

# NEWSPAPER LANGUAGE RESEARCH IN KARAKALPAK LINGUISTICS

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***Abstract:*** *This article tells about the research history of the newspaper language in Karakalpak linguistics and the problems that should be studied nowadays. The language and style of journalism were objects of scientific research by some researchers. As well as researchers of Karakalpak linguistics drew attention to study the difference in language and styles of newspapers that are part of journalism. There are still problems to be investigated. Functional styles of the Karakalpak literary language, their stages of formation and development, including the journalistic style, its unique way of narration, its peculiarities and victories are discussed. Researchers of the language of newspapers often learned the language of the original newspapers, their form of narration. But in several works they were able to learn the language and stylistic differences of newspapers, which today serve to convey information to our society in various scientific fields. However, the language and style of distributional, urban, district and advertising newspapers published in the country have not been studied. The language of the press is one of the tools that serve society as part of the literary language, which in turn contributes to the development, maturation and significant expansion of the lexical layer of the literary language. This is due to the fact that new words, phrases, international terms and terms specific to a particular branch, which are used in the press, will soon be absorbed into the literary language.*

***Keywords:*** *Karakalpak linguistics, newspaper language, branch newspapers, style, functional styles, journalistic style, media style, literary language, genre.*

**INTRODUCTION:** The language and style of journalism were objects of scientific research by some researchers. It is worth to say that researchers of Karakalpak linguistics drew attention to study the difference in language and styles of newspapers that are part of journalism.

Because of every message which is addressed to the public must be clear and understandable. This requires that the audience itself and the staff of the journalism to have professional knowledge and experience.

Nowadays, the society has the opportunity to keep abreast of the news through several types of journalism. Language tools play an important role in conveying information effectively to the audience.

The newspaper covers all aspects of life and human activity. Therefore, it is important to note that even if it involves all forms of language, different genres, different styles, including scientific, literary, formal, social-journalistic and other stylistic tools, it can be used in the process of everyday communication. In such a practical way, the newspaper contributes to the development of the literary language by incorporating the negative features of the vernacular into the written language [1]. From this point of view, the language of the newspaper is an object that always needs to be studied. The language of the newspaper

continues to evolve with neologisms, internationalism, international terms and terms specific to the branch. This is because every aspect of society is widely covered in the newspapers.

In the early years of independence, in addition to the republican newspapers, branch, district, advertising newspapers began to appear. Because these newspapers also had an audience demand. Branch newspapers that cover the life of each branch differ in their subject matter, language, style, and most importantly, their audience. We know that the public always pays attention to the data that receive information. Therefore, the President noted in the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan that it is necessary to "strengthen the role of civil society institutions and the journalism" [2]. This is because the journalism, in turn, are seen as one of the oppressive media outlets that cover public life, the present day, news, events and exercises. The language and style of the newspaper enrich the vernacular and serve to improve the literary language. It is noted that this is a topical issue that requires research.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Functional styles of the Karakalpak literary language, the stages of their formation and development are widely given in the prof. E. Berdimuratov's work which is called "Development of Karakalpak vocabulary with the development of functional styles of literary language" (Nukus, 1973) [3]. In it, the author demonstrates the styles of social, journalistic, fiction, scientific-terminological, industrial-technological and official documents in the Karakalpak literary language. A. Bekbergenov's work "Stylistics of the Karakalpak language" (Nukus, 1990) [4] discusses the differences between functional styles, including journalistic style (newspaper language).

As for the language of direct press, M. Aimbetov's "Linguostatistic analysis of the lexicon and morphology of Karakalpak journalistic texts" [5], Z. Orazymbetova's "Formation of the Karakalpak daily press language" (1924-1940) [6] the language and stylistic differences of the daily press were studied in a comparative-historical method. In the section "Media language and style" of T. Masharipova's monograph "A whole concept of the theory of journalism: scientific and methodological analysis" (on the example of Karakalpak press) (Tashkent, 2016) [7] analyzes the language and style of newspaper materials. Z. Orazymbetova's doctoral dissertation on "Stylistic features of the language of the Karakalpak daily press" [8] the role and study of the daily press in the development of the literary language, the place of the language of the everyday press among the functional styles of literary language, the language and style of press genres, lexical-phraseological innovations in the language of the daily press of the independence are widely studied. In addition, the journalistic style, stylistic differences of newspaper genres and the style of publicists "Semantic and stylistic differences of journalistic style" (ambiguous) by G. Musaeva [9], in Z. Orazymbetova's some scientific articles [10], T. Masharipova's "Genre, thematic, stylistic and linguistic differences of modern Karakalpak journalism" [11], the articles of S. Toreshova, Zh. Tanyrbergenov, A. Abatova and A. Kazakbaeva [12] contain relevant opinions and suggestions. However, the language and style of distribution, city, district and advertising newspapers published in the country have not been studied. In response to these challenges, we explored our work using comparative, comparative-historical, and structural analysis methods.

**RESULTS:** The role of E. Berdimuratov in the study of the stages of formation and development of journalistic style (language of the newspaper) in Karakalpak linguistics can be guided. For the first time in the life of the Karakalpak people, who did not have their own press, the publication of newspapers and magazines in large numbers, their widespread use in public life, as well as the emergence of socio-political literature implemented a journalistic

style in the Karakalpak literary language. The emergence and formation of journalistic style is associated with the rise of the daily press in Karakalpakstan in the 1920s.

The role of newspaper genres in the formation of journalistic style is significant. "Journalistic style is recognized in the form of scientific and journalistic literature, articles, reviews, pamphlets, feuilletons, news (notes), articles, reports, chronicles, foreign news and more. Thus, the emergence and development of socio-political literature, the daily press, prevented the formation of a journalistic style in the Karakalpak language and the formation of a separate functional style" [3. Page 61].

A. Bekbergenov's work "Stylistics of the Karakalpak language" (Nukus, 1990) provides a broad definition of stylistics, divided into a number of types. Journalistic style is used in newspapers, political and social magazines, radio and television. Its types are divided into newspaper-journalistic style (newspaper language), propaganda style (challenges, slogans) and official-political-ideological style (party, government decisions) [4. Page 13.]. He also analyzed the differences in the use of linguistic units of journalistic style on the example of newspaper materials.

Z. Orazymbetova's dissertation also studies the history of the emergence of the journalistic style, which has its place among the functional styles, and its place among the styles. In this scientific work of the author, an analysis is made on the example of the language and style of the original newspapers distributed in the country in 1924-1940.

**ANALYSIS:** The language of the press is one of the tools of service to society as part of the literary language, which in turn contributes to the development, maturation and significant expansion of the lexical layer of the language. This is due to the fact that new words, phrases, international terms and terms specific to a particular chapter, which are used in the press, will soon be absorbed into the literary language. In her scientific work, Z. Orazymbetova noted the initial word sequences and constructions in the Karakalpak literary language, which appeared in this way: "Economic growth, social status, welfare, uprising, conquest, explanatory work, leadership, natural resources, expansion, management, etc. He also spoke about the emergence of new models of speech, in particular: expansion of the affixes "лық/-лик", "шы/-ши", "ма/-ме", "ым/-им" etc. "айлық"- "monthly", "он күнлик" - "ten-day's", "халық аралық" – "international", "төреши" – "referee", "спортшы" – "athlete", "баслама" – "beginning", "айналма" – "round", "басылым" - "edition", "терим" – "collecting", etc. It was a novelty that came to the literary language from the press through the objective and predicative relationship of speech" [6. Pages 21, 22]. And in this scientific work, he compared and highlighted some lexical and grammatical differences between the press materials of the 1930s and the language of the modern newspaper [6. Pages 22, 24]. Newspaper articles from the 1930's show that lexical units were commonly used in spoken language. He noted that this process in the language of the newspaper, although not fully consistent with the rules of literary language from today's point of view, can reflect the style of writing typical of that period.

T. Masharipova's monograph "A whole concept of the theory of journalism: scientific and methodological analysis" (on the example of Karakalpak press materials), published in 2016, also analyzes newspaper materials. Karakalpakstan is the object of the press. The work also focuses on the topics, issues, functions, facts, language, style and genres of newspaper materials. In the monograph, it is agreed that the traditional accepted journalistic style (newspaper style) in the composition of functional styles should be called the media style, as evidenced by the following: "Divided five types of style were offered by academic V.V. Vinogradov and it is considered fully admitted classification. In the time of V.V. Vinogradov, newspapers and magazines were full of communist propaganda and they were not journalism, but, on the contrary, bodies of journalism. Therefore, the eminent linguist called this method

journalistic. However, in our opinion, it would be better to show the fifth style as a media style instead of a journalistic one, because journalism in most cases is also expressed in oral, scientific and artistic styles [7. Page 227]. The monograph also highlights the peculiarities of the media style, as well as the fact that in the language of the newspaper, the lexical specificity includes the largest number of layers of words. The modern media style has sharply expanded the boundaries of word usage, dividing the positive into 4 types and the negative into 4 types. This can be said as a novelty in the language of scientific newspapers. Thus, by studying the scientific work of researchers, it is clear that the language of the newspaper (the media) is an obstacle to the formation of journalistic style. As for today's research, it is recommended to call this style the media style.

**DISCUSSION:** The importance of the newspaper language in the development of the Karakalpak literary language is high. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth research on the topics of the language of the newspaper, genre differences, the language of narration. On the left, we would like to suggest the following:

comparative and typological analysis of the language and stylistic differences of branch newspapers in the early years of independence and on the example of materials published today, to identify differences and similarities;

- classification of differences in the use of lexical units in the language of the newspaper;
- development of terminological restrictions on the language of branch newspapers in the Karakalpak press;
- emphasize the importance of language units in increasing the attractiveness of the topic;
- reveal the relationship of journalistic style with other styles;
- to describe the stylistic differences of genres in branch newspapers.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Making conclusion nowadays journalism is the source of news of operational work. Although they convey information in a variety of forms (written, oral, pictorial, and video), it is important to note that each has its own audience. In particular, newspapers with a long history have their readers in society. These data disseminators have their own descriptive language and stylistic differences. We first rely on the functional styles of literary language to study the language of the newspaper. This is because it is known that the journalistic style, which is part of the functional styles, is used in the media. The language of newspapers published in the national language has always been a mirror of that nation. Therefore, the language and style of newspapers are studied by scholars of linguistics, its history, stages of formation and development.

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