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concepts like heroism, family ties (kinship), wealth, beauty, and moral conflict. Analyzing these names allows scholars to understand the historical worldview and the core values embedded in the Uzbek oral tradition. The study confirms that the anthroponyms in Alpomish are deliberate, well-chosen components of the epic's cultural and aesthetic design. They are crucial for conveying identity, morality, and collective memory, thus explaining the enduring importance of the epic.

Resume. This article examines the structural and linguistic features of anthroponyms in the Old English epic «Beowulf» and the Uzbek heroic epic «Alpomish».

Rezyume. Ushbu maqola Qadimgi Ingliz epik dostonidagi «Beowulf» va o'zbek qahramonlik dostoni «Alpomish»dagi antroponimlarining struktural va lingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganadi.

Резюме. В данной статье рассматриваются структурные и лингвистические особенности антропонимов в древнеанглийском эпическом произведении «Беовульф» и узбекском героическом эпосе «Алпомиш».

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SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF JOHN GREEN'S NOVELS IN CONTEMPORARY YOUNG ADULT LITERATURE

Nosirova Dilnoza Rizokulovna,
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One of the most influential and award-winning authors in contemporary Young Adult fiction is John Green, whose debut novel «Looking for Alaska» not only clinched the prestigious Michael L. Printz Award but also propelled him to international acclaim, with subsequent works like «The Fault in Our Stars» dominating bestseller lists and inspiring blockbuster film adaptations. Green's novels meticulously portray adolescence as a multifaceted crucible of psychological, intellectual, and emotional development, where protagonists grapple with profound, relatable dilemmas-identity crises, the search for existential meaning, tumultuous love, profound grief, and the inevitability of mortality that resonate deeply with modern youth. Beyond literature, Green's multifaceted cultural footprint is undeniable: through pioneering digital platforms like Vlogbrothers, his educational YouTube series Crash Course, and the vibrant Nerdfighteria online community, he has forged unprecedented, interactive bridges between authors and readers, amassing millions of followers and redefining author-audience engagement. Consequently, analyzing Green's contributions to YA literature demands a multidimensional lens encompassing linguistic, cultural, and literary dimensions with particular emphasis on the pragmatic and semantic facets of his narrative discourse, which amplify thematic depth and reader immersion.

YA writing has grown markedly more sophisticated and socially conscious in the twenty-first century[1].

[1] Beckton, Denise. Bestselling Young Adult Fiction: Trends, Genres and Readership. TEXT, vol. 19, Oct. 2015, https://doi.org/10.52086/001c.27152.

Contemporary authors frequently address themes shunned by previous generations of youth literature, such as existential ambiguity, disease, bereavement, psychological problems, and disabilities[1]. Michael Cart asserts that contemporary YA fiction blurs the lines between adolescent and adult literature while reflecting the harsh realities of young people's lives[2]. Green's novels eloquently demonstrate this evolution by portraying young protagonists as intelligent individuals capable of grappling with profound philosophical and emotional issues, as evidenced in «The Fault in Our Stars», where teens confront mortality, love, and illness with humor and depth.

Semantic and pragmatic analysis are crucial techniques for comprehending how meaning is created in literary texts from a linguistic standpoint[3]. While pragmatics examines how meaning emerges through context, narrative voice, and reader-text interaction as evidenced by conversational implicatures and dialogue structures that demand reader inference in Green's novels, semantics focuses on the meaning encoded in lexical choices, metaphors, and symbolic expressions, including the rich figurative language like metaphors, similes, and personifications that amplify thematic depth[4]. These techniques are indispensable for Green's works, where linguistic uniqueness-blending slang, puns, and philosophical discourse drives reader engagement, emotional resonance, and interpretation of existential themes[5].

The purpose of this study is to analyze the pragmatic elements such as conversational implicatures, dialogue structures demanding reader inference, and narrative voice blending colloquial and philosophical discourse, alongside semantic patterns, including recurrent lexical fields (life, death, identity), figurative language like metaphors and similes, and symbolic imagery, that distinctly define John Green's novels, thereby rigorously assessing his pivotal contribution to twenty-first-century YA literature through linguistic innovation and reader immersion.

Semantic and pragmatic analysis form the cornerstone of this study's qualitative literary-linguistic methodology, which draws on stylistic frameworks to dissect how language constructs layered meanings in John Green's novels[6]. Rather than quantitative metrics, the approach prioritizes close textual scrutiny reading passages repeatedly, annotating recurrent patterns, and interpreting their contextual roles to reveal the intricate interplay between encoded meanings and interpretive processes, much like established analyses of Green's figurative and communicative strategies.

The semantic component systematically catalogs lexical fields, metaphorical constructs, and symbolic motifs that permeate Green's narratives, with heightened focus on domains evoking life, death, infinity, pain, identity, and hope. These are not isolated; they interweave to forge thematic scaffolds around adolescent existentialism and metamorphosis, as seen in motifs like the «Great Perhaps» or infinite-finite paradoxes. Identification proceeds via exhaustive scanning for collocations and semantic prosodies, classification per Perrine's typology of figures (metaphor, simile, personification, etc.), and evaluation of their ampliative function in heightening philosophical undertones transforming abstract dilemmas into viscerally resonant experiences that mirror readers' turmoil.

Complementing this, pragmatic scrutiny targets dialogue architectures, narrative voicing, and reader-text interfaces, unpacking how implicatures, speech act infelicities, and politeness maneuvers propel inference-making. Green's signature fusion of teen slang, puns, and erudite allusions flouting Gricean maxims for particularized implicatures is probed through contextual reconstruction: isolating exchanges, tracing cooperative breaches (quantity, relation, manner), and assessing immersion effects. Such elements render profound queries approachable, bridging casual banter to Socratic depth and cultivating empathetic bonds, as pragmatic breaches demand active co-construction of meaning[7].

[1] Myrland, Camilla, and Minna Johanna Niemi. Challenging Normality and Breaking Boundaries of Prejudice An Analysis of John Green's The Fault in Our Stars and Mark Haddon's The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time, How the Protagonists in the Novels Challenge Normality, and Why Literature Discussing Controversial Issues Is Important for Young Adult Readers. May 2022.

[2] Cart, Michael. Young Adult Literature: The State of a Restless Art. SLIS Connecting, vol. 5, no. 1, Sept. 2016, https://doi.org/10.18785/slis.0501.07.

[3] Valúšková, Lujza, and Martin Němec. John Green's Writing Style in Young Adult Literature: Analysis of Original Books and Official Slovak Translations. 2019.

[4] Dewi, Ni Made Yunita Sukma, and Ni Komang Githa Ratna Dewi. Figurative Meanings Found in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars. KnE Social Sciences, July 2022, p. 185, https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v7i10.11287.

[5] Morris, Sam. Pain Demands to Be Felt': Language and Power as Structures in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars. Children's Literature Association Quarterly, vol. 44, no. 2, Jan. 2019, p. 210, https://doi.org/10.1353/chq.2019.0026.

[6] Valúšková, Lujza, and Martin Němec. John Green's Writing Style in Young Adult Literature: Analysis of Original Books and Official Slovak Translations. 2019.

[7] Nanda, Dheril Sofia. Implicature in John Green's The Fault Of Our Stars. JEELS (Journal of English Education and Linguistics Studies), vol. 2, no. 1, Mar. 2019, p. 44, https://doi.org/10.30762/jeels.v2i1.43.

The primary corpus encompasses four cornerstone novels-Looking for Alaska, An Abundance of Katherines (mathematical metaphors of failure/recovery), Paper Towns (illusion-reality semiotics), and The Fault in Our Stars (mortality-love nexus)-selected for their stylistic density and representational heft across Green's oeuvre. These texts, totaling over 1,200 pages, furnish a robust sample of linguistic hallmarks, enabling cross-novel pattern validation without dilution from co-authored works. Data accrual involved library-based documentation: holistic reads, targeted note-taking on instances (yielding hundreds of excerpts), and iterative coding into semantic/pragmatic matrices for thematic linkage.

This triangulated method bolstered by intertextual echoes from Green's digital rhetoric guards against subjectivity, yielding substantiated claims on his genre-pioneering lexicon and discourse.

The analysis highlights a number of significant pragmatic and semantic aspects of John Green's writing that support his status as a leading figure in modern YA literature.

Semantically speaking, Green's books have recurrent lexical patterns that mirror his characters' philosophical worries. Throughout his stories, references to identity, infinity, pain, and emotional metamorphosis are common. A cogent thematic structure that highlights the pursuit of meaning and personal growth is produced by these semantic areas. For instance, the phrase «Great Perhaps» serves as a philosophical metaphor in Looking for Alaska, signifying the yearning for possibilities and meaning in life. The protagonist's emotional shift after a sad incident is reinforced by the novel's narrative structure, which is divided between «before» and «after» portions.

The metaphor of «paper towns», which represents the distinction between projected identities and actual human complexity, is also introduced in Paper Towns. The protagonist's comprehension of other people revolves around this semantic contrast between illusion and reality.

Semantic components pertaining to existence, time, and infinity are important in determining the philosophical tone of The Fault in Our Stars. The idea that meaningful experiences can exist even within the restricted duration of human life is expressed by the metaphor of the «infinite within the finite». Green creates stories that blend philosophical contemplation with poignant storytelling by using such metaphorical language.

The significance of narrative voice in Green's writing is also revealed via pragmatic analysis. His characters frequently use a conversational tone that mimics typical teenage speech. At the same time, literary, philosophical, and scientific allusions are common in their discussions. The credibility of the narrative voice is enhanced by this blend of colloquial language and scholarly discourse.

Pragmatic analysis further underscores the pivotal role of narrative voice in Green's oeuvre, where characters deploy a conversational tone that authentically mirrors everyday teenage vernacular replete with slang, interruptions, and casual asides interwoven with sophisticated literary, philosophical, and scientific allusions[1]. This fusion not only bolsters narrative credibility but also fosters profound reader immersion, as evidenced by studies on YA literature affirming that genuine, first-person voices enable identification with protagonists, conveying the immediacy and intensity of adolescent emotions to generate insight and empathy. Research on reader engagement corroborates this: authentic narrative voices and direct dialogue presentation heighten emotional bonds between texts and audiences by promoting a sense of lifelikeness and intersubjective presence, drawing readers vicariously into characters' worlds[2]. In Green's dialogue-driven narratives, such as the banter in *The Fault in Our Stars* or questing exchanges in *Paper Towns*, this approach proves indispensable, transforming abstract philosophical queries into relatable turmoil that cultivates lasting empathetic connections and elevates reader investment in themes of identity, mortality, and growth.

The results reveal that John Green's distinctive narrative style emerges from an intricate interplay of semantic and pragmatic features, which together forge a philosophical lens through which characters grapple with identity, love, mortality, and existential quests. Semantically, Green's oeuvre is rich in metaphorical constructs, symbolic imagery, and recurrent lexical clusters that evoke profound human concerns such as the «Great Perhaps» in *Looking for Alaska*, symbolizing boundless potential amid tragedy[3], or the «paper towns» in *Paper Towns* delineating facades of identity against raw human depth. In *The Fault in Our Stars*, infinities nested within finitude capture the paradox of fleeting lives brimming with significance, as Hazel and Augustus negotiate love's imperma-

[1] Sokol, Joshua. The Fault in Our Stars. Science, vol. 374, no. 6564, Oct. 2021, p. 142, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.acx9260.

[2] Djenar, Dwi Noverini, et al. Style and Intersubjectivity in Youth Interaction. De Gruyter eBooks, De Gruyter, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1515/9781614516439.

[3] Devi, Ni Putu Antary Octha Sri, et al. Similes In Novel Looking For Alaska By John Green. HUMANIS, Feb. 2018, p. 147, https://doi.org/10.24843/jh.2018.v22.i01.p22.

nence through metaphors that blend scientific precision with poetic ache[1]. These patterns, including similes likening medical ordeals to everyday absurdities like being «nuked like a microwave corn dog» not only heighten emotional resonance but also mirror adolescents' turmoil, transforming abstract philosophy into tangible turmoil. Lexical repetitions around «pain», «infinity» and «metamorphosis» across novels create thematic cohesion, underscoring personal growth amid loss, as evidenced in analyses of his figurative lexicon.

Pragmatically, elements like first-person narrative voice and dialogue architecture render these weighty ideas accessible and immersive for young readers. Green's protagonists wield a hybrid vernacular teen slang peppered with erudite allusions, flouting Gricean maxims to spark implicatures that demand reader participation. This conversational cadence, rife with interruptions and asides, mimics authentic youth banter while embedding Socratic probes, fostering empathy via direct voice presentation that evokes «lifelikeness» and intersubjective pull[2]. Studies affirm such techniques amplify identification, as readers inhabit characters' worlds, bridging casual chat to mortality's sting and nurturing bonds through co-constructed meaning[3]. In *The Fault in Our Stars*, banter over «cancer perks» or existential barbs humanizes suffering, making philosophy feel immediate rather than didactic.

Green's digital footprint amplifies this impact, positioning him as a multimedia auteur whose Vlogbrothers channel and Nerdfighteria community redefine literary engagement. Co-run with brother Hank since 2007, these platforms boasting millions of subscribers foster «nerdfighter» ethos: intellectualism fused with activism to «decrease world suck,» spawning fan-driven projects like Crash Course educational series[4]. This parasocial interplay, dissected in Welsh-Burke's analysis of the «John Green Tumblr incident», exemplifies digital-age literary communion, where fans co-author cultural discourse via comments, fanfic, and philanthropy. Far from mere promotion, it extends novels' themes, cultivating global communities that debate Green's motifs in real-time, enhancing thematic retention and social responsibility.

Moreover, Green's texts permeate classrooms, spurring critical discourse on ethics, resilience, and empathy. Novels like *Looking for Alaska* and *The Fault in Our Stars* integrate into English curricula, prompting discussions on moral ambiguity and identity via interdisciplinary lenses like Norway's LK20 health competencies. Empirical work shows they bolster critical literacy, empathy for disability, and reflective skills, countering stigma through protagonists' unvarnished struggles[5]. Teachers leverage their relatability–first-person views mirroring teen psyches–to foster compassion, as readers confront illness not as metaphor but lived reality[6].

Critics decry Green's archetype of hyper-articulate teens as implausibly precocious, potentially romanticizing anguish or glossing privilege[7]. Yet these charges underscore his provocation: by granting youth philosophical agency, he challenges YA's sentimental tropes, validating adolescents' intellect and elevating genre discourse. Such portrayals, blending wit with vulnerability, affirm YA's capacity for rigor, sparking societal shifts toward nuanced teen representation[8].

According to the analysis, John Green's novels mark a significant advancement in young adult writing in the twenty-first century. Green creates stories that examine identity, love, and the pursuit of meaning by utilizing semantic patterns like metaphor, symbolic language, and recurrent lexical fields. Conversational dialogue and genuine narrative voice

[1] Nagornaya, Alexandra V., and James Chike Nwankwo. Metaphor as a Means of Representing First-Hand Cancer Experience in English Teen Sick-Lit. Vestnik Volgogradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta Serija 2 Jazykoznanije, no. 4, Sept. 2023, p. 86, https://doi.org/10.15688/jvolsu2.2023.4.7.

[2] Shephard, Monique, and Kasey Garrison. It Was a Real Eye-Opener. School Libraries Worldwide, vol. 29, no. 1, Jan. 2024, p. 1, https://doi.org/10.29173/slw8714.

[3] Lissa, Caspar J. Van, et al. Difficult Empathy. The Effect of Narrative Perspective on Readers' Engagement with a First-Person Narrator. DOAJ (DOAJ: Directory of Open Access Journals), June 2016, https://doaj.org/article/c50148c9e8674724a7a017d89d429d2a.

[4] Literat, Ioana, et al. Analyzing Youth Digital Participation: Aims, Actors, Contexts and Intensities. The Information Society, vol. 34, no. 4, June 2018, p. 261, https://doi.org/10.1080/01972243.2018.1463333.

[5] Hall, Michael A. Bibliotherapy and OCD: The Case of Turtles All The Way Down by John Green (2017). New Horizons in English Studies, vol. 4, Sept. 2020, p. 74, https://doi.org/10.17951/nh.2020.5.74-87.

[6] Guarisco, Martha S., et al. Reading Books and Reading Minds: Differential Effects of Wonder and The Crossover on Empathy and Theory of Mind. Study and Scrutiny Research on Young Adult Literature, vol. 2, no. 2, Sept. 2017, p. 24, https://doi.org/10.15763/issn.2376-5275.2017.3.1.24-54.

[7] Elman, Julie Passanante. Chronic Youth. New York University Press eBooks, 2016, https://doi.org/10.18574/nyu/9781479841424.001.0001.

[8] Pearson, Amy. Fracturing Walls, Not Identities: The Power of John Green's Fully Human Representations of Disability in The Fault in Our Stars. The Journal of Popular Culture, vol. 56, Oct. 2023, p. 824, https://doi.org/10.1111/jpcu.13271.

are examples of pragmatic aspects that enhance the reader-text relationship.

Green has broadened the thematic and linguistic possibilities of young adult writing by fusing philosophical contemplation with poignant storytelling. His participation in online groups serves as more evidence of how modern writers may engage readers in fresh and significant ways. Because of these factors, John Green is still regarded as one of the most important figures in contemporary YA literature and continues to influence the genre's linguistic and cultural evolution.

Resume. The article presents an analysis of John Green's contribution to 21st-century young adult literature through semantic patterns (metaphors, symbols, lexical repetitions), pragmatic techniques (dialogue, narrative), digital presence, educational application, and criticism, highlighting his role in expanding the thematic and linguistic possibilities of the genre.

Rezyume. Maqolada Jon Grinning XXI asr o'smirlar adabiyotiga qo'shgan hissasi semantik naqshlar (metaforalar, ramzlar, leksik takrorlar), pragmatik usullar (dialog, narrativ), raqamli ishtiroki, ta'limiy qo'llanilishi va tanqidiy yondashuvlar orqali tahlil qilinadi hamda uning janrning mavzuviy va lingvistik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishdagi roli ta'kidlanadi.

Резюме. Статья представляет анализ вклада Джона Грина в литературу для молодёжи XXI века через семантические паттерны (метафоры, символы, лексические повторения), прагматические приёмы (диалог, нарратив), цифровое присутствие, образовательное применение и критику, подчёркивая его роль в расширении тематических и языковых возможностей жанра.