



## NEWSPAPER-PUBLICIST STYLE IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE: SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** This article uses a sociolinguistic approach to analyze the main factors influencing modern Uzbek newspaper journalism since independence. It studies language changes based on factual material from journalistic texts, examining their functional and stylistic features. The methodology involves training individuals in specific social circles to apply language rules effectively, utilizing linguistic traditions and diverse styles. Sociolinguistic analysis of newspapers considers the political goals of publications and the social, psychological, and linguistic characteristics of their readers. This analysis aims to determine how well newspapers optimize propaganda under specific historical conditions. The study highlights the influence of sociolinguistic factors on language development in a multilingual society, both diachronically and synchronically.

**Key words:** newspaper-populist style, sociolinguistic analysis, newspaper language, appropriations, intercultural relations.

«Sociolinguistics is the study of language within society. The sociology of language is the study of society in its relationship to language. Suppose the task of sociolinguistics, in the first definition, is to find some linguistic, universal, or specific facts. In that case, the goal of the second, on the contrary, is to use linguistic information to find news about society» (Richard, 1996). In recent years, growing interest in the sociolinguistic aspect, one of the important areas of linguistics, has been driven by the study of the corresponding language's development.

Russian linguist G.V. Stepanov emphasizes that language has social differentiation and considers this a fact (Stepanov, 1976). For a detailed and accurate study of the social function of a particular language, it is necessary to account for the fact that the formation and development of this language system are associated with the social situation in society.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, several significant changes occurred in the development of the Uzbek language. These changes cover various aspects of the language and can be divided into the following main areas:

- In 1989, the Uzbek language was recognized as the state language of Uzbekistan. This situation prompted an increase in the status of the language and expanded its use in government bodies.

- In 1993, Uzbekistan decided to switch to the Latin alphabet. This step was made to increase the integration of the Uzbek language with other world languages and to simplify

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computerization processes.

- After independence, new genres, themes, and methods appeared in the media, enriching the language.

- The state has attempted to define and unify the standards of the Uzbek language. In this process, measures such as adopting new words and improving spelling rules were taken.

Great emphasis was placed on preserving and developing national and cultural values in the Uzbek language, which played an important role in strengthening national identity. It is worth noting that after independence, linguistic and stylistic freedom in the media of Uzbekistan enriched the newspaper language with new forms of expression, diverse styles, and a variety of topics. The aim of Uzbek society to instill qualities such as loyalty to the ideas of national independence and social development, honesty, patriotism, kindness, and traditional values in the masses has led to the expansion of the evaluative function of newspapers and journalistic activities.

Additionally, the journalistic style of newspapers has been enriched with new standards and means of expression. It is known that newspaper language standards are complex and dynamic, yet they are based on precise norms. These norms are especially evident in formulaic sentences, which are standardized expressions often used in specific situations. The use of these formulaic sentences in a newspaper-journalistic style helps to convey the material's content quickly and clearly.

After gaining independence, the following conventional units began to be actively used in newspaper language: «will be implemented»; «organized»; «development prospects»; «must be done»; «needs to be planned»; «production development»; «take action»; «to depart»; «measures are being determined»; «business management»; «fast-growing»; «take a seat»; «action to be taken»; «to express»; «must be proven in practice»; «employee welfare»; «contribute»; «opportunity to provide»; «extremely important»; «refer»; «help with the problem»; «internal reforms»; «foreign economic activity»; «make an effort»; «step»; «the information was heard»; «apparently»; «priority tasks» etc.

Standardish of opening words: «According to data...», «According to official sources...», «According to data from the scene...», «Roughly speaking», «It is a pity», «Known», «Although», «As mentioned above», «Meanwhile» etc.

«Traditional and oriental medicine for restoring health in various forms of diseases»; «Recently, our people and healthcare institutions have been paying great attention to traditional medicine with thousands of years of experience» (Voice of Uzbekistan, 1992-1995).

Emphasis: «Analysis shows that...», «According to

experts...», «Observers say...», etc.  
«In conclusion...», «The main content of these events...», «Given the current situation...» etc.

At the same time, introductory words and phrases came into use to attract the reader's attention due to the expressiveness of the text: «You see», «Fortunately», «In short», etc. «You see, neither skewer nor kebab will not burn». That is, on the one hand, production losses have stopped; on the other hand, the Frunze collective farm and the Dostlik collective farm also benefit; «Fortunately, thanks to the proclamation of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state and the tireless efforts of the President of our republic, the export of all underground wealth, including gold and silver, from the territory of our country was completely stopped»; «In short, it should be noted the cooperation of Uzbekistan with the outside world, the further strengthening of mutual economic ties...» (Voice of Uzbekistan, 1992-1995), etc. Therefore, the participation of such modal words as «needs»; «must» has intensified: «For the sprout of independence to sprout, it needs strong roots, such as peace, harmony, interethnic tolerance, and tolerance»; «Indiscipline is a betrayal of our independence and our future. The President of Uzbekistan must eliminate this betrayal»; «...we must follow the path of justice»; «For these and our other good intentions to come true, for justice to prevail, we need to be one soul, one body, one fist» etc.

In the post-independence period, the spirit of the new era began to be reflected in newspaper language. Such complex words as «progress», «independent», and «country» in the language gave the text a special spirit. This situation was especially evident in newspaper headlines: «Uzbekistan is an independent country!»;

«Uzbekistan is a country of interethnic and inter-civil harmony!»;

«Independence is a sacred word; freedom is the sweetest word!»;

«Uzbekistan is a developing country!» etc.

«Community of Uzbekistan» in the first years of independence; «Uzbek SSR» instead of concepts meaning the political name «Republic of Uzbekistan»; The terms of «President» have entered. For example: «President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov on December 17 of Russia...» (People's word, 1993); «On the initiative of our president...», etc. (For reference: the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was Islam Karimov. He was elected the first President of Uzbekistan on December 29, 1991.)

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the term «President» is given as follows:

1. Head of state, elected for a specific term in most countries

with a republican form of government.

2. The head or director of any scientific institution or society is elected for a specific term.

3. A high-ranking official in a firm, bank, or company (Madvaliyev et al., 2007), etc.

The term «Uzbek SSR», which was used during the former USSR, was replaced by the term «Republic of Uzbekistan», and the term «Republic» was introduced as a synonym and is still used in newspapers. We give examples of the implementation of these concepts in the text of the newspaper: «The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is recognized»; «On the procedure for resolving issues related to the administrative-territorial structure of the republic»; «The work carried out in our republic...», etc.

«A memorable day in the history of our republic is approaching — the presidential elections in Uzbekistan»; «The fact that our republic was declared independent pleased me, like everyone else. However, a president who governs an independent republic in difficult conditions must be an extremely enterprising person who knows how to solve the people's problems and the pain and suffering of the people». «1991 was a happy year for our republic» etc.

It has been observed that the word «Mustaqillik» is used as a synonym for the word «Istiqlol». We refer to these two concepts in dictionaries: Compliance with the principles of independence is the leading, dominant rule in interstate relations. Recognition of the independence of each state is one of the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is strengthened based on the UN Charter, international agreements, and declarations (Shorahmedov, 2022).

INDEPENDENCE («freedom, independence, to be free» in Arabic) is a concept that expresses the possibility of free development of a person, nation, or state. The word «Istiqlol» is the core of «mustaqillik» and serves as its primary basis. These words, which came from the Arabic language, have been used for centuries and have become firmly entrenched in the thinking of the Uzbek people. Achieving autonomy is the realization of independence in the complete sense, i.e., filled with principles such as living according to one's own will, self-government, and self-determination without being subject to other means. Autonomous essentially means being politically free; independence means achieving complete freedom in all spheres and having free will (qomus.info).

Let us turn to the newspaper's text: the appearance of the lexeme «Independence»: «Independence, freedom, independence from others...»; «Thanks to independence, Uzbekistan has the opportunity to express itself at the international level and, at the same time, cooperate on equal terms with all countries of the

world based on international law».

Implementation of the lexeme «Independence»: «Without a doubt, during the years of independence, historical work was carried out towards building a new state and society in our country, our courageous and noble people»; «Independence allowed us to take our destiny into our own hands»; «During the years of independence, the people of Uzbekistan achieved cultural and scientific achievements»; «A lot of work has been done to strengthen the independence of Uzbekistan, its development and prosperity»; «We are lucky to be children of the Republic, to be born in such a wonderful time and to take advantage of the wide opportunities that are being created...» (Voice of Uzbekistan, 1994) and others.

At the same time, such lexemes as «peace», «harmony», «independence» «horror», «liberty», «progress», «foundation», «perspective», «honor», and «loyalty» appeared in the newspaper's text, and their implementation intensified. For example, «The future of Uzbekistan must be built based on goodness. Because only good lives forever», and so on.

It can be noted that in the text of the newspaper, the use of religious lexemes has intensified: «This is the greatest benefit that Allah has given us»; «This is the only correct, reasonable, faith-based way to live a prosperous and fulfilling life. To make a mistake on this path means to lose independence!» (Voice of Uzbekistan, 1993); «Because there is no greater reward than the love and honor of a nation. The only way to receive this award is not to insult another religion, another nation»; «Uzbekistan is the Kaaba, the place of human perfection!» etc. The Kaaba is the holiest place in Islam and is recognized as a place of pilgrimage for Muslims; in the explanatory dictionary.

1. It is a holy place that Muslims visit and pray in Mecca.
2. Attributes a person or place to the Kaaba about the most sacred, dear cause. For example, Duogoim, Kaabam — is my mother safe?; Until I see you, Kaabam is my father, goodbye. The princess is cunning; You need to go to Koktash. There is no other way. Koktash is the Kaaba for us! Netai, my Kaaba, my grave, my country, I ordered everything for him” (Madvaliyev et al. , 2006). In this example, it is noted that the Kaaba is attributed to a place, a space, and a homeland.

With the establishment of the institution of the neighborhood with the honor of independence, the word «neighborhood» began to take on different meanings: «manor watchman»; «neighborhood system»; «district chairman»; «Neighborhood Workers»; «leader of local football»; «district budget»; «district institution»; «Prosperous area»; The Mahalla Seven is one of them. In general, «neighborhood» was the central pillar of society even during the

years of independence of Uzbekistan, and we see that it played an essential role in the implementation of the state's social policy in the 2003 declaration as the «Year of Prosperous Neighborhood». «2003 has been declared the Year of Prosperous Neighborhoods». (People's Word, 2002).

Borrowings in the Uzbek newspaper language have their characteristics. After gaining independence, the development of science and technology and changes in the political and social system led to the enrichment of the Uzbek language with new acquisitions. The acquisition of language skills is often a phenomenon related to cultural and political factors. For example, during the Soviet period, many words from the Russian language were borrowed into the Uzbek language, but after independence, words were borrowed from other languages, such as English.

Newspaper translations are implemented based on unique approaches. In this process, the use of the Uzbek language based on the requirements of normative criteria is associated with the following main aspects:

It is noted that the meanings of assignments are given according to the cultural context: «This enterprise unites an entire technological process, dozens of enterprises and companies. They produce gas, process gas, oil, and condensate, as well as the necessary equipment for this process, industrial products, construction materials, and goods necessary for the needs of the population» (People's Word, 2002). In this example, terms such as «enterprise», «technological process», «condensate», «equipment», «industrial products», «building materials» and «product» are used.

Implementation of the economic condition: «...Has the right to send part of the funds received from inflating the income forecast to the budgets of districts and cities for the implementation of programs for the socio-economic development of the region» (People's Word, 2023). This example uses economic terms such as forecast, budget, income, and socio-economic development.

The newspaper's text strives to reflect modern political events and processes. The following are examples of terms used in reporting on the post-independence political process: «international accreditation»; «expanding constructive cooperation»; «Leader of Uzbekistan»; «National Parliament»; «Activities of the Senate»; «faction members»; «faction meeting», etc.

Political text is generally considered the structural basis of a media text. Through the text of the newspaper, political parties, state leaders, social activists, and political processes are focused on influencing the political situation by promoting specific ideas to the audience, influencing them, and encouraging them to take political action. It is understood that the concept of a political text

is primarily concerned with its «distribution and redistribution of power, the conquest of political power, ... the political structure of society, the structure of power, ... the coverage of current political problems». directly related to the political management of society, they are associated with the theme «face» (Altunyan, 2006).

Thus, this season, based on the analysis of the dynamics of linguistic means in newspaper texts after independence, the changes that have occurred and are occurring in linguistic units, the role of acquisitions, as well as the effectiveness of transmitting information by verbal means can be summarized as follows:

In modern media, the reaction to the development and change of language is critical. In particular, the newspaper's text is essential for implementing and introducing new concepts. Learning any language helps to expand its vocabulary and express new concepts. Appropriations penetrate language mainly due to globalization and the strengthening of intercultural ties. The central borrowings in the Uzbek language come from English and Russian, primarily words related to technology, science, culture, politics, and economics. Using such words in newspapers allows readers to adapt to new information and concepts quickly. Forming socio-political vocabulary in newspaper and journalistic style is a complex and dynamic process that reflects current societal events and discussions.

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