqari, til nafaqat uni yaratgan xalq, balki boshqa milliy guruhlar, boshqa madaniyat namoyondalari, boshqa til tashuvchilari tomonidan ham foydalanilishi mumkin.

Milliy til-milliy madaniyatning asosiy negizidir. U nafaqat madaniyatni saqlab qolishning asosiy va kerakli vositasi, balki madaniyatning vujudga kelishi tarixi, rivojlanishi to'g'risida ma'lumot beradi. Milliy madaniyatda tilning ahamiyati ikki xil ko'rinishda bo'ladi: muloqot, munosabat vositasi, madaniyatning tarkibiy elementi hisoblanadigan madaniy va ilmiy qadriyatlarni takomillashtirib boruvchi vosita. Demak, milliy tillar taraqqiyoti darajasini shu tilda gaplashuvchi kishilarning ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy, siyosiy-ma'naviy talablari belgilaydi.

Jamiyat taraqqiyotining hozirgi bosqichida milliy tilning ijtimoiy roli ortmoqda, bunga sabab, bu nafaqat millat teng huquqligining ko'rsatkichi balki ona tilning rivojlanishi uchun imkoniyatning rivojlanishidir. Demak, til kamoloti millatimiz taraqqiyoti, milliy madaniyatimiz rivojlanishi hal qiluvchi omillaridan biridir. Xalqning ma'naviy boyligi, aql - idroki va tafakkuri, tarixi va madaniyati uning tilida, madaniyatida o'z aksini topadi.

Chet tillarni madaniyatlararo muloqot vositasi sifatida o'rganish o'tgan asrning 80 - yillaridan boshlab kommunikativ, kognitiv, lingvistika ta'limotiga asoslangan holda rivojlanib boradi.

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