

student' pragmatic awareness and give them choices about their interactions in the English language, and gain control of it and enable them to communicate effectively in many situations.

We do not live in an English-speaking environment as teachers. As a result, we must use every lesson (grammar, conversation, listening, or reading) to increase students' pragmatic awareness. Teachers

should thoroughly select the reading text prior to the reading class, which is a difficult task due to the limited range of books available in our libraries.

Finally, the classroom is an ideal setting for learners to be assisted in interpreting language use. Instruction can help students understand when and why certain linguistic practices occur.

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NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE HEADLINES

Early in the history of the British press, around the middle of the 17th century, ads began to appear. So, they have been around as long as newspapers. Like short news stories, the point of ads and announcements is to tell the reader something. The media are an essential part of modern life. Because of how important their job is, the media often refer to them as the "fourth estate." The press is one of the oldest ways that people get news. It is independent and has the potential to act as a separate force. The press is an important part of the country's cultural and political life. It helps people understand what is going on around them.

The headline is an important part of any newspaper. A good headline makes a magazine or newspaper much more competitive. In the news, the most important part is the headline. It is the first thing the reader pays attention to. So, the image of a newspaper or magazine depends a lot on the nature and design of the headings, as well as the effect a particular publication has on the reader: a meaningful article with a bad heading does not get noticed, but a mediocre article with a catchy title can get a lot of attention. So, the title makes sense as the first part of a text post.

Translation of newspaper headlines is a very in-

teresting subject [1]. The way the press in the UK has grown and changed has had a big effect on how newspaper headlines are written, making it hard to translate them into other languages. It is not enough to know the theory of translation to be able to understand and translate English newspaper headlines correctly. In order to translate newspaper headlines correctly and effectively, it is important to point out their features and any problems that might come up.

The headline is the name of a news story or article in a newspaper or magazine. The main purpose of a headline is to quickly tell the reader what the rest of the news is about. Sometimes headlines give an opinion, which means they show how the reporters or the paper feels about the facts they are reporting. English headlines are short and catchy. They sum up the main point of a news story in a few words that grab your attention. Editing the day's news proves that a well-written headline tells a story, or at least enough of one to get the reader interested or satisfy their curiosity [2]. Most English and American newspapers and magazines have headlines that try to get your attention. The way headlines are written changes from one edition to the next. In many newspapers, there is usually only one

headline for a piece of news. In others, however, there are usually two or three headlines.

ELON MUSK SHOULD NOT BE IN CHARGE OF THE NIGHT SKY (Time) [3]

SpaceX, that currently has over 3,000 satellites in low Earth orbit that beam the signal back to users' receiver dishes.

COP ACCUSED OF GROPING STUDENT GIVEN NEW JOB INVESTIGATING SEXUAL ASSAULT (Newsweek) [4]

David Laudon allegedly offered a 20-year-old college student a ride in his cruiser, then "grabbed her breast," according to an incident report.

THE SECRET SERVICE OPPOSED BIDEN'S TRIP TO UKRAINE. HERE'S WHY HE WENT ANYWAY (Time) [5]

The Secret Service opposed Biden's trip on security grounds. Here's why he made the 10-hour train journey from Poland to Ukraine.

These kinds of group headlines are very close to being a summary of the information that is included in a piece of news or an article. The selection of linguistic tools to be employed is predetermined by both the purpose of English headlines and the distinctive nature of those headlines. In contrast to news articles, headlines often include emotionally charged words and phrases, such as those that are italicised in the following:

Man Charged in Shooting that Injured a Person in Elgin (Daily Herald)

Frederic Douglass Voice "Frederick Douglass Voice" (Reynolds News)

Weight Loss Surgery In Mexico Might Be Cheaper Than You Think (Daily Mirror)

I'm Always Disrespected by My Husband's Family – What Should I Do? (Newsweek)

"Why I Quit Teaching": Teachers Tell Stories of Threats, Abuse, Depression (Newsweek)

In addition, in order to catch the attention of the reader, headline writers frequently resort to the deliberate breaking-up of set expressions, particularly fused ones, as well as the deformation of special terms. This is a type of stylistic device that is capable of producing a powerful emotional effect, such as when they say things like:

- How to Stop Drinking Cold Turkey (Newsweek)

- I Got to the Top of the Mountain but Now I Pull Pints in My Pub (The Sunday Times)

- "Mysterious ball" Washes up on Japan Beach Sparking Investigation by Baffled Officials (Daily Mirror)

- Today's Climate Activist 'Criminals' Are Tomorrow's Heroes: Silencing Them in Court IS Immoral (The Guardian)

Compare the allusive set phrases "how to stop drinking cold turkey," "I went to the top of the moun-

tain but now I pull pints in my bar," and "the mystery ball", as well as "Today's climate activist 'criminals' are tomorrow's heroes" with each other. Other aesthetic elements, such as puns (for example, "And What about Watt?" from "The Observer") and alliteration (for example, "Miller in Maniac Mode") can also be seen in headlines, and they are not uncommon. The structure of headlines, on the other hand, is where you will find the majority of their linguistic quirks. Headlines often consist of relatively brief sentences or phrases that follow a range of grammatical structures.

Types of sentences used in articles and magazines:

a) Nominative sentences, e.g., "Mysterious Ball" Washes up on Japan Beach Sparking Investigation by Baffled Officials (Daily Mirror), Today's Climate Activist 'Criminals' Are Tomorrow's Heroes: Silencing Them in Court Is Immoral (The Guardian), I Got to the Top of the Mountain but Now I Pull Pints in My Pub (The Sunday Times);

b) Interrogative sentences, e.g., How to Stop Drinking Cold Turkey (Newsweek), Why I Quit Teaching": Teachers Tell Stories of Threats, Abuse, Depression (Newsweek), I'm Always Disrespected by My Husband's Family – What Should I Do? (Newsweek);

c) Elliptical sentences, e.g., Man Charged in Shooting that Injured a Person in Elgin (Daily Herald);

d) Full declarative sentences, e.g. The Secret Service Opposed Biden's Trip to Ukraine. Here's Why He Went Anyway (Time), Elon Musk Should Not Be in Charge of the Night Sky (Time).

e) Sentences with articles omitted, e.g., Cop Accused of Groping Student Given New Job Investigating Sexual Assault (Newsweek).

As a general rule, the primary body of the article contains information on computations, calculations, experiments, and the general procedure of the study. For instance, phrases like "an analysis of experimental data was carried out" or "an optimal scheme was calculated" can be translated while maintaining the passive voice by saying something like "there had been analysed experimental data" or "there had been calculated an optimal scheme", respectively. A description written in the first person, such as "we studied experimental data/ we computed an ideal strategy" is likewise acceptable. According to B.N. Climzo, in practically every domestic scientific paper, the author uses a passive construction to convey his viewpoint or provide an update on the status of the investigation. These constructions include "it is noticed that," "a conclusion is drawn," and "it was considered." Keeping the passive voice ("it is suggested/recognized", "it was concluded", "there will be considered..."), or inserting the pronoun ("we believe, assume, propose, think, considered, that concluded...") are both acceptable translation choices. In the current literature on practical scientific and technical translation [6: 154], there are also recommendations to utilise first person pronouns and to avoid impersonal translation. The extremely condensed nature of headlines may, of

course, lend them an air of ambiguity at times. What about the phrase “Frederick Douglass Voice”? This does not imply that Frederick Douglass has a talented voice; rather, it describes the fact that he was selected by popular vote.

Although most people only read the headline or, at best, the lead, editors of newspapers and magazines in the United Kingdom and the United States devote great attention to the headline because they recognise its significance as a vehicle for conveying both information and evaluation. Writing a title that compels the reader to read the entire article or at least a significant portion of it requires a great deal of creativity and dexterity on the side of the person responsible for writing the headline.

It should come as no surprise that the majority of the vocabulary that is utilised in the composition of newspapers is neutral and common literary terminology. Apart from this, the style of writing seen in newspapers is marked by its own language characteristics and has its own particular vocabulary features. The primary objective of a concise news article is to impart information upon the reader. It presents the facts without offering

any explicit commentary, and any evaluation that is included in the news articles is, for the most part, implied and, as a general rule, emotionless. The articles in the news are generally factual, yet stereotypical patterns of phrasing are frequently used. The language used in brief items is always neutral in style, which appears to be consistent with the ostensibly objective character of newspaper reporting [7: 290]. This is because brief items are always written in the third person. There are times when it can be rather challenging to comprehend the significance of the headlines. There are certain irregularities in their sentence construction that may be attributed to grammar. Several of the terms that are used in headlines are not often utilised in conversational English. The headlines in newspapers published in the English language are often rather brief, and as a result, they have a tendency to exclude any words that are not absolutely necessary, such as articles and auxiliary verbs, and to be as generally economical as they possibly can. Because of this, shorter words are preferred to longer ones wherever feasible in order to be used in headlines.

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O'ZBEK TILIGA INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZLASHGAN VA O'ZLASHAYOTGAN SO'ZLAR HAQIDA BA'ZI MULOHAZALAR

O'zbektilleksikasida o'zlashish jarayonini kuzatadigan bo'lsak, 20 dan ortiq til o'zlashmalari mavjud, shuningdek, tilimizda o'zlashishi passiv bo'lgan bir qancha tillarning o'zlashmalari ham uchrab turadi. Mustaqillikkacha bo'lgan davrda “o'zlashgan” ayrim leksemalar rus tilining tabiatiga moslashgan holda tilimizga o'zlashgan.

Masalan, *chempionat, trenirovka, tanketka, kovboyka* kabi leksemalar so'ngida *-at, -ka* singari elementlarning kelish hollari inglizcha leksemalarning tabiatidan yiroq hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, bu kabi hodisani *xaker, xuligan* va *xoil* kabi leksemalarda *h* fonemasi o'rniga *x* fonemasi ishlatilganidan ham sezish mumkin.