

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHLI (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2023 Issue: 02 Volume: 118

Published: 23.02.2023 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



**Janabay Kalybaevich Marziyaev**

Karakalpak State University

Head of the Department of journalism,

Doctor of philosophy in philology, docent

## THE ROLE OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE BRANCH NEWSPAPERS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA LINGUISTICS

**Abstract:** This article examines the language of the media in modern Karakalpak linguistics, that is, the issues of using language in it. Basically, it was analyzed on the basis of a research paper conducted by researcher G.Kallibekova. In particular, the morphological features of the language of the field newspaper and its morphological features in the genres of journalism are highlighted. The scientific and theoretical views of well-known scientists who studied the methodological features of journalism genres were also taken into account.

**Key words:** Linguistics, mass media, language, problem, industry newspapers, morphological feature, genre, style.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Marziyaev, J. K. (2023). The role of the language of the branch newspapers of Karakalpakstan in the development of media linguistics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (118), 529-533.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-118-45> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2023.02.118.45>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1201.

### Introduction

The role of medially linguistics in the development of media is incomparable. Media is aimed at the masses. The language and style of the media are in constant contact with the literary language. The written or oral form of language is manifested in these means. New terms, International words, neologisms coming into our literary language are explained to the public as a result of their active use in the media. The fact that the language of the branch newspapers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is chosen as the object of research deserves recognition. In the study, the processes of use of lexical units were fully studied. Among the media, the newspaper language is widely studied by researchers. It is always necessary to study the lexical, morphological, syntactic features of the newspaper. Because, in the process of globalization, special terms that are formed in the languages of the world are used in the working resources of each language. The processes of its entry, and the scope of its use, are transmitted to society through the language of the newspaper.

### The main part

The branch newspapers of Karakalpakstan inform their audience about the events on the ground. They are «Ustaz jolı», «Qaraqalpaq a'debiyatı», «Qaraqalpaqstan ma'deniyatı», «Qaraqalpaqstan sportı», «Shıpkar», «G'a'rezsizlik ha'm nızamı», «Tınıshlıq saqshısı», «G'a'ziyne» (now «Salıq jan'alıg'ı»), «Gu'layım», «Ka'siplik bilimlendiriw», «Qaraqalpaq universiteti», «No'kis pedinstitutı» will be able to show newspapers like [Marziyaev 1; 274-277].

As researcher Dilfuza Kamalova said, the press today remains one of the main means of filling the consciousness of humanity, not only humanity, but also the whole society with various information [2; 18-21]. From this point of view, the language of the press is also of great importance.

These newspapers describe the news, performance and of course the events of each industry. It is also possible to know from the fact that newspapers are designated as objects of research, lexical combinations related to industries, hence the terms in the work are manifested in the language of these newspapers. In working with the periodical

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

press, the researchers selected the language and style of industry newspapers as objects.

Karakalpakstan is the language of industry newspapers, the style of the Karakalpak literary language in the lexical enrichment of the language is again incomparable. Therefore, in linguistics, the language of the newspaper and its methodological features are widely studied, and even more so by researchers, basic doctoral students. In Russian linguistics, Turkish linguistics, consequently, in Uzbek linguistics, the newspaper language is widely studied in a scientific aspect. G.Kallibekova's monograph "Tarawlıq gazeta materiallarının tili hám stillik ózgeshelikleri" ["Linguistic and methodological features of the materials of industry newspapers"] was published in 2022. In the monograph, the language of the branch newspapers of Karakalpakstan is defined as an object. While studying the newspaper language, they studied and analyzed the works of linguists, their scientific views. In Karakalpak linguistics, this area can be considered as a scientific novelty of the fact that the language of newspapers is studied scientifically and theoretically. It is in this monograph that the merit of the language of online newspapers in the development of the literary language is high.

The introduction to the monograph describes in detail the relevance and necessity, purpose and objectives of the topic, subject and object, scientific novelty and practical results. The monograph consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and the literature used.

The first chapter of the monograph is called "Peculiarities of the language of industry newspapers", which focuses on the peculiarities of lexical units, new terms, terminology, international words used in industry newspapers. Revealing this chapter, Field describes the features and stages of newspaper language research, dividing it into chapters called "expanding the meanings of words in newspaper language", "application of industry terms in industry newspapers", "phraseological units in industry newspapers" and "visual means of language in industry newspapers". In linguistics, the peculiarities of the language of newspapers are specially studied. Therefore, in Karakalpak linguistics there are scientific works devoted to the linguistic and methodological features of the newspaper. This section will support scientific work, and the opinions of Karakalpak linguists were taken as a basis. So, in the case of scientific research, the main attention should be paid primarily to the chronological order. The newspaper language was studied for the first time in this industry, and its distinctive features and achievements were widely distributed. As we have shown above, the main goal is exceeded in the seasons associated with the chapter. The definition of the terms economics, pedagogy, law, culture, sports, medicine as industry terms is achieved on the basis of

newspaper materials. These terms are used for the first time in the activities of this field, and then the processes of use are expanded. Some special terms indicate that they are used only in reputable industry newspapers. In industry newspapers, it was possible to identify the place of phraseological units on the basis of convincing evidence. It is emphasized that phraseological units are improved due to phraseological units used in the common vernacular and phraseological units widely used in the newspaper language. In the following season, the visual means of the language were studied. This serves to prevent artistry, conciseness of the text and repetition of words in the text through the use of illustrative tools. It is worth noting that this season, among the visual means of the language, periphrases are well studied. Currently, periphrases are actively used in media materials by journalists, presenters, correspondents. This season also focused on five forms of periphrasis, periphrasis, which are covered by journalists.

The monograph explains that the *milliy gvardiya, bes baslama, kaskad usuli, turaqlı rawajlanıw, jasıl ekonomika, temir da'pter* and other lexical units are formed in the language of industry newspapers, as well as their meanings are expanded. Similar examples are now being further improved in newspaper texts. In accordance with the semantic connection of phraseological units: phraseological syntheses, phraseological units, phraseological combinations and proverbs into four classifications, they were analyzed in the study on the basis of newspaper materials. For example: «*Awılg'a jaqınlag'an sayın ishimizge shay-pa'shek tartulg'anday shıdatpay ashıladı, tınısımız tarıladı, o'kpe awızg'a tig'ıladı*» («Ustaz jolı», 2007, 22-september). «*Ekewmiz orınlarımızdan ushıp turıp dalag'a shıqtıq. Qarasaq Qutlımurat! Omı ko'rgende ju'regim suw ete qaldı*» («Qaraqalpaq a'debiyatı», 2018, february). In the sentence «*o'kpe awızg'a tig'ıladı*» – «*entikti*», «*ju'regim suw ete qaldı*» – «*qattı qorqtı*» this is a verb that expresses the meanings of phraseological units. Based on the four seasons defined in this chapter, the lexical features of the newspaper language are carefully studied.

The second chapter of the monograph is called "morphological features of the language of industry newspapers", which is studied in chapters entitled "morphological features of the language of information genre materials", "morphological features of the language of analytical genre materials", "morphological features of the language of industry newspapers". materials of the artistic and journalistic genre". This chapter analyzes the morphological features of the language of newspapers on the example of informational, analytical and artistic and journalistic genres. He took into account the scientific and theoretical views of famous scientists who studied the methodological features of journalism genres. It is noteworthy that full coverage of industry newspapers

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHLI (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

has been achieved. At the same time, he also referred to affixes used in newspaper language. In turn, it is desirable that broad attention be paid to the scope of the use of numbers in information genres. Thus, figures were widely used when describing facts in genres. He studied genres based on a special classification and analyzed newspaper materials. Each of these genres will be focused on a specific goal. Therefore, there is a need for the active use of morphological units when transmitting each innovation, fact to society in an impressive form. It is required to use every affix, affixoids, antonyms, synonyms and homonymic words, as well as numbers without errors. In special seasons, it is noticeable that he studied these processes based on a character specific to each genre. He showed the achievements of the lexical richness of the Karakalpak language by the example of his materials, the grammatical features of which he analyzed.

In G.Kallibekova's monograph, the genres of reporting, reportage, interview, reportage were named the most active genres of the newspaper. Each of these genres belonging to the group of information genres has its own genre and stylistic features. The analyzed texts are taken from newspaper genres. In fact, one of the morphological features of the genre of the message shows that when expressing a sentence, certain lexical units are regularly used at the beginning and end of the sentence. For example: *jaqında, usı jılı, kiris so'z benen ashti, qızg'in qutliqladi, ayriqsha atap o'tti, ma'jilis (seminar) bolip o'tti, kontsert bag'darlamasi qoyip berildi, ... qatnasti ha'm t.b.*

Some affixes are actively used in official news in the newspaper language, for example: *-sin/-sin* affixes (*qabil etilsin, maqullansin*), *-iw/-iw* affixes (*basip shıg'arın, hu'jjetli film do'retiw*), *-lar/-ler* consists of affixes (*hu'rmetli belsendiler, hu'rmetli isbilermenler*), *-nin'/-nin'*, *-din'/-din'* A set of affixes (*Prezidentimizdin', prezidumınin'*). The examples given for these affixes are chosen correctly.

Genres of journalism are diverse, each of which has its own requirements and tasks. He was able to prove the mastery of the use of lexical units in the monograph with the help of newspaper texts. For example: newspapers indicate that information and analytical varieties of the correspondent genre are actively used. When describing the relationship between facts and analysis in the qualitative affix *-liq/-lik* in the information correspondent, in the analytical correspondent *-lar/-ler* affix gave examples of the process of active use. For example: «Ja'miyetlik transportın' sotsiallıq ta'repi sonnan ibarat, bul xızmetten turaqlı tu'rde a'piwayı xalıq, sonın' ishinde mayıplıg'ı bar shaxslar, balalar, hayallar, kekseler, student jaslar paydalanadı». («G'a'rezsizlik ha'm Nızam» newspaper, 2019. November 9.)

The third chapter, titled "syntactic features of the industry newspaper language", explores the syntactic

features of the newspaper language. It mainly consists of sections called "application of types in terms of sentence content in newspaper materials", "the role of sentence fragments in newspaper language" and "style of printed texts in newspaper language". This chapter describes the fragments of the proposal and the order of their placement. There is a special season in the newspaper language dedicated to the use of sentence fragments. It carefully analyzes the features of the use of sentence fragments, their tasks to ensure their emotionality. The researcher explains well that the order of speech fragments in Uzbek and Karakalpak linguistics is often analyzed in a number of scientific studies. In the study of M.Rakhmatov, S.Karimov, A.Sabirov, G.Karlibaeva, a number of analyses of the order of the fragments of the sentence are given. This phenomenon in the newspaper language, based on the basic requirements and tasks of genres, is used to convey a message, to describe an event. Especially when it comes to expressing the opinion of *sukhbatdash*, who already knows his opinion that it is also widely used in the main articles, in their titles. In the field of Russian linguistics, Uzbek linguistics and Karakalpak linguistics, he analyzed scientific works, grammars, basic concepts covering the content of this topic. Based on the materials of scientific research, it is noteworthy that in this chapter he was able to put forward his new scientific views. In Karakalpak linguistics, the language of the newspaper is revealed on the basis of the style of use of speech and speech terms, the requirements and tasks of newspaper texts. Newspaper headlines are carefully studied on the example of a number of materials. Basically, he analyzed an example sentence, an interrogative sentence, a command sentence, and exclamation sentences. It is emphasized that interrogative sentences are actively used in reports to the public, in presenting solutions to the problem of replication, in attracting the attention of newspapermen. We know that every newspaper will be closely connected with public life. Therefore, propaganda in newspapers continues to use headlines in the form of exclamation statements, despite the fact that the subject matter of materials prepared in the form of an appeal varies. The researcher gives a number of examples to confirm his opinion with headlines from the newspaper "Qaraqalpaqstan ma'deniyati". For example: «Sen a'ziyzen', qaraqalpaq hayalı!», «G'a'rezsiz elime xosh keldin', Nawrız!», «Elimiz boylap sayaxat et!», «Ana ta'biyatımızdı qa'sterlep saqlayıq!», «Qa'demdi oylap basayıq!» etc. The headings related to interrogative sentences are also selected correctly. For example: «Depressiyag'a qarsı da'ri qabil etiw kerek pe?» «Shipaker» newspaper, year 2019, «Balan'ız mektepke tayar ma?» «Ustaz joli» newspaper, year 2015, March 13, «Jasalma azıqlıq zatlar balanın' densawlıg'ına qa'wip tuwdıra ma?». This chapter, written in the language of the newspaper, proved its orientation to the answers to the first texts [Lid],

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

special questions. The role of texts published in newspapers is immeasurable. Thanks to the text of the first paragraph [Lid], the newspaper reader will be able to get acquainted with the information he needs, as well as find out what topic the special section is aimed at. That is why newspapers actively use this technique.

In the headlines selected for newspaper materials, the team indicates that the proposals were also used effectively. Especially in the content of the sentence, the meanings of "order", "request", "advice" are used in reflection. The section of the sentence "to command" is expressed through the moods "to command". The tone in the "team" sentences will be of two types. One of them is pronounced in a special tone, and the second is pronounced in an elevated voice, similar to the tone of an exclamation mark. In accordance with the nature of the statement "command", a period or exclamation mark is placed at the end of sentences". A number of examples show that this method is equally used in newspaper headlines in both informational and analytical genres. The participle of the command sentence is expressed

through the II and III person forms of the declination "command". For example: «Jig'alg'ang'a judiriq» bolmasin» («G'a'rezsizlik ha'm nizam» newspaper, 2015, March 10). «Jetiskenlikler alg'a umtildirsın» («G'a'rezsizlik ha'm nizam», 2014, february 11). «Diyqannın' hadal miyneti zaya bolmasın» («G'a'rezsizlik ha'm nizam» newspaper, 2012, february 20). Therefore, it is necessary that the selected headlines in each newspaper are correct and clear.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the mass media, in particular the newspaper language of A.Babayeva, I.Tashalieva, A.Abdusaidova, D.Sadullaev, Z.Takhirov, S.Karimov, Z.Orazimbetova, T.Masharipova, J.Marziyev and D.Kamalova received wide attention in their research, scientific articles that emphasize the introduction of special concepts into practice. G.Kallibekova described the results of the study, The conclusions, opinions and suggestions are summarized in the final part of the monograph.

### References:

1. Marziyev, J.K. (2020). The principles of the development of present Karakalpakstan's mass media. *International Scientific Journal (ISJ) Theoretical & Applied Science*. – Philadelphia, USA. 03 (83). <http://www.t-science.org/doi/10.2478/2020/03-83/PDF/03-83-52.pdf>
2. Kamalova, D.E. (2019). *Janrovie osobennosti novelli v presse*. [Genre features of the novel in print]. Materialı respublikanskoe nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. – Nukus. Nauka.
3. Allanbaev, R.O. (2022). *Ispolnitelskoe iskusstvo karakalpakskogo eposa: istoriya, razvitie*. Problemi sovremennoy nauki i obrazovaniya. – ISSN 2413-4635. (pp. 50-53). Moskva. Presto.
4. Atajanov, H.A., Marziyev, J.K., & Qlichov, N.R. (2018). *Baspasso'z tipologiyasi*. [Tipologiya pressii] (p. 80). Tashkent. Uzbekistan.
5. Marziyev, J.K. (2022). Use of information genres in the print of Karakalpakstan. *Science and Education in Karakalpakstan*, 3/2 (27), pp. 205-208. <https://karsu.uz/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/2022-3-2-%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%8B.pdf>
6. Kamalova, D.E. (2020). Theoretical and practical study of the genre of novella in karakalpak literature. *International Scientific Journal Theoretical and Applied Science*. – Philadelphia, №03(83).
7. Kamalova, D.E. (2022). *Qoraqalpoq novellalarining badiiy xususiyatlari* [Artistic peculiarities of Karakalpak novels] journal.fledu.uz Retrieved from <https://journal.fledu.uz/uz/%D2%9Bora%D2%9Balpo%D2%9B-novellalarining-badiij-hususiyatlari/>
8. Kamalova, D.E. (2022). *Rol xudojественnoy detali v kompozitsii proizvedeniya (Na primere karakalpakskoy literatury)*. Donetskie chteniya 2022: obrazovanie, nauka, innovatsii, kultura i vizovı sovremennosti: Materialı VII Mejdunarodnoy nauchnoy konferentsii. (pp.194-197). Donetsk: Izd-vo DonNU. Retrieved from [http://science.donnu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/dch\\_2022-tom-4-filologicheskie-nauki-chast-2.pdf](http://science.donnu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/dch_2022-tom-4-filologicheskie-nauki-chast-2.pdf)
9. Marziyev, J.K. (2022). *Obzor peredach karakalpakskogo televideniya: istoricheskiy podxod*. Donetskie chteniya 2022: obrazovanie, nauka, innovatsii, kultura i vizovı sovremennosti: Materialı VII Mejdunarodnoy nauchnoy konferentsii. (pp.357-340). Donetsk: Izd-vo DonNU. Retrieved from [http://science.donnu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/dch\\_2022-tom-4-filologicheskie-nauki-chast-1.pdf](http://science.donnu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/dch_2022-tom-4-filologicheskie-nauki-chast-1.pdf)
10. Marziyev, J.K. (2015). *K voprosu o spetsifike xudojественno-publitsisticheskix janrov (na*

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

*primere pechati Karakalpakstana) // Aktualne problemi jurnalistiki: Sbornik trudov molodix uchenix. Vip. 10 / Red.-sost. A.Yu. Tishetskaya, P.P. Kaminskiy. (pp.102-104). Tomsk:*

Ízdatelstvo NTL. Retrieved from [https://www.newsman.tsu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/SBORNIK\\_2015\\_web.pdf](https://www.newsman.tsu.ru/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/SBORNIK_2015_web.pdf)