

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ ПЕДАГОГ ВА РАЎБАР
КАДРЛАРИНИ ҚАЙТА ТАЙЁРЛАШ ВА УЛАРНИНГ
МАЛАКАСИНИ ОШИРИШНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ
БОШ ИЛМИЙ - МЕТОДИК МАРКАЗИ**

**ЎзДЖТУ ҲУЗУРИДАГИ ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ
ИННОВАЦИЯВИЙ МЕТОДИКАЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ
РЕСПУБЛИКА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ МАРКАЗИ**

ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛ ВА АДАБИЁТИ: ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ

**“ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШДА
ТИЗИМЛИ ВА СТИЛИСТИК
ТАХЛИЛЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ”**

модули бўйича

Ў Қ У В – У С Л У Б И Й М А Ж М У А

Тошкент – 2017

Мазкур ўқув-услубий мажмуа Олий ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирлигининг 2016 йил _____ сонли буйруғи билан тасдиқланган ўқув режа ва дастур асосида тайёрланди.

Тузувчи: Н.Нормуродова - ф.ф.н., А.Навобий номидаги Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти университети кафедраси мудири

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Ўқув -услубий мажмуа ЎзДЖТУ ҳузуридаги РИАИМ Кенгашининг 2017 йил _____ даги _____-сонли қарори билан тасдиққа тавсия қилинган.

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I. ИШЧИ ДАСТУР

Кириш

Дастур Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2015 йил 12 июндаги “Олий таълим муассасаларининг раҳбар ва педагог кадрларини қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” ги ПФ-4732-сон Фармонидаги устувор йўналишлар мазмунидан келиб чиққан ҳолда тузилган бўлиб, у замонавий талаблар асосида қайта тайёрлаш ва малака ошириш жараёнларининг мазмунини такомиллаштириш ҳамда олий таълим муассасалари педагог кадрларининг касбий компетентлигини мунтазам ошириб боришни мақсад қилади. “Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда тизимли ва стилистик таҳлилларни қўллаш” модулининг ўқув услубий мажмуаси режасида Ўзбекистон Республикасида олий таълим стандарти талабига мос келувчи дарслар мавзулари келтирилган.

Мазкур модул фан сифатида тили ўрганилаётган мамлакатларнинг бадиий адабиёт намуналарини ўқиш ва мазмунини англаш, даврий матбуот нашрларида баён этилган асосий воқеа-ҳодисалар тўғрисида ўқиб, маълумотга эга бўлиши ҳамда уларни оғзаки сўзлаб бериш, мазмунини ёзма баён этишга ўргатишни кўзда тутилади. Ушбу фандан ўтиладиган амалий машғулотларда матн билан ишлаш асосида тингловчининг нутқий малакасини ошириш орқали турли хил нутқ услубларини билиб олиш имкониятини ҳосил қилади.

Модулнинг мақсади ва вазифалари

Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда тизимли ва стилистик таҳлилларни қўллаш **модулнинг мақсади:** тингловчиларда лингвистик, линвокультурологик ва коммуникатив кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантиришдан иборатдир.

Лингвистик компетентлик тил тизими ҳақидаги билим ва унинг хорижий тилда коммуникация жараёнида амал қилиш қоидаларини ўз ичига қамраб олади.

Коммуникатив компетентлик нутқий мулоқот шартларига биноан хорижий тилда коммуникация жараёнини назарда тутати. Муомала (нутқ) вазиятида муносабат кимга қаратилгани ва суҳбатдошларнинг ўзаро муносабати коммуникация жиҳатдан ўта муҳимдир.

Лингвокультурологик компетенция тили ўрганилаётган мамлакатнинг айна пайтдаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва маданий ривож ва шунга мос тарзда нутқ муомала маданиятини назарда тутди.

Мазкур модулнинг касбий педагогик мақсади эса ўрганилаётган тилни адаптив даражада конкрет педагогик муомала малакаларини эгаллашни (ўқувчиларнинг интеллектуал фаолиятини бошқариш, нутқ фаолиятини муайян мақсадга йўналтириш, нутқ фаолиятини ташкил этиш, уни назорат қилиш ва ҳ.к.) ўз ичига қамраб олади. вазифаси нутқ амалиёти тингловчининг мантиқий тафаккурини, чет тилидаги нутқий қобилиятини, хотирлаш турлари, фикрлари, умумнутқий ва умумтаълимий йўриқларни, тил бўйича мустақилишлаш малакаларини ривожлантиради. Назарий грамматика, мамлакатшунослик, лексикология, тил тарихи, стилистика, шунингдек, психология, методика ва бошқа фанларда ўзлаштирган билим ва малакаларни қўлланилиши кўзда тутилади.

Модулни ўзлаштиришга қўйиладиган талаблар

Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда тизимли ва стилистик таҳлилларни қўллаш курсини ўзлаштириш жараёнида амалга ошириладиган масалалар доирасида:

Тингловчи:

- инглиз тилининг стилистик тузилиши ва услуб тизими; ўрганилаётган тилдан ўқитиш олиб борилаётган тилга стилистик мўърларга амал қилиши ва стилистик хусусиятлари, меъёрий когнитив стилистика асослари;
- инглиз тилининг ривож ва тил доирасидаги асосий экстралингвистик жиҳатдан шаклланишнинг асосий омиллари ҳамда тарихий манбалари, унинг диалектик хилма-хиллиги (когнитив стилистика, лингвокультурология, коммуникатив лингвистика);
- мулоқотнинг оғзаки ва ёзма турлари; инглиз тилида фикрни лисоний ифода қилиш усуллари ва уларнинг нутқ оғзаки ва ёзма шаклларида қўлланилиши қонуниятлари;
- нутқнинг диалогик ва монологик шакллари ҳақида тасаввурга эга бўлиши;
- тилнинг замонавий ҳолати тавсифи, стилистик воситалар, графика, лексик-грамматик стилистик бўёқдор воситалар, сўз ўйини, бошқа тиллардан сўз кириб келишининг умумий стилистик қўлланишини;
- диалектал лексиканинг асосий хусусиятлари ҳақида **билимларга** эга бўлиши лозим.

Тингловчи:

- инглиз тилида сўзловчи шахсларнинг кенг тарқалган кундалик ва касбий вазиятларда сўзлаган нутқини тушуна олиш: эшитилаётган матнлардан (радио, телевидение, видеокассеталар, ДВД) ҳамда илмий матнларни тушуна олиш ва улардан ўзи учун зарур бўлган ахборотни ола билиш ва тизимли таҳдил жараёнида қарор қабул қилиш;
- матнларни лингвистик жиҳатдан таҳлил қилиш, турли жанрга оид матнларни инглиз тилидан она тилига ва она тилидан инглиз тилига оғзаки ва ёзма таржима қилиш;
- жаҳоннинг турли давлатлари маданияти хусусиятларини қиёслаш, таҳлил қилиш **кўникмаларига эга бўлиши лозим.**

Тингловчи:

- ҳар хил мавзу ва матнларни ўқитиш олиб борилаётган тилга суҳбат, нутқ ва маърузаларни оғзаки изчил ва стилистик шарҳлаш;
- стилистик маълумотни қўллаб аннотация, реферат, маълумотлар тўплаш ва тузиш;
- янги стилистик таҳлиллардан касбга йўналтирилган мақсадларда фойдалана олиш;
- лисоний ва когнитив стилистикага алоқадор билимларни кенгайтириш ва чуқурлаштириш;
- коммуникатив кўникмаларини фаоллаштириш учун замонавий информацион технологиялардан фойдаланиш малакасига эга бўлиш ва улардан фойдалана олиш;
- инглиз тилидаги ҳозирги адабий шаклда турли хил мураккаблигидаги матнларнинг стилистик таҳлил қилиш;
- инглиз тилида хорижий мутахассислар билан касбий ва маиший мавзуларда эркин мулоқотга киришиш **малакаларини эгаллаши лозим.**

Тингловчи:

- ўз соҳасига оид ахборотни мантиқий блокларга ажратиш ва аниқ, лўнда, тушунарли равишда баён этиш;
- модулли ёндашув асосида ўқув жараёнини ташкил этиш;
- технологик ёндашув асосида таълим ва тарбия жараёнини бошқариш;
- коммуникативликни ва мустақил фаолиятни ташкил этиш юзасидан **компетенцияларига эга бўлиши талаб этилади.**

Модулни ташкил этиш ва ўтказиш бўйича тавсиялар

“Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда тизимли ва стилистик таҳлилларни қўллаш” модули маъруза ва амалий машғулотлар шаклида олиб борилади.

Курсни ўқитиш жараёнида таълимнинг замонавий методлари, ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари қўлланилиши назарда тутилган бўлиб, маъруза дарсларида замонавий компьютер технологиялари ёрдамида презентацион ва электрон-дидактик технологияларга асосланган ҳолда ўтказилади.

Амалий машғулотларда техник воситалардан, экспресс-сўровлар, тест сўровлари, ақлий ҳужум, гуруҳли фикрлаш, кичик гуруҳлар билан ишлаш, ва бошқа интерактив таълим усуллари қўллаш назарда тўтилади. Бундан ташқари, мустақил ҳолда ўқув ва илмий адабиётлардан, электрон ресурслардан, тарқатма материаллардан фойдаланиш тавсия этилади.

Модулнинг ўқув режадаги бошқа модуллар билан боғлиқлиги ва узвийлиги

“Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда тизимли ва стилистик таҳлилларни қўллаш” модули ўқув режадаги иккинчи блок ва мутаххасислик фанларининг барча соҳалари билан ўзвий боғланган ҳолда педагогларнинг умумий тайёргарлик даражасини оширишга хизмат қилади.

Модулни ўзлаштириш орқали тингловчилар таълим ва тарбия жараёнларини меъёрий-ҳуқуқий асосларини ўрганиш, уларни таҳлил этиш, амалда қўллаш ва баҳолашга доир касбий компетентликка эга бўладилар.

Модулнинг олий таълимдаги ўрни

Модулни ўзлаштириш орқали тингловчилар таълим жараёнини ташкил этишда технологик ёндашув асосларини ва бу борадаги илғор тажрибани ўрганадилар, уларни таҳлил этиш, амалда қўллаш ва баҳолашга доир касбий компетентликка эга бўладилар.

Модул бўйича соатлар тақсимоти

№	Модул мавзулари	Тингловчининг ўқув юкламаси, соат				
		Ҳаммаси	Аудитория ўқув юкламаси			Мустақил таълим
			Жами	Жумладан		
				Назарий	Амалий машғулот	
1.	Замонавий тилшунослик йўналишлари нигоҳида стилистик ва тизимли таҳлил методлари	2	2	2		
2.	Коммуникатив, когнитив, маданий ва корпус матн таҳлили методлари	2	2	2		
3.	Стилистик ва матн таҳлили. Корпус таҳлилнинг долзарблиги ва вазифалари	2	2		2	
4.	Лексик ва фразеологик тил воситалари орқали стилистик бўёққа эришиш усуллари	2	2		2	
5.	Матн стилистикаси. Матн турлари. Матн таҳлили. Матнларда стилистик бўёқдор сўзлар	2	2		2	
6.	Стилистик бўёқ ва фигураларнинг стилистик таҳлилдаги ўрни. Стилистик таҳлил тизимли таҳлилнинг муҳим таркибий қисми сифатида. Когнитив метафора, метонимия асосий стилистик фигура сифатида.	4	2		2	2
	Жами:	14	12	4	8	2

НАЗАРИЙ МАШҒУЛОТЛАР МАЗМУНИ

1-маъруза: Замонавий тилшунослик йўналишлари нигоҳида стилистик ва тизимли таҳлил методлари

Стилистика замонавий тилшунослик йўналишлари нигоҳида. Стилистиканинг бошқа фанлар билан боғлиқлиги: стилистика ва коммуникатив лингвистика, стилистика ва прагматингвистика, стилистика ва лингвокультурология.

Стилистика турлари: қиёсий стилистика, амалий стилистика, фуқаролик стилистика, индивидуал услуб стилистикаси, коммуникатив стилистика.

Стилистик таҳлил методлари.

Услубий лексика таркиби: адабий сўзлар, нейтрал сўзлар, адабий сўзларнинг стилистик жиҳатлари, оғзаки сўзларнинг стилистик хусусиятлари. Адабий нутқ лексикаси: атама, архаизм, неологизм, чатишма, поэтик сўзлар тушунчалари ва уларнинг матндаги стилистик вазифалари.

Оғзаки нутқ лексикаси: сленг, вульгаризм, эвфемизм, шева ва жаргон сўзларнинг тушунчалари ва уларнинг матндаги стилистик вазифалари.

Тилда меъёр тушунчаси. Шахсий ёндашув ва меъёр. Умумий адабий, оғзаки ва адабий услублар хусусиятлари. Регистр тушунчаси.

Функционал услуб тушунчаси. Функционал услуб ва унинг турлари. Бадиий услуб хусусиятлари: шеърий, драма ва наср услубларининг асосий тил хусусиятлари. Илмий услуб хусусиятлари ва вазифалари. Публицистик услуб хусусиятлари ва вазифалари. Газета услуби хусусиятлари ва вазифалари. Газета матнида жанр турлари ва хусусиятлари. Расмий ҳужжатлар услуби вазифалари, турлари ва уларнинг лисоний хусусиятлари. Ифода ва стилистик восита тушунчаси. Стилистик вазифа тушунчаси ва турлари. Стилистик воситаларнинг сатҳлараро турланиши.

2- маъруза: Коммуникатив, когнитив, маданий ва корпус матн таҳлили методлари

Матн таҳлили фанининг мақсади ва вазифалари. Матннинг адабий ва лингвистик тузилиши хусусиятлари. Матн мазмуни. Образ структураси: муаллиф образи, табиат образи, асар қаҳрамони образи, бадиий детал тушунчаси ва унинг турлари. Матн шакли.

Матн лингвистикаси асосий тушунчалари, Матн категорияси турлари: информативлик категорияси, модаллик категорияси, матн боғлиқлиги ва яхлитлиги категорияси, матн сегментацияси, ўрин пайт категорияси, интертекстуаллик категорияси.

Бадий асар номлари, турлари ва унинг информативлиги. Бадий асар номининг концептуал ахборотни очиб беришдаги ўрни.

Матн таҳлили методлари. Матннинг концептуал аҳамияти. Матннинг миллий – маданий хусусиятлари. Матнни стилистик, прагматик, лингвокультурологик таҳлил этиш.

1. Услубий воситаларнинг лингвистик моҳияти ва уларнинг нутқдаги вазифалари.

2. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилидаги услубий воситаларнинг қиёсий таҳлили.

3. Функционал услубларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари (бадий, публицистик ва реклама услублари).

4. Оғзаки нутқ услуби масалалари.

5. Сўз бойлигининг баъзи бир бўлимлари, яъни неологизм-янги ясалган сўзлар, слэнг, термин (алоҳида соҳага оид) сўзларнинг услубий таҳлили.

6. Бадий матндаги тил манбаларининг концептуал қиймати.

7. Бадий матнни таҳлил қилиш категориялари, модаллик категорияси, яширин маънони очиш категорияси, информативлик категорияси, проспекция, ретроспекция.

8. Бадий адабиёт ва газета матнларида сарлавҳа.

9. Сўз яшаш жараёнида сўзларнинг услубий белгиланганлиги.

10. Инглиз ва Америка ёзувчилари асарларидаги ўзига хос услубий хусусиятлар.

АМАЛИЙ МАШҒУЛОТ МАЗМУНИ

1-семинар машғулот: Стилистик ва матн таҳлили

Корпус таҳлилнинг долзарблиги ва вазифалари

Лексик стилистик воситалар: метафора, метонимия, ирония, эпитет, гипербола, оксюморон, антономасия, зевгма, сўз ўйини тушунчаси, лисоний аҳамияти ва вазифалари.

Лексик-синтактик стилистик воситалар: ўхшатиш, перефраз, литота, градация, антитеза, аллюзия, ўзлаштирма гап тушунчаси, лисоний аҳамияти ва вазифалари.

Синтактик стилистик воситаларнинг лисоний аҳамияти ва вазифалари. Гап қурилишидаги ўзгаришларга асосланган стилистик воситалар: бир бош бўлакчи гап, инверсия, параллел конструкция, хиазм, такрор, санаш, полисиндетон, асиндетон ва риторик сўроқ гап. Оғзаки нутқдаги гап таркиби ўзгаришларга асосланган стилистик воситалар: эллипсис, тугалланмаган гап, ажратилган конструкция.

Фонетик стилистик воситар: юфония, аллитерация, ономотопия тушунчаси, лисоний аҳамияти ва вазифалари.

Стилистик конвергенция тушунчаси ва унинг вазифалари.

Фразеологиянинг стилистик манбаалари ва услубий қўлланилиши.

Морфологиянинг стилистик ресурслари. Сўз туркумларининг стилистик имкониятлари.

2- семинар машғулот: Лексик ва фразеологик тил воситалари орқали стилистик бўёққа эришиш усуллари

Лексик стилистик воситалар: метафора, метонимия, ирония, эпитет, гиперболо, оксюморон, антономасия, зевгма, сўз ўйини тушунчаси, лисоний аҳамияти ва вазифалари.

Лексик-синтактик стилистик воситалар: ўхшатиш, перефраз, литота, градация, антитеза, аллюзия, ўзлаштирма гап тушунчаси, лисоний аҳамияти ва вазифалари.

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Стилистик конвергенция тушунчаси ва унинг вазифалари. Фразеологиянинг стилистик манбаалари ва услубий қўлланилиши. Морфологиянинг стилистик ресурслари. Сўз туркумларининг стилистик имкониятлари.

3- семинар машғулот: Матн стилистикаси. Матн турлари. Матн таҳлили. Матнларда стилистик бўёққа эришишнинг имкониятлар

Матн линвистикаси асосий тушунчалари, Матн категорияси турлари: информативлик категорияси, модаллик категорияси, матн боғликлиги ва яхлитлиги категорияси, матн сегментацияси, ўрин пайт категорияси, интертекстуаллик категорияси.

Бадиий асар номлари, турлари ва унинг информативлиги. Бадиий асар номининг концептуал ахборотни очиб беришдаги ўрни.

Матн таҳлили методлари. Матннинг концептуал аҳамияти. Матннинг миллий – маданий хусусиятлари. Матнни стилистик, прагматик, лингвокультурологик таҳлил этиш.

4- семинар машғулот: Стилистик фигуралар. Когнитив метафора, метонимия асосий стилистик фигура сифатида.

Матн таҳлили методлари. Матннинг концептуал аҳамияти. Матннинг миллий – маданий хусусиятлари. Матнни стилистик, прагматик, лингвокультурологик таҳлил этиш.

1. Услубий воситаларнинг лингвистик моҳияти ва уларнинг нутқдаги вазифалари.
2. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилидаги услубий воситаларнинг қиёсий таҳлили.
3. Функционал услубларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари (бадий, публицистик ва реклама услублари).
4. Оғзаки нутқ услуби масалалари.
5. Сўз бойлигининг баъзи бир бўлимлари, яъни неологизм-янги ясалган сўзлар, слэнг, термин (алоҳида соҳага оид) сўзларнинг услубий таҳлили.
6. Бадий матндаги тил манбаларининг концептуал қиймати.
7. Бадий матнни таҳлил қилиш категориялари, модаллик категорияси, яширин маънони очиш категорияси, информативлик категорияси, проспекция, ретроспекция.
8. Бадий адабиёт ва газета матнларида сарлавҳа.
9. Сўз яшаш жараёнида сўзларнинг услубий белгиланганлиги.
10. Инглиз ва Америка ёзувчилари асарларидаги ўзига хос услубий хусусиятлар.

ЎҚИТИШ ШАКЛЛАРИ

Мазкур модул бўйича қуйидаги ўқитиш шаклларида фойдаланилади:

- ноанъанавий ўқитиш (интерактив, конференция, дебат);
- давра суҳбатлари (муҳокама этилаётган муаммо ва унинг ечими бўйича мантиқий хулосалар чиқариш);
- баҳс ва мунозаралар (лойиҳалар ечими бўйича далиллар ва асосли рақамлар тақдим қилиш, эшитиш ва муаммолар ечимини топиш қобилиятини ривожлантириш).

БАҲОЛАШ МЕЗОНИ

№	Баҳолаш мезони	Максимал балл	Изоҳ
1	Портфолио яратиш- 1,5балл Кейс тузиш – 1,0 балл	2.5	Интеграллашган тил кўникмаларини ҳар бири бўйича аниқ топшириқлар бажарилади ва баҳоланади

II. МОДУЛНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ФОЙДАЛАНИЛАДИГАН ИНТРЕФАОЛ ТАЪЛИМ МЕТОДЛАРИ.

Method № 1: Linguistic compensation.

It presupposes the analysis of contextual meanings, the correlation of denotative and connotative meanings, comparison of contextual and dictionary meanings. This method is most relevant to text semantics since it enables the reader to discern subtle shades of meanings the language units acquire in the text.

Method № 2: Componential analysis. It deals with, the semantic content of language units and is based on the linguistic postulate that lexical meaning can be segmented into minimal semantic components (semes). The method includes techniques of a multi-stage definitional analysis and that of associative field. Componential analysis was first applied to the study of the semantic word structure, word agreement, lexicographical descriptions, syntagmatic and paradigmatic links of the word. In text linguistics, this analysis may be helpful in revealing conceptual features constituting the cognitive structure of words.

Method № 3: Method of associative field is aimed at revealing associative links of the analyzed unit and building its associative field. This method can be implemented in two ways: 1) on the basis of an associative experiment; 2) on the material of associative dictionaries and thesauruses. An associative experiment has been elaborated in cognitive psychology, and it is based on the assumption that a certain stimulus presupposes some reaction: $S \rightarrow R$. The second way to uncover a net of associations inherent in the analyzed unit is to use the material supplied by various dictionaries of associations.

Method № 4: Supralinear analysis introduced by I.R. Galperin is concerned with the problem of implicit information. It aims to find the verbal signals of implicit information in the text and give a clue how to explain "dark", obscure and ambiguous points on the basis of contextual and associative links.

Method № 5: Method of stylistic experiment. It consists in selecting synonyms and antonyms, paraphrasing, compressing and extending text spans, various types of transformations in the text. This method is aimed to clarify stylistic and contextual meanings of linguistic units and to extract additional stylistic information.

Method № 6: Pragmatic analysis is based on the situational interpretation of the discourse and aims a) to hypothesise about the author's pragmatic intention on the basis of verbal signals; b) to characterize the linguistic personality's social

status, cultural background and psychological inner world; c) to substantiate the appropriateness and effectiveness of communication by the verbalized in the text direct or indirect indications of a pragmatic intention and the addressee's verbal or non-verbal reaction to it.

Method № 6: Methods of parameterization. It is the study of linguistic units including texts, based on a set of parameters and principles of categorization. It is used to define complex linguistic notions and hierarchy of distinctive features constituting them.

Method № 7: Method of categorization. It is a kind of taxonomical activity aimed at sorting out and combining somewhat similar notions and corresponding units into larger categories. This method is based on cognitive operations of comparing, contrasting, identifying, setting up similarities and differences, etc. In the domain of text linguistics, the method of categorization may be helpful in analyzing text as a conceptual system, and revealing hierarchical relationships between its constituents.

Method № 10: Conceptual analysis is based on theories that relate linguistic choices to cognitive structures and processes. In the Text Linguistics, conceptual analysis deals with the problems of conceptualization, conceptual world picture, and conceptual information. It presupposes searching for the conceptually relevant verbal signals in the text including: a) key words; b) means of foregrounding (convergence of stylistic devices and expressive means, coupling, defeated expectancy); c) implicates; d) title and other language units used in the text to verbalize micro-, macro- and superconcepts. Conceptual analysis is combined with frame analysis, cognitive mapping, cross-cultural analysis and corpus analysis.

Method № 11: Conceptological analysis. It is a comprehensive, multi-stage analysis of concepts, which presupposes description of a) the concept structure and its constituents (notional, figurative and evaluative spheres); b) hierarchical taxonomy of cognitive features inferred in the process of conceptualization; c) distribution of cognitive features according to the "field" principle, i.e. their reference to either the nucleus or periphery of a concept.

Method № 12: Cognitive metaphorical analysis is based on the theoretical conception that metaphor is not only a stylistic device, but also a means of conceptualization. It is one of the main mental operations, a means of cognition,

categorization and evaluation (Lacoff, 1980).¹Metaphorical analysis aims to disclose the mechanism of metaphorization, which lies in the interaction of the two, source and target, spheres. The system of knowledge structures of a source sphere serves as a basis for cognitive modelling of a target sphere. Cognitive metaphorical analysis is of a special significance for fiction since imagery is considered an inalienable property of this text type.

Method № 13: Method of cognitive modelling. It enables a researcher to decode the "deep structure" of the text and includes frame analysis and cognitive mapping.

Frame analysis is based on interaction of language structures and their mental models. Frame is a hierarchical structure of linguistic data representing a stereotyped situation. It consists of two levels: the upper level is the name of the frame, the lower level includes terminals, slots and subslots containing concrete information about the described situation. Frame analysis or the process of frame activation can be presented as follows: a verbal signal (stimulus) outlines a contour of the frame in which many slots are implicit. The explication of these slots can be achieved by the study of syntagmatic and paradigmatic, systematic. In addition, contextual, connotative and associative links of the stimulus. With regard to the text frame analysis consists in a) searching for the verbal signals representing conceptually relevant frames; b) activating the frame structure with the help of the above - mentioned techniques; c) conceptualizing knowledge structures presented by the frame.

Cognitive mapping helps penetrate into "deep" semantics of the language units. It is presented as a step-by-step procedure including the study of:

- dictionary definitions and lexicographical interpretations of a word;
- properties conditioned by paradigmatic and syntagmatic links;
- word - building potential;
- phraseological units and paroemia affiliated to the analyzed word;
- all possible contexts of the word indicative of its conceptual senses.

13- Method: Cross-cultural analysis. It is based on comparing and contrasting languages and cultures. It consists in cognitive interpretation of a) culturally and conceptually relevant language units in the text (linguoculturemes); b) universal and nationally-specific properties of language units including texts; c) cultural concepts manifesting particular domains.

1. Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001

III. НАЗАРИЙ МАТЕРИАЛЛАР МАЗМУНИ

Lecture № 1: Stylistic and system analysis in the light of modern linguistics

Problems for discussion:

- 1.1. The Subject of Stylistics and Language System. General Scientific Fundamentals of Stylistics. The Aim and Objectives (tasks). The Main Problems of Stylistics as a Linguistic Discipline.
- 1.2. The Main Aspects and Trends of Stylistics. Functional Stylistics, Structural Stylistics, Decoding Stylistics, Practical Stylistics, Individual Style Study, Comparative Stylistics, Communicative Stylistics, Cognitive Stylistics.
- 1.3. Stylistic Devices and Expressive Means of the Language

The aim of the lesson: Providing listeners with the fundamental information on stylistics as a linguistic discipline

• *Pedagogical objectives:*

- Presenting the general information on Stylistics in relation to language hierarchy.
- Presenting information on the general scientific fundamentals of Stylistics;
- Giving data on the aim and objectives of the academic course;
- Providing a brief information on the main problems of Stylistics;
- Giving the basic information on functional and structural aspects of Stylistics;
- Describing the topical trends of Stylistics (Decoding Stylistics. Practical Stylistics, Individual Style Study. Comparative Stylistics, Cognitive Stylistics);
- Giving data on the issues of stylistic devices and expressive means of the language

The methods used in lesson:

Method № 1: Componential analysis. It deals with, the semantic content of language units and is based on the linguistic postulate that lexical meaning can be segmented into minimal semantic components (semes). The method includes techniques of a multi-stage definitional analysis and that of associative field. Componential analysis was first applied to the study of the semantic word structure, word agreement, lexicographical descriptions, syntagmatic and paradigmatic links of the word. In text linguistics, this analysis may be helpful in revealing conceptual features constituting the cognitive structure **of** words.

Method № 2: Method of associative field is aimed at revealing associative links of the analyzed unit and building its associative field. This method can be implemented in two ways: 1) on the basis of an associative experiment; 2) on the material of associative dictionaries and thesauruses. An associative

experiment has been elaborated in cognitive psychology, and it is based on the assumption that a certain stimulus presupposes some reaction: S → R. The second way to uncover a net of associations inherent in the analyzed unit is to use the material supplied by various dictionaries of associations.

1.1. The Subject of Stylistics and Language System. General Scientific Fundamentals of Stylistics. The Aim and Objectives (tasks). The Main Problems of Stylistics as a Linguistic Discipline.

There are close links observed between text linguistics and stylistics. Many notions of text linguistics, be it repeated, had long been discussed in stylistics, and it is quite valid since stylistics is based on the study of texts, mainly literary texts. Therefore it is expedient to single out a stylistic trend in text linguistics, which embraces a great variety of problems:

- text types related to the problem of functional styles;
- compositional structure of the text;
- stylistic text categories;
- stylistic means of cohesion and coherence;
- stylistic peculiarities of an individual style;
- the role of language units in transmitting conceptual information and representation of the conceptual world picture

Let us briefly elucidate some of the problems². Functional stylistics as is well-known, is concerned with the description of various types of texts. In text linguistics the problem of text types is also in the focus of interest, and it is studied in text typology and text stylistics. One of the main tasks of text stylistics is to study language means functioning in typified standard situations. Therefore much attention is attached to the text types characterized by definite stylistic functions and traits³. Besides, the stylistic theory of text linguistics is faced with the problem of compositional speech forms, to wit: narration, description, reasoning, dialogue (monologue, polylogue). All these forms will be extensively discussed further. Here it is worth mentioning that according to a text type either this or that compositional form prevails. Thus the dramatic text is presented in the form of a dialogue. The scientific text is based on reasoning. As for the publicistic text, it is mainly narration. A peculiar feature of the fictional text is the combination of all the above mentioned forms, each fulfilling its own communicative-aesthetic function.

² Stanley Kubrick. *Narrative and stylistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

³ Ashurova D.U. *Text linguistics*. T, tafakkur qanoti, 2012

1.2. The Main Aspects and Trends of Stylistics. Functional Stylistics, Structural Stylistics, Decoding Stylistics, Practical Stylistics, Individual Style Study, Comparative Stylistics, Communicative Stylistics, Cognitive Stylistics.

Text stylistics also deals with the problem of the compositional structure of the text. Composition is a complex organization of the text, the elements of which are arranged according to a definite system and in a special succession. It implies not only certain correlations of stylistic layers within the text, but also definite schemes of text development (ОДИНЦОВ, 1980:263). On the one hand, composition is closely connected with the semantic structure of the text, on the other – with the type of the text. In fact, it serves as one of criteria in the definition of a text type. Thus, the compositional structure of a fable is: **exposition – dialogue – action – moral**⁴. The compositional scheme of the story is: **title – exposition – initial collision – development of action – culmination – denouement – end**. As for a sonnet, its composition consists of 2 parts including 14 lines. The first part contains exposition and the main theme. The second part presents denouement. A concluding line of the sonnet is considered most significant from the point of view of both stylistic and conceptual information. The compositional structure of an application is quite different. It includes **heading**, which contains the name of an applicant, his address, and the date; a brief essence of the application; **the text itself** which contains a request and its grounds; concluding **phrases and signature**. See diagram 2

Text type genre	Structure
story	Title – exposition – initial collision - development of action – culmination – denouement - end
fable	Exposition – dialogue – action – moral
sonnet	2 parts, 14 lines 1 st part – exposition – the main theme 2 nd part – denouement A concluding line
application	Heading (name, address, date) – brief essence – text (a request and its grounds) – concluding phrases - signature
essay	Introduction – the main body - conclusion

⁴ Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

business letter	Letterhead (address, date, salutation) – letter text (context paragraph, content paragraph, action paragraph) – closing – signature
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Therefore, the above-described compositional schemes supply sufficient evidence to the fact that the compositional structure depends on a text type, and this assumption once more confirms the idea of close links between stylistics and text linguistics.

The core role in text stylistics is certainly attached to stylistic categories. This problem requires a special attention and will be discussed in other sections (see ch. 5). Here it is necessary to stress that many traditional stylistic categories and notions applied to text linguistics should be reviewed and reconsidered. For instance, such categories as imagery, implicitness, emotiveness, evaluation are regarded not as properties ascribed to separate language units, but mostly as text phenomena.

Another issue relevant to text stylistics is stylistic cohesion of the text. Among all others, the means of stylistic cohesion play a considerable, sometimes predominant role. There is a great variety of stylistic means of cohesion: parallel constructions, all types of repetition, sustained stylistic devices, symbols and so on. It is interesting to note that stylistic means of cohesion are characterized by simultaneous realization of two functions: stylistic and text forming. We have already discussed the role of recurrence in this respect. Recent researches have shown that recurrence, traditionally studied as a stylistic means, is considered a basic factor in the structural and semantic organization of the text, and what is more, it is regarded as a fundamental principle of text integrity (Москальская, 2010). The significance of recurrence is confirmed by the facts that a) it is found practically in all languages; b) it is realized at all the language levels from a phoneme up to the whole text; c) it designates a thematic development of the text; d) it fulfills various stylistic and pragmatic functions. The following rhyme may serve as an illustration⁵:

*For want of a nail, the shoe was lost,
For want of the shoe, the horse was lost,
For want of the horse, the rider was lost
For want of the rider, the battle was lost
For want of the battle, the kingdom was lost
And all from the want of a horseshoe nail.*

This example is interesting in many respects. First of all it demonstrates all types of repetition – anaphora, epiphora, chain repetition, framing, and anadiplosis.

⁵ Ashurova D.U. *Stylistics of literary text*. T., 2014.

Then it promotes the thematic development of the text. And finally, it is a mechanism of shaping text as such.

1.3. Stylistic Devices and Expressive Means of the Language

Developing the topic of stylistic cohesion we cannot help mentioning the role of stylistic devices, especially metaphor and symbol. As is known, symbol is a trope functioning in the literary texts as a polyconceptual structure, and assuming various stylistic functions (Джусупов, 2006). At the same time, it is necessary to underline its text-forming function because symbolic meanings appear in the text on the basis of frequently repeated key notions. Here are some examples:

Rain – a symbol of unhappiness, loneliness and sufferings in the works by E.Hemingway;

Sandcastle - a symbol of illusive love and unreal dreams (A. Murdock);

Oak tree - a symbol of powerful England (J.Galsworthy);

White monkey - a symbol of spiritual bankruptcy (J.Galsworthy)

Special significance in text stylistics is attached to the problems of individual style. Individual style (idiostyle) is regarded as a complex structural unity of the means and forms of verbal expressions peculiar to certain authors, and reflecting their world vision and subjective evaluation of the described phenomena. In this field of research good results have been achieved both in practical and theoretical aspects. Suffice it to mention the works by V. V. Vinogradov, G. O. Vinokur, I. R. Galperin, I. V. Arnold, V. A. Kukharenko and others. These works give rise to theoretical discussions of the following problems:

- individual specificity of fictional texts;
- the author's image and viewpoint;
- types of the narrator;
- a polyphonic structure of the literary text;
- correlation of individual style with general language norms;
- individual peculiarities of the language usage in the text⁶.

The key notion of the theory of individual style is the notion of the author's image, which was introduced by V.V. Vinogradov. The author's image is a focus of the whole text, its content and compositional structure. As V.A.Kukharenko stated, the author's image is an organizing centre of the whole literary work, it combines its separate parts into a united whole characterized by a single world outlook (1988:179).

At the present stage of text stylistics a new impetus has been given to the problem of "individual paradigm", and a new term "cognitive style" has emerged.

⁶ Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

This term is defined as a style of conveying and presenting information, its peculiar arrangement in the text/discourse connected with a specific choice of cognitive operations or their preferable usage in the process of text production and interpretation (КСКТ, 1996:80). Cognitive style is regarded as a style of the author's individual representation associated with his personality, the peculiarities of an individual creative process of thinking and subjective modality.

Much attention in text stylistics is attached to the language units functioning in the text. Emphasis is made on the usage of stylistically marked units, particularly stylistic devices. Traditionally stylistic devices have been studied from the point of view of their structural and semantic organization and stylistic functions. In text stylistics these units are regarded as text components playing an important role in transmitting conceptual information of the text and representing the conceptual world picture. The conceptual value of a stylistic unit will be discussed later. Here it is necessary to stress that stylistic means regarded as means of text conceptualization serve to reveal the author's conceptual world picture.

Testing questions:

1. What is the subject-matter of stylistics?
2. What is the role of stylistics in the language system?
3. What is the difference between structural and functional stylistics?
4. What angle are the language means studied from in stylistics?

Used literature:

1. Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка (Стилистика декодирования). Л., 1993.
3. Ashurova D.U. Text linguistics. Т., 2012

Lecture № 2. Communicative, cognitive, cultural and corpus analysis methods

Problems for discussion:

- 2.1. Text interpretation and linguopragmatics
- 2.2. Brief instructions of interpreting the literary text
- 2.3. Text interpretation as a linguistic discipline. Its subject matter aims and tasks. Linguostylistics and text interpretation as related disciplines.
- 2.4. Corpus analysis.

The aim of the lesson: Developing theoretical knowledge and practical skills in fundamentals of text interpretation as a linguistic discipline, clarifying the essence

of text interpretation, its main objectives, topical problems and aspects of study; expanding and summarizing knowledge about the categories of the text and poetic details used in the literary text; outlining the basic stages of a literary text interpretation; developing skills needed to analyze the literary text (on the basis of scheme of interpretation of a literary text).

Pedagogical objectives

- Expanding and systematizing knowledge of the subject of text interpretation;
- Developing knowledge needed to identify the fundamentals of text interpretation and its relation to stylistics;
- Developing skills needed to make conclusions on the main theoretical problems of text interpretation;
- Widening knowledge about the main categories of the text interpretation;
- Expanding and developing knowledge about the composition of the literary text;
- Deepening and systematizing knowledge about the poetic details in the literary text.
- Developing knowledge about the main stages of interpretation of a literary text;
- Developing knowledge and skills for the interpretation of a literary text.

2.1. Text interpretation and linguopragmatics

Text typology is a branch of text linguistics, which studies different types of texts, criteria for their differentiation, linguistic and extralinguistic peculiarities of text types, their taxonomy and classification. The aim of a scientific text classification is to present a great multitude of texts in a definite number of their types grouped on the basis of common traits⁷. This is not an easy task. Much of confusion is caused by a great variety of texts, on the one hand, and the lack of consistent criteria for defining text types – on the other. So, there are incoherencies in defining text-types and their classification. Up to now these questions remain unresolved due to the fact that a unanimously supported approach has not been reached so far⁸. Despite a diversity of opinions, many linguists support the following characteristics of a text type:

- it is a culture specific and historically stipulated productive model of text production and perception;

⁷ Stanley Kubrick. *Narrative and stylistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

⁸ Stanley Kubrick. *Narrative and stylistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

- it defines semantic functional and structural peculiarities of concrete texts despite their different thematic contents;
- it is characterized by a system of invariant features compulsory for all texts of a definite type;
- it is liable to one common communicative aim.

Therefore, the type of the text can be defined as a culture specific productive model, which, being different in its content structure, is specified by a system of invariant semantic, structural and functional characteristics. It should be stressed that text classification depends on the chosen approach to text analysis. The most acknowledged is a stylistic-functional approach, which, being based on the principles of communicative functional stratification may provide solid grounds for text typology. This view finds support among many scientists (V.V. Vinogradov, M.M. Bakhtin, and M.N. Kojina).⁹ Their conception rests on the assumption that there are direct correlations between a text-type and the functional style it belongs to. A functional style, in its turn, is defined “as a patterned variety of literary text characterized by a greater or lesser typification of its constituents, supra phrasal units, in which the choice and arrangement of interdependent and interwoven language media are calculated to secure the purport of the communication” (Galperin, 1977:249).

According to this conception there are texts belonging to different spheres: literature, mass media, science, and religion and so on. A functional style in general outline can be regarded as a socially acknowledged and functionally conditioned form of language style variations. Functional styles are appropriate to the norms of language codification. Limited by the most general, socially significant spheres, functional styles are not numerous. I.R. Galperin, for instance, distinguishes five styles: the belles-lettres, publicistic, newspaper, scientific styles, the style of official documents. I.V. Naer thinks that this classification might be extended by adding technical, professional and religious styles (Haep, 2002). The problem of functional styles turns out to be very debatable. Some scholars single out the conversational functional style. Others do not support this opinion on the ground that this type of a functional style does not fulfill any specific function, which, as is known, serves as the main parameter of any functional style.

Disagreements on this point are accounted by the fact that the boundaries of functional styles are not very distinct, they are somehow obliterated. It means that functional styles can cross and penetrate into one another. This leads to the style

⁹ Stanley Kubrick. *Narrative and stylistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

merging and creation of the so-called “hybrid” texts. Hybridization of styles is widely observed in the texts belonging to the sphere of mass media. For example, in the newspaper article many traits of the belles-lettres style can be found.

*The **sleepwalking** president who **slept** through the early days of the **agony** in New Orleans is going through the never ending, thrilling, indefensible and reckless agony in Iraq (International Herald Tribune -2005, December 12, p.7)*

This utterance taken from the newspaper article is characterized by the convergence of stylistic devices: metaphors (*slept, agony*), epithets and gradations (*never ending, thrilling, indefensible and reckless*), repetition. These stylistic devices serve as means of expressing the author’s subjective modality creating imagery and producing emotional impact. These qualities are peculiar to the belles-lettres text. Therefore, the analyzed utterance combines the features of a newspaper article and those of emotive prose. Consequently, it leads to the creation of a “hybrid” text.

2.2. Brief instructions of interpreting the literary text

In classifying texts according to the stylistic- functional criterion it should be kept in mind that functional styles are not homogeneous, they fall into several variants, substyles and genres which constitute either the main body or the periphery of a functional style. For example, the scientific style is subdivided into academic, informative, critical, popular, educational substyles (Чернявская, 2009). As for newspaper style, it consists of news, editorial, essay, advertisement. In the belles-letters style along with substyles (emotive prose, poetry, drama) various genres are distinguished: tale, story, fable, ballad, novel, etc. The style of official documents is differentiated according to the spheres of activity – juridical, diplomatic, medical, banking texts, etc¹⁰. So, there is a good reason to believe that text typology can be built on the principles of hierarchic correlations: functional style – substyle – genre – text type – text subtype.

In this system of relations a functional style is an invariant form compared to other levels of style variability, for instance, genre. The notion of genre originally employed in the theory of literature appears to be essential for text typology. M.M. Bakhtin who regarded it as “a typical model of speech forms”, and defined three factors providing basis for speech genres elaborated this notion: 1) the semantic integrity and completeness; 2) a speaker’s intention; 3) typical compositional forms (Бахтин, 1979: 241- 258). There are different classifications of speech genres. Interesting enough is division of all genres into primary (simple) and

¹⁰ Stanley Kubrick. *Narrative and stylistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

secondary (complex). The analysis of the linguistic literature and our own observations make it possible to present genre classification in conformity with the following parameters:

- according to the functional style: business genres, publicistic genres, scientific genres, belles-lettres genres;
- according to the context variable criterion: description, narration, reasoning;
- according to the sphere of communication: socio-political, military, academic, religious, juridical, etc;
- according to the pragmatic intention: talks, discussions, toasts, compliments, etc.

Its own assemblage of genres characterizes every functional style. The belles-lettres, for instance, embraces the epic genres such as novel, story, poem; the lyric genres – ode, elegy, verse, song; the drama genres – tragedy, comedy. The scientific style includes the following genres: monography, scientific article, scientific essay, review, annotation, lecture, report, information.

There are three correlated, but different terms – methodology, methods and method.

Methodology is a system of theoretical principles and assumptions that a research is based on (Степанов, 2009). Methods is an aggregate of concrete devices and techniques applied to the analysis of a certain language material. Method is a means of theoretical and practical systemization of the language material.

As has already been mentioned, the present stage of linguistics is characterized by the processes of integration as in the case with the new trends in linguistics such as cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, gender linguistics, linguoconceptology. In this connection many traditional views, assumptions and methods have been revised and reconsidered. Besides, modern linguistics tends to extrapolate the notions and methods of one science into another. Therefore, text linguistics alongside traditional methods widely exploits new borrowed from other branches methods of analysis.

In this chapter, we aim to generalize scientific experience in the field of methods and suggest those, which seem most adequate for text linguistics.

2.3. Text interpretation as a linguistic discipline. Its subject matter aims and tasks. Linguostylistics and text interpretation as related disciplines.

Linguistic compensation. It presupposes the analysis of contextual meanings, the correlation of denotative and connotative meanings, comparison of contextual and dictionary meanings. This method is most relevant to text semantics since it enables the reader to discern subtle shades of meanings the language units acquire in the text.

Componential analysis. It deals with, the semantic content of language units and is based on the linguistic postulate that lexical meaning can be segmented into minimal semantic components (semes). The method includes techniques of a multi-stage definitional analysis and that of associative field. Componential analysis was first applied to the study of the semantic word structure, word agreement, lexicographical descriptions, syntagmatic and paradigmatic links of the word. In text linguistics this analysis may be helpful in revealing conceptual features constituting the cognitive structure of words.

Method of associative field is aimed at revealing associative links of the analyzed unit and building its associative field. This method can be implemented in two ways: 1) on the basis of an associative experiment; 2) on the material of associative dictionaries and thesauruses. An associative experiment has been elaborated in cognitive psychology, and it is based on the assumption that a certain stimulus presupposes some reaction: $S \rightarrow R$. The second way to uncover a net of associations inherent in the analyzed unit is to use the material supplied by various dictionaries of associations.

Supralinear analysis introduced by I.R. Galperin is concerned with the problem of implicit information. It aims to find the verbal signals of implicit information in the text and give a clue how to explain "dark", obscure and ambiguous points on the basis of contextual and associative links.

Method of stylistic experiment. It consists in selecting synonyms and antonyms, paraphrasing, compressing and extending text spans, various types of transformations in the text. This method is aimed to clarify stylistic and contextual meanings of linguistic units and to extract additional stylistic information.

Pragmatic analysis is based on the situational interpretation of the discourse and aims a) to hypothesise about the author's pragmatic intention on the basis of verbal signals; b) to characterize the linguistic personality's social status, cultural background and psychological inner world; c) to substantiate the

appropriateness and effectiveness of communication by the verbalized in the text direct or indirect indications of a pragmatic intention and the addressee's verbal or non-verbal reaction to it.

Methods of parameterization. It is the study of linguistic units including texts, on the basis of a set of parameters and principles of categorization. It is used to define complex linguistic notions and hierarchy of distinctive features constituting them.

Method of categorization. It is a kind of taxonomical activity aimed at sorting out and combining somewhat similar notions and corresponding units into larger categories. This method is based on cognitive operations of comparing, contrasting, identifying, setting up similarities and differences, etc. In the domain of text linguistics, the method of categorization may be helpful in analyzing text as a conceptual system, and revealing hierarchical relationships between its constituents¹¹.

Conceptual analysis is based on theories that relate linguistic choices to cognitive structures and processes. In the Text Linguistics conceptual analysis deals with the problems of conceptualization, conceptual world picture, conceptual information. It presupposes searching for the conceptually relevant verbal signals in the text including: a) key words; b) means of foregrounding (convergence of stylistic devices and expressive means, coupling, defeated expectancy); c) implicates; d) title and other language units used in the text to verbalize micro-, macro- and superconcepts. Conceptual analysis is combined with frame analysis, cognitive mapping, cross-cultural analysis and corpus analysis.

Conceptological analysis. It is a comprehensive, multi-stage analysis of concepts, which presupposes description of a) the concept structure and its constituents (notional, figurative and evaluative spheres); b) hierarchical taxonomy of cognitive features inferred in the process of conceptualization; c) distribution of cognitive features according to the "field" principle, i.e. their reference to either the nucleus or periphery of a concept.

Cognitive metaphorical analysis is based on the theoretical conception that metaphor is not only a stylistic device, but also a means of conceptualization. It is one of the main mental operations, a means of cognition, categorization and evaluation (Lacoff, 1980). Metaphorical analysis aims to disclose the mechanism

¹¹ Aznaurova E.S., Fomenko N.V., Ashurova D.U., Molchanova G.G., Petrova E.G., Pogosyants E.M., Zimon E.I. Interpretation of literary text. –Tashkent: Ukituvchi, 2004.

of metaphorization, which lies in the interaction of the two, source and target, spheres. The system of knowledge structures of a source sphere serves as a basis for cognitive modelling of a target sphere. Cognitive metaphorical analysis is of a special significance for fiction since imagery is considered an inalienable property of this text type.

Method of cognitive modelling. It enables a researcher to decode the "deep structure" of the text and includes frame analysis and cognitive mapping.

Frame analysis is based on interaction of language structures and their mental models. Frame is a hierarchical structure of linguistic data representing a stereotyped situation. It consists of two levels: the upper level is the name of the frame; the lower level includes terminals, slots and subslots containing concrete information about the described situation. Frame analysis or the process of frame activation can be presented as follows: a verbal signal (stimulus) outlines a contour of the frame in which many slots are implicit. The explication of these slots can be achieved by the study of syntagmatic and paradigmatic, systematic. In addition, contextual, connotative and associative links of the stimulus. With regard to the text frame analysis consists in a) searching for the verbal signals representing conceptually relevant frames; b) activating the frame structure with the help of the above - mentioned techniques; c) conceptualizing knowledge structures presented by the frame.

Cognitive mapping helps penetrate into "deep" semantics of the language units. It is presented as a step-by-step procedure including the study of:

- dictionary definitions and lexicographical interpretations of a word;
- properties conditioned by paradigmatic and syntagmatic links;
- word - building potential;¹²
- phraseological units and paroemia affiliated to the analyzed word;
- all possible contexts of the word indicative of its conceptual senses.

Cross-cultural analysis. It is based on comparing and contrasting languages and cultures. It consists in cognitive interpretation of a) culturally and conceptually relevant language units in the text (linguoculturemes); b) universal and nationally-specific properties of language units including texts; c) cultural concepts manifesting particular domains.

Corpus analysis.

Corpus analysis with the help of computer technologies enables the researcher to collect a great volume of language materials, to select all possible

¹² Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001

contexts of key words and expressions. This analysis ensures a more adequate interpretation of linguistic data.

In conclusion, it should be stressed that the choice of methods depends on the text type, the character of the analyzed language units and the scientific tasks to be accomplished. For example, with regard to the linguistic analysis of cultural concepts the following methods are most relevant: frame analysis – cognitive mapping – conceptualization – cross-cultural analysis.

Testing questions:

1. What does the subject of text interpretation deal with?
2. What is the aim of text interpretation?
3. What subjects is the text interpretation connected with?
4. What are the main stages that the text interpretation undergoes?
5. What are the main categories of text?
6. What kinds of information (according to I.R. Galperin) are distinguished within the category of informativity?
7. What do you understand by the category of modality?
8. What are the specific features of the realization of the category of modality?

Used literature:

1. Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Aznaurova E.S., Fomenko N.V., Ashurova D.U., Molchanova G.G., Petrova E.G., Pogosyants E.M., Zimon E.I. Interpretation of literary text. –Tashkent: Ukituvchi, 2004.
3. Barth R. Mythology: Les instances du recit. –M., Paris. 1997.
4. Beaugrande R.A., Dressler W. Introduction to Text Linguistics. –Berlin. 1997
<http://www.beaugrande.com/Intro1981Five.htm>
5. Chafe W.L. Cognitive Constraints on Information Flow//Coherence and grounding in discourse. –Amsterdam. 1997.

IV. АМАЛИЙ МАШҒУЛОТ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ

Practical lesson №1

The aim of the lesson: to obtain cognitive skills

The condition: It is accounted for by the fact that a work of fiction is of particular interest for the students of philology inasmuch as it provides a good material for creative thinking.

The process of the lesson:

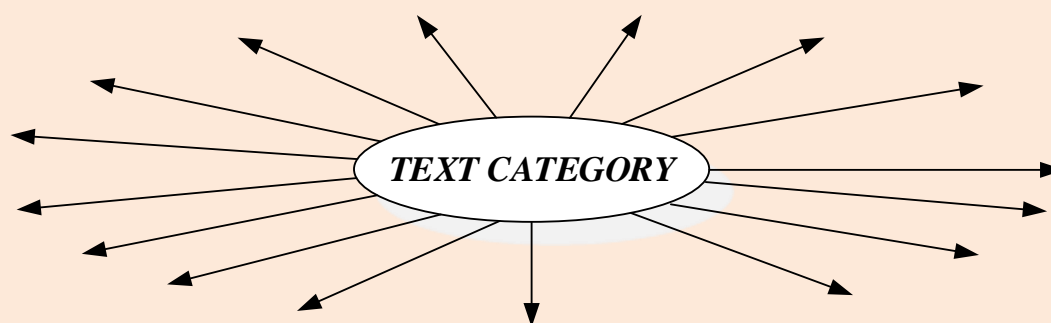
The methods used in the lesson:

1. Conceptological analysis. It is a comprehensive, multi-stage analysis of concepts, which presupposes description of a) the concept structure and its constituents (notional, figurative and evaluative spheres); b) hierarchical taxonomy of cognitive features inferred in the process of conceptualization; c) distribution of cognitive features according to the "field" principle, i.e. their reference to either the nucleus or periphery of a concept.

2. Cognitive metaphorical analysis is based on the theoretical conception that metaphor is not only a stylistic device, but also a means of conceptualization. It is one of the main mental operations, a means of cognition, categorization and evaluation (Lacoff, 1980). Metaphorical analysis aims to disclose the mechanism of metaphorization, which lies in the interaction of the two, source and target, spheres. The system of knowledge structures of a source sphere serves as a basis for cognitive modelling of a target sphere. Cognitive metaphorical analysis is of a special significance for fiction since imagery is considered an inalienable property of this text type.

Activity A.

Brainstorm the ideas concerning the notion of "Text Category"



Activity B.

Draw the cluster to the notion of “Text Category”, revealing its types and their features

Activity C.

Speak on the category of informativity and define its type in the following extracts

And Abel had no children. We are all Cain's children (Steinbeck, East of Eden)

When he awoke at night he heard the wind in the hemlock breezes outside the cottage and the waves of the lake coming in on the shore and he went back to sleep (Hemingway, Ten Indians)

Each one of us is a prisoner in a solitary tower and he communicates with the other prisoners, who form mankind, by conventional signs that have not quite the same meaning for them as for himself. And life, unfortunately, is something that you can lead but once; mistakes are often irreparable, and who am I that I should tell this one and that how he should lead it? (Maugham, The Happy Man)

There were only two Americans in the hotel. They did not know any of the people they passed on the stairs to their room (Hemingway, Cat in the Rain)¹³

Activity D.

<i>obligatory</i>	<i>world picture</i>	<i>pragmatic</i>	<i>optional</i>	<i>stylistic</i>
<i>category</i>	<i>superconcept</i>	<i>conceptual</i>	<i>intertextuality</i>	

Complete the sentences by choosing appropriate words from the list below

1. Text _____ is a common property of the text inherent in all its types
2. I.R. Galperin differentiates between factual, subtextual and _____ types of information
3. Text categories are also subdivided into obligatory and _____ types
4. The category of informativity is one of the basic and _____ text categories
5. Conceptual information reflects the author's conceptual _____, his understanding of people's social, economic, political and cultural life.

¹³ Aznaurova E.S., Fomenko N.V., Ashurova D.U., Molchanova G.G., Petrova E.G., Pogoyants E.M., Zimon E.I. Interpretation of literary text. –Tashkent: Ukituvchi, 2004.

6. _____ contains knowledge about communicants' social, professional status, role relations, cultural background, psychological characteristics, etc
7. _____ is defined as a special quality of certain texts to correlate with other texts on the basis of intertextual markers such as epigraph, allusion, quotations, etc.
8. Intertextuality is regarded as a cognitive process of interaction of two texts: _____ and the recipient text.
9. _____ information, being expressive by its nature, is subdivided into emotive, evaluative and image-bearing types
10. _____ is the highest conceptual unit, which, covering the whole text appears to be its semantic focus.

Activity E.

Complete the following table by matching the authors to the text categories:

	Authors	Text categories
1	R. Beaugrande, W. Dressler	a progression, stagnation, the author's image, artistic space and time, causality, subtext
2	A.I. Novikov	b informativity, segmentation, cohesion, continuum, prospection/ retrospection, modality, integrity, completeness
3	I.R. Galperin	c extension, cohesion, completeness, succession, statics and dynamics, deep perspective
4	Z.Y. Turaeva	d informativity, integrity, delimitation, modality, communicativity
5	S.G. Ilyenko	e cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, intrtextuality

Activity F.

Complete the table by matching the notions to their definitions

1	text category	a expresses emotiveness, evaluation, imagery
2	factual information	b a peculiar quality of certain texts to correlate with each other both semantically and structurally

3	subtextual information	c	reflects the author's conceptual world picture, his understanding of people's social-economic, political and cultural life
4	stylistic information	d	a conceptual meaning of a separate language unit
5	conceptual information	f	contains data about facts, events, actions, objects, ideas
6	intertextuality	g	contains knowledge about the communicants
7	allusion	h	implicit information embodied in some text fragments on the basis of the stylistic resources used in the text
8	pragmatic information	i	isintertextual signal that accomplishes the function of an "intertext", decoding of which requires establishing actual connections with the original text.

Activity G.

Identify the sources of the precedent texts in the following text fragments

I could no longer concentrate upon those brilliant lucid little civilizations, although in the strong light the coloured pebbles and the miniature seaweed trees looked like jewels by Faberge (Murdoch, The Sea, The Sea)

Later, Dana said reluctantly, «I'm afraid it's time for Cinderella to turn into a pumpkin, darling (Sheldon, The Sky is Falling)

Well!" said Miss Pole, "well, Miss Matty! Men will be men. Every mother's son of them wishes to be considered Samson and Solomon rolled into one – too strong ever to be beaten or discomfited – too wise ever to be outwitted (Gaskell. Cranford).

He felt very large in the room. Gulliverian, both powerful and clumsy (Murdoch, An Unofficial Rose).

The professor was a big jovial man of Falstaffian appearance (Eccles, A Species of Revenge).

It might not be the head of a goddess - indeed a screw of curl paper on each side the temples quite forbade that supposition - but neither was it the head of a Gorgon; yet Malone seemed to take it in the latter light (Bronte, Shirley).

We should not bang on about Gascoigne throwing it away because in our hearts we always knew that this was a footballer as fragile as Humpty Dumpty with a bout of vertigo (Weaver, *The Guardian*, 1998).

Mrs. Todd rocked gently for a time, and seemed to be lost, though not poorly, like Macbeth in her thoughts. (Jewett, *A Dunnet Shepherdess*)

She had the withdrawn feline look of a woman who is conscious of power and seeing herself as Cleopatra (Murdoch, *Under the Net*).

Lloyd grinned happily. He was dazzled by his new fame. He imagined that Tom Cruise must feel something like this at a world premiere (King, *The Stand*).

Membury comes too, a grinning, loping Caesar dwarfing his Antony, hauling on his ear, dreaming of fish and smiling at the wrong people (Le Carre, *A Perfect Spy*).

Activity H.

Identify intertextual markers and their types in the following text fragments.

What knowledge structures they represent?

She may be just a sort of enchanter, a Circe, a spiritual Penelope keeping her suitors spellbound and enslaved (Murdoch, *The Unicorn*)

He was still young, of course, in his forties, though sometimes he felt as old as Methuselah. He was certainly young for his achievements, young to be the head of a department (Murdoch, *The Unicorn*).

“I have kept mine. I can still sit upon it”. She added surprisingly, “Rapunzel, Rapunzel, let down your hair”. Not that I could have ever let it down from a second-floor flat” (Greene, *Travels with my Aunt*).

That Debora who sent me as a child to Golgotha was a precise machine with words (Steinbeck, *The Winter of Our Discontent*).

Matt shook his head. It is like “Alice in Wonderland”. This gets curiouser and curiouser (Sheldon, *The Sky is Falling*).

Testing questions:

1. What are the linguistic features of the belles-lettres text?
2. What signals of emotional information can be found in the text?
3. What is imagery? Speak on different approaches to the notion of imagery.
4. What are the signals of implicit information in the text?
5. What is the role of a) poetic details; b) portrait descriptions; c) fictional dialogues in revealing implicit information?

Used literature:

1. Stanley Kubrick. *Narrative and stylistic analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

2. Aznaurova E.S., Fomenko N.V., Ashurova D.U., Molchanova G.G., Petrova E.G., Pogosyants E.M., Zimon E.I. Interpretation of literary text. –Tashkent: Ukituvchi,2004 .
3. Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика современного английского языка. М.: Высшая школа, 2004.

Practical lesson № 2

The aim of the lesson: to obtain cognitive skills

The condition: various activities based on interactive methods of teaching which will enable the students to test their knowledge and develop the students' theoretical background and practical skills in text/discourse analysis. Besides, there is an extended list of literature relevant to the subject in question.

The process of the lesson:

The methods used in the lesson:

1. Method of cognitive modelling. It enables a researcher to decode the "deep structure" of the text and includes frame analysis and cognitive mapping.

2. Frame analysis is based on interaction of language structures and their mental models. Frame is a hierarchical structure of linguistic data representing a stereotyped situation. It consists of two levels: the upper level is the name of the frame; the lower level includes terminals, slots and subslots containing concrete information about the described situation. Frame analysis or the process of frame activation can be presented as follows: a verbal signal (stimulus) outlines a contour of the frame in which many slots are implicit. The explication of these slots can be achieved by the study of syntagmatic and paradigmatic, systematic. In addition, contextual, connotative and associative links of the stimulus. With regard to the text frame analysis consists in a) searching for the verbal signals representing conceptually relevant frames; b) activating the frame structure with the help of the above - mentioned techniques; c) conceptualizing knowledge structures presented by the frame.

➤ **Analyze the following fragments of the text and reveal the functions of intertextual markers, their types and cognitive significance**

Madame Chalon, at forty, fitted no category of murderers; she was neither Cleopatra nor beldame. A Minerva of a woman, he told himself instantly, whose large, liquid eyes were but a shade lighter than the cobalt blue of the Mediterranean twinkling outside the tall windows of the salon where they sat (Donnel, Recipe for Murder)

The front door of the cottage opened, and Eileen Evans stood there. There were still vague traces of beauty left, like clues to what once was, but bitterness had overlaid the past with a harsh brush. It was a Dorian Gray situation (Her beauty had gone into Dana) (Sheldon, The Sky is Falling).

➤ **Compare intertextual markers used in the fictional and scientific texts and comment on their peculiar features**

The importance of the discourse level for the study of language and linguistics can hardly be overestimated: "Discourse is what makes us human" (Graesser *et al.*, 1997). It is not surprising, therefore, that the study of text and discourse has become an increasingly important area over the last decades, both in linguistics and psychology (T. Sanders, J. Sanders, Text and Text Analysis)

At the discourse level, such a discussion is nowadays absent. In the pioneering years of text linguistics, scholars like van Dijk (1972) and Petofi and Rieser (1973) attempted to describe texts as a string of sentences within the framework of generative grammar (Sanders, Text and Text Analysis)

"Oh, my!" Ma said wearily. "Oh! My dear sweet Lord Jesus asleep in a manger! What we are goin' to do now?" she put her forehead in her hand and rubbed her eyes (Steinbeck, The Grapes of Wrath).

With devilish cunning, I encouraged her to talk. Unsuspecting, she laid her heart bare. Upon the cold, conspicuous common, printed page, I offered it to the public gaze. A literary Judas, I kissed her and betrayed her. For pieces of silver, I dressed her sweet confidences in the pantalettes and frills of folly and made them dance in the market place (O'Henry, Selected Stories, and P.74).¹⁴

Read the following text fragments and identify the text categories according to the dominant feature

She was young, brilliant, extremely modern, exquisitely well dressed, amazingly well read in the newest of the new books and her parties were the most delicious mixture of the really important people and... artists - quaint creatures, discoveries of hers, some of them too terrifying for words, but others quite presentable and amusing (Mansfield, Cup of Tea).

He could not make her answer. Putting his face down against hers, he felt her cold cheek. He put his hands on her forehead, and that was cold, too. Then he found her wrists and held them in his fingers while he pressed his ear tightly against her breast (Caldwell, The Wild Flowers)

¹⁴ Aznaurova E.S., Fomenko N.V., Ashurova D.U., Molchanova G.G., Petrova E.G., Pogosyants E.M., Zimon E.I. Interpretation of literary text. –Tashkent: Ukituvchi, 2004.

Winifred! She was young, beautiful, and strong with life, like a flame in sunshine. She moved with a slow grace of energy like a blossoming, red-flowered bush in motion. She, too, seemed to come out of the old England, ruddy, strong, with a certain crude, passionate quiescence and a hawthorn robustness. In addition, he was tall, slim, and agile, like an English archer with his long supple legs and fine movements. Her hair was... They were a beautiful couple (Lawrence, England, my England).

Activity E.

Analyze the following extract and identify the language means representing imagery. Comment on the conceptual significance of imagery

All human life lies like a book before us... (JeromeK. Jerome).

The artist gazed dreamily at the cartridge paper on the wall. "This town," said he "is a leech. It drains the blood of the country. Whoever comes to it accepts a challenge to a duel. Abandoning the figure of the leech, it is a juggernaut, a Moloch, a monster to which the innocence, the genius, and the beauty of the land must pay tribute. Hand to hand every newcomer must struggle with the leviathan. You have lost, Billy. It shall never conquer me. I hate it as one hates sin or pestilence or—the color work in a ten-cent magazine. I despise its very vastness and power. It has the poorest millionaires, the littlest great men, the lowest skyscrapers, the dolefullest pleasures of any town I ever saw. It has caught you, old man, but I will never run beside its chariot wheels. It glosses itself as the Chinaman glosses his collars. Give me the domestic finish. I could stand a town ruled by wealth or one ruled by an aristocracy; but this is one controlled by its lowest ingredients (O'Henry, The Duel)

Activity F.

Analyze the following text fragment and identify graphic, phonetic, lexical, stylistic means of emotiveness

I don't feel human. I feel like an animal. A pig or a rabbit or a dog. Oh, I don't blame you, I was just as bad... But it wasn't the real me I'm not that hateful, beastly, lustful woman. I disown her... It was only the animal in me, dark and fearful like an evil spirit, and I disown, and hate, and despise it. And ever since, when I've thought of it, my gorge rises and I feel that I must vomit (Maugham, Painted Veil)

"Mary wanted to talk, to weep, to console and be consoled; yet she discerned no genuine grief in this dark formal parlor. Why? Weren't they sad to know that their father was gone? All four of them, she realized, had come away from Lexington... she alone had carried love for her father with her. She could not let

him go like this, an unwanted ghost at a silent wake, attended by the four daughters of his flesh. (Stone, The Eternal Love)

I have had such a *dreadful* experience with a taxi-man; he was *most* sinister. I could not get him to *stop*. The more I knocked and called the *faster* he went. In addition, in the moonlight this *bizarre* figure with the *flattened* head *crouching* over the *lit-tle* wheel... (Mansfield, Bliss)

They were dears – dears – and she loved having them there, at her table, and giving them delicious food and wine. In fact she longed to tell them how delightful they were, and what a decorative group they made, how they seemed to set one another off and how they reminded her of a play by Tchekof! (Mansfield, Bliss).

Activity G.

Analyze the following text fragments and identify linguistic means of expressing implicitness

'Well, I wanted to know whether you thought there would be any chance for an English doctor in Spain.'

'Why Spain?'

'I don't know, I just have a fancy for it'

'It's not like Carmen, you know.' (Maugham, Happy Man)

He plucked a fragment and held it close – three blossoms. Sacrilege to pluck fruit-tree blossom – soft, sacred, young blossom – and throw it away! (Galsworthy, Apple Tree)

Old Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor beneath them. He was past sixty and had a Michael Angelo's Moses beard curling down from the head of a satyr along the body of an imp (O' Henry, Last Leaf)

Testing questions:

1. What are the linguistic features of the text heterogeneity?
2. What signals of emotional information can be found in the text?
3. What is imagery? Speak on different approaches to the notion of imagery.
4. What are the signals of implicit information in the text?
5. What is the role of a) poetic details; b) portrait descriptions; c) fictional dialogues in revealing implicit information?

Used literature:

1. Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Barclay M., Ibragimova, Y. Abduraimova. Keep in Touch . – Т.: Филолог, 2004.
3. Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика современного английского языка. М.: Высшая школа, 2004.
4. Бўронов Ж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. М., Высшая школа 1993.

Practical lesson №3

The aim of the lesson: to obtain cognitive skills

The condition:: various activities based on interactive methods of teaching which will enable the students to test their knowledge and develop the students' theoretical background and practical skills in text/discourse analysis. Besides, there is an extended list of literature relevant to the subject in question.

The process of the lesson:

The methods used in the lesson:

Cognitive mapping helps penetrate into "deep" semantics of the language units. It is presented as a step-by-step procedure including the study of:

- dictionary definitions and lexicographical interpretations of a word;
- properties conditioned by paradigmatic and syntagmatic links;
- word - building potential;
- phraseological units and paroemia affiliated to the analyzed word;
- all possible contexts of the word indicative of its conceptual senses.

Write an explanatory essay highlighting the following problems

- Specify the main functions of fictional texts
 - Comment on the role of a) repetition; b) convergence of stylistic devices; c) literary dialogues in conveying emotional information
 - Draw conclusions about imagery as an inherent category of a fictional text.
 - Discuss the category of implicitness and formulate the notion of an implicate
- **Analyze the following fragment of the fictional text outlining text categories represented in it and identifying language means of their representation.**

Oh, how fascinating it was! How she enjoyed it! How she loved sitting here, watching it all! It was like a play. It was exactly like a play. Who could believe the sky at the back wasn't painted? But it wasn't till a little brown dog trotted on solemn and then slowly trotted off, like a little "theatre" dog, a little dog that had been drugged, that Miss Brill discovered what it was that made it so exciting. They were all on the stage. They weren't only the audience, not only looking on; they were acting. Even she had a part and came every Sunday. No doubt somebody would have noticed if she hadn't been there; she was part of the performance after all. How strange she'd never thought of it like that before! And yet it explained why she made such a point of starting from home at just the same time each week - so as not to be late for the performance - and it also explained why she had quite a queer, shy feeling at telling her English pupils how she spent her Sunday afternoons. No wonder! Miss Brill nearly laughed out loud. She was on the stage. She thought of the old invalid gentleman to whom she read the newspaper four afternoons a week while he slept in the garden. She had got quite used to the frail head on the cotton pillow, the hollowed eyes, the open mouth and the high pinched nose. If he'd been dead she mightn't have noticed for weeks; she wouldn't have minded. But suddenly he knew he was having the paper read to him by an actress! "An actress!" The old head lifted; two points of light quivered in the old eyes. "An actress - are ye?" And Miss Brill smoothed the newspaper as though it were the manuscript of her part and said gently; "Yes, I have been an actress for a long time."

Analyze the following fragments of the texts and reveal the communicative intentions from the list below

to inform – to compare – to argue – to order – to state –to convince (to persuade) –to describe — to urge – to ask for– to apologize– to conclude

Staffs in the North of England, the North West and Vinlands are also preparing for mass action, including strikes (Daily Express)

We can't ask Egbert what happened to him. There is no truck to give any evidence. There is no corpse. There's nothing! No truck. No Egbert. Do you understand now? That's what you get for your dollar a mile!" (Galsworthy, Broken Boot)¹⁵

"Do you know what began my real education?"

¹⁵ Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

"What?"

"Your calling me Miss Doolittle the day when I first came to Wimpole Street. That was the beginning of self-respect for me." (Shaw, Pygmalion)

"Oh, who are you? What is your intention, sir?"

"Don't be frightened, madam. My name is Gordon Butler, I' am your neighbour. I am sorry, I was so straightforward. But I shall explain everything."

"Pray do" (Bronte, Jane Eyre)

Dueling is savage. Everyone who respects the law would respect you for declining to fight. General Robertson told you in this very room that your courage and reputation did not require his kind of vindication. He said if you lose your family would suffer, and if you win it would be a pyrrhic victory (Stone, The President's Lady)

Matilda was a tall, thin, graceful fair girl, with a rather large nose. She was the Mary to Emmie's Martha: that is, Matilda liked painting and music, and read a good many novels, whilst Emmie looked after house-keeping. Emmie was shorter, plumper than her sister, and she had no accomplishments. She looked up to Matilda, whose mind was naturally refined and sensible (Lawrence, You Touched me)

"Madam, may I speak to you a moment?"

"Speak to me?" Rosemary turned...

"M-madam, stammered the voice. Would you let me have the price of a cup of tea?" (Mansfield, A cup of tea)

"Hans, move these tables into the smoking-room, and bring a sweeper to take these marks off the carpet and—one moment, Hans.... Tell mother and Miss Laura to come here at once." (Mansfield, The Garden Party)

"Stop!" — she cried, "Don't tell me! I don't want to hear; I don't want to hear what you've come for. I don't want to hear" (Galsworthy, The Man of Property)

"The first battle, fought and finished," Martin said to the looking glass. "But there will be a second battle and a third battle and battles to the end of time, unless..." (London, Martin Iden)

"I can't open," she nearly wailed.

"No, don't, Jug," whispered Constantia earnestly. "It's much better not to. Don't let's open anything. At any rate, not for a long time."

"But—but it seems so weak," said Josephine, breaking down.

"But why not be weak for once, Jug?" argued Constantia, whispering quite fiercely (Mansfield, The Daughters of the Late Colonel)

A large bony vine clutched at the house, as if to claw down the tiled roof. Round the bricked yard grew a few wintry primroses. Beyond, the long garden

sloped down to a bush-covered brook course. There were some twiggy apple trees, winter-crack trees, and ragged cabbages. Beside the path hung dishevelled pink chrysanthemums, like pink cloths hung on bushes (Lawrence, The Odour of Chrisanthemums)

New 2001 Park Avenue...Full Luxury, Moisture Sensing Wipers, On Star, Full PWR, Steerins Wheel Radio Controls, Aluminum Wheels, Leather, Pwr Driver &Pass Seats, Universal Transmitter. Buy only 495\$ per month! Save 10,500\$.

"You are in the army now whether you like it or not, and you'll address all officers as Sir!" (Allen, Days of Hope).

In conclusion, it is to be stressed that the fictional text is characterized by a complex structure comprising the hierarchy of the informative, semantic, compositional, stylistic, pragmatic, cultural, cognitive levels, which are bound together and based on the correlation of linguistic and extralinguistic factors (Ashurova, The Structure of the Fictional Text)

In the article "Tips of Time Management" by D. Williams and S. Dawson consider the problem of time management and suggest several tips of its effective organization....

Activity G.

Analyze the following text fragments from fiction and identify the cases of violation of G. Grice's maxims

She sat down on the bed.

- 'I wanted it so much,' she said. 'I don't know why I wanted it so much. I wanted that poor kitty. It isn't any fun to be a poor kitty out in the rain.' (Hemingway, The cat in the Rain)

Anyway, I want a cat,' she said, 'I want a cat. I want a cat now. If I can't have long hair or any fun, I can have a cat.' (Hemingway, The cat in the Rain)

"This town", said he "is a leech....It has the poorest millionaires, the littlest great men, the lowest skyscrapers, the dolefullest pleasures of any town I ever saw... (O'Henry, the Duel)

Laurie put his arm round her shoulder. "Don't cry," he said in his warm, loving voice. "Was it awful?"

"No," sobbed Laura. "It was simply marvellous. But Laurie—" She stopped, she looked at her brother. "Isn't life," she stammered, "isn't life—" But what life was she couldn't explain. No matter. He quite understood (Mansfield, Garden Party)¹⁶

Answer the following questions in a form of an analytical essay

1. What methods of analysis are most relevant to text linguistics?

¹⁶ Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

2. How can the methods of cognitive linguistics be applied to text linguistics?
3. What steps does cognitive mapping consist of?
4. What are the aims of frame analysis?
5. What results can be achieved with the help of corpus analysis?

Activity B.

Provide conceptological analysis of the concept “Happiness”. Follow the following tasks:

- reveal dictionary interpretations of the lexeme “happiness”;
- establish its paradigmatic and syntagmatic links;
- reveal its associative links with the help of thesauruses;
- reveal the concept “Happiness” representations at the level of phraseological units and paroemia (proverbs, aphorisms);
- make up a list of conceptual features and classify them in accordance;
- categorize revealed conceptual features into notional, image-bearing and evaluative parts of the concept;
- analyze the story “The Happy Man” by S. Maugham and reveal conceptual senses the concept acquires in the text (see the text in appendix)

Activity C.

Read the speech “I have a dream” by Martin Luther King and provide frame analysis of the word “Freedom” fulfilling the next tasks:

- analyze the dictionary meanings of the lexemes composing the frame;
- establish the main terminals, slots and subslots of the frame;
- define contextual links of the words “freedom” and “dream”
- speak on the connotative and associative links of the word “freedom”;
- conceptualize textual information and infer knowledge structures represented by the frame;
- draw two clusters representing 1) hierarchic structure of the frame “Freedom” in accordance to lexicographic data; 2) representation of the frame “Freedom” at textual level;
- compare two clusters and identify the similarities and differences in the representation of the frame “Freedom”.

Testing questions:

1. What are the linguistic features of the text heterogeneity?
2. What signals of emotional information can be found in the text?
3. What is imagery? Speak on different approaches to the notion of imagery.
4. What are the signals of implicit information in the text?

5. What is the role of a) poetic details; b) portrait descriptions; c) fictional dialogues in revealing implicit information?

Used literature:

1. Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Barclay M., Ibragimova, Y. Abduraimova. Keep in Touch . – Т.: Филолог, 2004.
3. Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика современного английского языка. М.: Высшая школа, 2004.
5. Бўронов Ж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. М., Высшая школа 1983.
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Practical lesson №4

The aim of the lesson: to obtain cognitive skills

The condition: various activities based on interactive methods of teaching which will enable the students to test their knowledge and develop the students' theoretical background and practical skills in conceptual analysis. Besides, there is an extended list of literature relevant to the subject in question.

The process of the lesson:

The methods used in the lesson:

Cognitive mapping helps penetrate into "deep" semantics of the language units. It is presented as a step-by-step procedure including the study of:

- dictionary definitions and lexicographical interpretations of a word;
- properties conditioned by paradigmatic and syntagmatic links;
- word - building potential;
- phraseological units and paroemia affiliated to the analyzed word;
- all possible contexts of the word indicative of its conceptual senses.
- the place of stylistic colouring and figures in the stylistic analysis.
- Stylistic analysis as an important part of system analysis.

Analyze the following text fragment and identify graphic, phonetic, lexical, stylistic means of emotiveness

I don't feel human. I feel like an animal. A pig or a rabbit or a dog. Oh, I don't blame you, I was just as bad... But it wasn't the real me I'm not that hateful, beastly, lustful woman. I disown her... It was only the animal in me, dark and

fearful like an evil spirit, and I disown, and hate, and despise it. And ever since, when I've thought of it, my gorge rises and I feel that I must vomit (Maugham, Painted Veil)

"Mary wanted to talk, to weep, to console and be consoled; yet she discerned no genuine grief in this dark formal parlor. Why? Weren't they sad to know that their father was gone? All four of them, she realized, had come away from Lexington... she alone had carried love for her father with her. She could not let him go like this, an unwanted ghost at a silent wake, attended by the four daughters of his flesh. (Stone, The Eternal Love)

I have had such a *dreadful* experience with a taxi-man; he was *most* sinister. I couldn't get him to *stop*. The more I knocked and called the *faster* he went. And in the moonlight this *bizarre* figure with the *flattened* head *crouching* over the *little* wheel...(Mansfield, Bliss)

They were dears – dears – and she loved having them there, at her table, and giving them delicious food and wine. In fact she longed to tell them how delightful they were, and what a decorative group they made, how they seemed to set one another off and how they reminded her of a play by Tchekof! (Mansfield, Bliss).

"You are wanted on the telephone", said Nanny, coming back in triumph and seizing *her* Little B (Mansfield, Bliss)

"Oh, my darling baby-girl" he exclaimed. "My beautiful, beautiful Sondra! If you only know how much I love you! If you only know!"– "Ssh! Not a word now! Oh, but I do love you, baby boy!"(T. Dreiser).¹⁷

Activity G.

Analyze the following text fragments and identify linguistic means of expressing implicitness

'Well, I wanted to know whether you thought there would be any chance for an English doctor in Spain?'

'Why Spain?'

'I don't know, I just have a fancy for it'

'It's not like Carmen, you know.' (Maugham, Happy Man)

¹⁷ Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

He plucked a fragment and held it close – three blossoms. Sacrilege to pluck fruit-tree blossom – soft, sacred, young blossom – and throw it away!
(Galsworthy, Apple Tree)

Old Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor beneath them. He was past sixty and had a Michael Angelo's Moses beard curling down from the head of a satyr along the body of an imp (O' Henry, Last Leaf)

Testing questions:

1. What are the linguistic features of the belles-lettres text?
2. What signals of emotional information can be found in the text?
3. What is imagery? Speak on different approaches to the notion of imagery.
4. What are the signals of implicit information in the text?
5. What is the role of a) poetic details; b) portrait descriptions; c) fictional dialogues in revealing implicit information?

Used literature:

1. Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
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3. Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика современного английского языка. М.: Высшая школа, 2004.
4. Буро́нов Ж. Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских языков. М., Высшая школа 1983.

V. КЕЙСЛАР БАНКИ

Activity D.

Read the following extracts and provide cognitive metaphorical analysis:

Each one of us is a prisoner in a solitary tower and he communicates with the other prisoners, who form mankind, by conventional signs that have not quite the same meaning for them as for himself (Maugham, The Happy Man);

*All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages (W. Shakespeare)*

While analysis follow the next tasks:

- identify the source and target domains of a conceptual metaphor;
- reveal the associative links of the source and target domains;
- define what knowledge structures of a source domain are projected onto the target domain;
- reveal new conceptual senses emerging in the process of metaphorization.

Activity E.

Read the following extract and provide supralinear analysis aimed at revealing implicit information:

- find the verbal signals (lexical, stylistic, syntactical) of implicit information;
- comment on the role of stylistic devices and their convergence in revealing implicit information.

Although it was so brilliantly fine - the blue sky powdered with gold and great spots of light like white wine splashed over the Jardins Publiques - Miss Brill was glad that she had decided on her fur. The air was motionless, but when you opened your mouth there was just a faint chill, like a chill from a glass of iced water before you sip, and now and again a leaf came drifting - from nowhere, from the sky. Miss Brill put up her hand and touched her fur. Dear little thing! It was nice to feel it again. She had taken it out of its box that afternoon, shaken out the moth-powder, given it a good brush, and rubbed the life back into the dim little eyes. "What has been happening to me?" said the sad little eyes. Oh, how sweet it was to see them snap at her again from the red eiderdown! ... But the nose, which was of some black composition, wasn't at all firm. It must have had a knock,

somehow. Never mind - a little dab of black sealing-wax when the time came - when it was absolutely necessary ... Little rogue! Yes, she really felt like that about it. Little rogue biting its tail just by her left ear. She could have taken it off and laid it on her lap and stroked it. She felt a tingling in her hands and arms, but that came from walking, she supposed. And when she breathed, something light and sad - no, not sad, exactly - something gentle seemed to move in her bosom (Mansfield, Miss Brill)¹⁸

Activity F.

Read the story “The Nightingale and the Rose” by O. Wilde and provide cognitive mapping of the concept “Love”

- define dictionary definitions of the lexeme “love”;
- reveal its paradigmatic and syntagmatic links;
- analyze word-building potential of the lexeme “love”;
- find and provide analysis of phraseological units and paroemia (proverbs, aphorisms) with the component “love”;
- reveal additional conceptual features of the concept via analysis of its contextual links throughout the whole text;
- draw a cognitive map representing all conceptual features of the concept.

Activity G.

Read the story “Last Leaf” by O’Henry and provide its conceptual analysis fulfilling the following tasks:

- search for the implicates and identify by what linguistic means they are verbalized;
- reveal conceptual senses implicates represent;
- analyze means of foregrounding and their role in revealing conceptual information;
- find verbal signals that represent the author’s modality;
- infer the implications of the title;
- establish the main concepts represented in the text.

Activity H.

Read the next extract and provide pragmatic analysis fulfilling the following tasks:

- characterize the linguistic personality of the communicants (their age, social status, occupation, emotional state);
- comment on the vocabulary used by the teenagers (a) colloquialisms, b)

¹⁸Stanley Kubrick. Narrative and stylistic analysis. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

slang, c) contractions, d) exclamations).

“What the hellyya doing, anyway?” I said.

“Wuddaya mean what the hell am I doing? I was tryna sleep before you guys started making all that noise. What the hell was the fight about, anyhow. Wuddaya want the light for?” ...

“Jesus!” he said. “What the hell happened to you?” He meant all the blood and all. “I had a little goddam tiff with Stradlater, listen, I said, do you feel like playing a little Canasta?”

“Oh, you're still bleeding, for Chrissake. You better put something on it. Ya wanna play a little Canasta or don'tcha?” ... “Only around!” Ackley said. “Listen. I gotta get up and go to Mass in the morning, for Chrissake. You guys start hollering and fighting in the middle of the goddam-What the hell was the fight about, anyhow?”

“It's a long story. I don't wanna bore ya, Ackley”. “Do you happen to have any cigarettes, by any chance? – Say 'no' or I'll drop dead”.

“No, I don't, as a matter of fact. Listen, what the hell was the fight about?”

I didn't answer him. “About you”, I said. ... I was defending your goddam honor, he made cracks about your religion... Stradlater said you had a lousy personality. I couldn't let him get away with that stuff (Salinger, The catcher in the Rhye)

VI. МУСТАҚИЛ ТАЪЛИМ МАВЗУЛАРИ

Тингловчи мустақил ишни муайян модулни хусусиятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда қуйидаги шакллардан фойдаланиб тайёрлаши тавсия этилади:

- меъёрий ҳужжатлардан, ўқув ва илмий адабиётлардан фойдаланиш асосида модул мавзуларини ўрганиш;
- тарқатма материаллар бўйича маърузалар қисмини ўзлаштириш;
- автоматлаштирилган ўргатувчи ва назорат қилувчи дастурлар билан ишлаш;
- махсус адабиётлар бўйича модул бўлимлари ёки мавзулари устида ишлаш;
- -ТИНГЛОВЧИНИНГ касбий фаолияти билан боғлиқ бўлган модул бўлимлари ва мавзуларни чуқур ўрганиш.

Мустақил таълим мавзулари

I.

1. Methodological fundamentals of stylistics.
2. Basic approaches to the investigation of language. The functions of language.
3. General scientific fundamentals of stylistics.
4. Stylistics and the theory of information. The notion of information. Basic and additional information. Types of additional or connotative information.

II.

1. Style as a general semiotic notion. Different interpretations of style.
2. The notions of norm and context. Types of context. The notion of foregrounding.
3. The theory of image. The structure of image.
4. The subject matter and aims of stylistics. Types of stylistics: linguistic and literary stylistics. Kinds of literary stylistics.

III.

1. Lexical peculiarities of the oral type of speech.
2. Lexical peculiarities of the written type of speech.
3. Syntactical peculiarities of the oral type of speech.
4. Syntactical peculiarities of the written type of speech.
5. Supersentential units in oral speech.
6. Variants of non-standard conversational English.

7. Figures of substitution in oral speech.
8. Figures of combination in oral speech.
9. Stylistic peculiarities of the oratorical style.

IV.

1. Stylistic peculiarities of the publicistic style.
2. Business correspondence in English.
3. Stylistic peculiarities of diplomatic documents.
4. Stylistic peculiarities of legal documents.
5. Stylistic peculiarities of scientific prose.
6. Stylistic peculiarities of military documents.

V.

1. The notion of aim and function. Pragmatic and linguistic aims. Functions of the language system, speech activity, speech.
2. Stylistics of language. Practical and poetic languages. Oral and written types and forms of language. The utterance and the text.
3. Stylistics of speech activity. The notion of functional style. Factors which determine the choice of a style.
4. The problem of functional style classification.
5. Stylistics of speech. Types of texts. Genres of texts. Stylistics of individual speech.

VI.

1. Stylistic differentiation of the English vocabulary. Functional-stylistic and connotative meanings of the word. Types of connotations: emotive, evaluative, and expressive. Criteria for the stylistic differentiation of the English vocabulary.
2. Words, which have a lexico-stylistic paradigm. Words which have no lexico-stylistic paradigm.
3. Stylistic functions of literary words: poetic diction, archaic words, barbarisms, bookish words, stylistic neologisms.
4. Stylistic functions of conversational words: colloquial words, general slang, special slang, stylistic neologisms, vulgarisms.
5. Stylistic functions of words which have no lexico-stylistic paradigm: historical words, exotic words, terms, lexical neologisms.
6. Stylistic functions of phraseology.

VII. ГЛОССАРИЙ

Термин	Ўзбекча тилидаги шарҳи	Инглиз тилидаги шарҳи
Activization, activation	Билим структураларини фаоллаштириш элементлари	stimulation of certain parts of the brain in the process of speech activity under the influence of verbal signals aimed to represent certain knowledge structures
Ambiguity	Стилистик бўёқдор сўзларнинг ҳар хил таҳлил қилиниши	an essential quality of stylistically marked units conveying blurred meanings, uncertainty, duality, caused by alternative conceptualizations, and leading to multiple inferences
Categorization	категоризация	a mental process of taxonomic activity, regulated presentation of various phenomena classified according to their essential, categorial characteristics.
Cognitive metaphor	Когнитив метафора	one of the fundamental processes of human cognition, a specific way of conceptualizing reality based on the mental process of analogy and knowledge transfer from one conceptual field into another.
Coherence of the text	Матннинг мантиқий узвийлиги	the semantic integrity of the text, its wholeness ensured by the referential

		affinity, thematic unity of the linguistic units functioning in the text.
Composition	Матн яхлитлиги	a complex organization of the text, the elements of which are arranged according to a definite system and in a special succession.
Conceptualization	концептуализация	a mental process of concept formation in the individual's mind, one of the main processes of the human cognitive activity connected with composing knowledge structures on the basis of text data and background information, mechanisms of inferences, making conclusions, decoding implicit information
Conceptual world picture	Концептуал дунё манзараси	a global image of the world and its essential features reflected in the individual's mind as a result of his spiritual activity
Convergence of stylistic devices	Стилистик воситалар	an accumulation of stylistic devices and expressive means within one fragment of the text.
Conceptual blending/integration	Концептуал интеграция	a cognitive operation of meaning construction that involves integration of two or more conceptual domains into one "blended" mental space

Discourse	дискурс	culturally conditioned and socially oriented communicative activity
Frame	фрейм	a hierarchical structure of linguistic data representing a stereotyped situation. It consists of two levels: the upper level is the name of the frame; the lower level consisting of subframes, terminals, slots and subslots, contains concrete information about the situation in question.
Foregrounding	Илгари сурилганлик тамойили	a cognitive principle of distributing information in the text; it marks out the most essential, relevant fragments of the text, thus guiding its interpretation.
Implicitness	ИМПЛИЦИТЛИК	an essential property of a fictional text aimed to transfer indirect, hidden information which has to be inferred in the process of text interpretation
Intertextuality	интертекстуаллик	a peculiar quality of certain texts to correlate with others both semantically and structurally. Intertext contains explicit intertextual markers: epigraph, repetition of text forms (structures, rhythm, lexical units), antonomasia, allusion, quotation, etc.

Linguistic personality	Лисон шахси	a manifold, multi-component and structurally organized set of language competences, a certain linguistic correlate of spiritual world of a personality in the integrity of his social, ethnic, psychological, aesthetic characteristics
Pragmatic intention	Прагматик интенция	verbalized in the text the addresser's deliberate intention to exert influence on the addressee.
Text interpretation	Матн таҳлили	a purposeful cognitive activity aimed to disclose a deep-lying conceptual content of the text. The procedure of interpretation consists in constructing and verifying hypotheses about conceptual information of the literary text, the inner substance of things and phenomena

VIII. АДАБИЁТЛАР РЎЙХАТИ

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