COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTER-TEXT MARKERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK MEDIA SPEECH

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Abstract: Intertextual markers are of great importance in linguistics as tools that ensure the logical connection of a text. They link thoughts, sentences, and paragraphs within the text to make it easier for the reader or listener to understand information. In English, intertextual markers are divided into different categories, each with its own function and method of use. In Uzbek, however, intertextual connection is achieved through more syntactic and pragmatic means, which, when compared with markers in English, shows the peculiarities of the language.

Keywords: English, texts, comparative analysis, relationships, markers, pragmatic tools, sentence, paragraphs.

Intertextual markers in English serve to represent a variety of logical relationships. With their help, the text clearly shows the sequence of thoughts, cause-and-effect relationships, contradictions, additional information and generalizations. These markers make the structure of the text more systematic and understandable. In English, markers are often in the form of individual words or phrases, and their location and use are based on strict rules. This makes the text more formal and logically consistent. In Uzbek, however, intertextual linking will depend more on the interrelationship of sentences, the inter-logical connection of sentence consonants, and context. In Uzbek, markers consist more of words or phrases, and their use is not tied to the same strict rules as in English. This is due to the originality and culture of the language, which serves to preserve the naturalness of speech. In Uzbek, intertextual connection is expressed through more intonation, sentence placement, and context, which in turn increases speech flexibility to dialogue.[1]

The widespread use of markers in English provides logically accurate and systematic information transmission in speech and writing. With these markers, the link between thoughts is clearly indicated, which increases the level of understanding of the text of the reader. Different categories of markers in English perform specific tasks in different parts of the text, ensuring that the text is rich in content and structurally perfect. In Uzbek media speech, however, full equivalents of English-language intertextual markers are less common, or they may not have adapted to the

natural speech style of the Uzbek language. In Uzbek, information transmission focuses more on sentence interrelationship, subject duration, and context. This corresponds to the communication culture of the Uzbek language and makes speech more lively and natural. In Uzbek media discourse, logical linking is often achieved through the inter-logical connection of sentences and the development of the subject, while the explicit use of markers is less prominent.[2]

A comparative analysis of inter-textual markers in English shows that markers are used accurately and systematically in English to ensure that the text matches the formal and academic style. In Uzbek, however, the use of markers is more context-dependent, and their function is more pragmatic and dialogue-oriented. This difference comes from the structural and cultural characteristics of the language. Speaking about the role and importance of inter-text markers in English in Uzbek media speech, difficulties arise in the process of their translation and adaptation into Uzbek. Some types of markers in English may not have a full equivalent in Uzbek, or the ways in which they are used may vary. Therefore, it is necessary to develop specific methods and tools to ensure intertextual connection in the Uzbek language. Comparative analysis of inter-text markers in English for Uzbek media speech is important in the field of linguistics and communication. With the help of this analysis, further development of the Uzbek language in the media field, logical and understandable texts are ensured. The process also serves as an effective tool in translation and Language Teaching.[3]

An in-depth study of the specifics of intertextual markers in English and Uzbek will help linguists, journalists and translators to carry out their work with greater quality. This makes it possible to improve the quality of media speech, to convey information clearly and clearly. In order to further develop intertextual linking in Uzbek, it is important to develop new methodologies taking into account the characteristics of markers in English.[4]

Conclusion: In conclusion, there are significant differences between English-language intertextual markers and their place in Uzbek media speech in relation to the structure, culture and communicative features of the language. In English, markers are used in a clear, systematic and formal style, while in Uzbek they are more context-dependent and pragmatically adapted. These differences require in-depth study in linguistics and give impetus to the development of new approaches for the development of Uzbek media speech. Comparative analysis of inter-text markers is an important tool in increasing the wealth of the Uzbek language and ensuring the effectiveness of communication.

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