

Publicistic Style, Newspaper Language

Allamuratova Dinara Xayraddin Kizi

Master's Degree, Department of Journalism, Karakalpak State University

Since the early days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the policy has completely changed, and great importance is being paid to planning and development. As a result of this, the number of the press is increasing day by day. The tools of the victory message are powerful and fast-moving. The press role in the society is changed, its plans are determined, and the tools of victory are provided with the necessary rules - it has become one of the organs of our government at the level of national politics.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev clearly defined the social role of the media of victory, the rights and interests of journalists in several of his speeches, Oliy Majlis sessions, meetings with journalists, and said: factor. In this regard, modern professional journalism, in other words, relies on the funding of non-state news media, informational and interpretive Internet sites, which is especially important for the state. Today, we have more than 1,500 communication tools in our country, depending on the type of property, the type of property, the type of information, and the methods of providing information. Unfortunately, we don't have a place where we can rely on such a wide range of demands[1]. I think that this attitude is necessary for both Journalism and communication tools of the university. In July 2018, the University of Journalism and Communication was opened.

On December 7, 2018, in a speech on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan paid special attention to the work of both journalism and the tools of victory: "I am fully aware of the tools of victory." However, contrary to our wishes, there are very few articles, shows and broadcasts about the content of the reforms, the adopted law and the interpretation of the decisions, the appeals of the people in newspapers, TV and radio channels. Basically, in the process of reforms, the means of victory should become a clear example of people's behavior. That is why they are required to be professional, firm, and have deep analytical acuity" - he said [2]. Such ideas, which are directed at the media and journalism, are the most important aspects of our country's development.

In turn, this kind of trust focused on the features of the victory media requires the development of modern printing. Therefore, every development of journalism requires careful preparation and planning. It is closely related to the problem of the generation of everyday speech, its vocabulary structure and stylistic changes, the study of every movement according to genre development, and the study of literary language changes. It is very important to learn the changes in the language and style of Sony's newspaper. The development of Karakalpak literary language in the form of literary materials is of great importance in Assyria.

The functional styles of the literary language of Karakalpak have been studied to a certain extent, their own changes [3], although they have been specially studied, the style of

journalistic genres, such changes, the core linguistic units remaining in the language of the newspaper are becoming a part of the scientific analysis of scientists [4]. So, in Karakalpak language knowledge, there are a lot of issues that need to be studied and studied under everyday everyday language. They are needs to be deeply analyzed in relation to the current level of development of language knowledge, as well as the actual demand. Genres of Karakalpak daily newspapers, language changes, expressiveness tools in the Karakalpak language, preservation of literary language norms in the newspaper language, its impact on speech and literary culture, contemporary traditions in the development of the Karakalpak language, in our opinion, are relevant in the knowledge of Karakalpak language.

The Karakalpak language was given the state's knowledge of the language, the freedom of the language, the emergence of wide possibilities, and a number of changes in the language of the newspaper, such as imagery, effectiveness, clarity, beauty, concreteness, and truthfulness. In this way, the genres of the newspaper provide the elegance and effectiveness of the language and style, and provide the mold of its own stylistic features. These issues are among the most important issues that need to be addressed in the current Karakalpak language education by studying, analyzing, writing, language, culture and Assyria in the newspaper, identifying the important place in the development of the Karakalpak literary language, and giving suggestions for improving its quality.

Daily press language and journalistic style of scientific research articles are conducted in a number of leading scientific institutions of the world, both in the past and present. For example, Studies (Japan), Pontificia Universidade Catolica Sao Paulo (Brazil), The British Library (Ulyly Britain), Kobe City University of Foreign Affairs, St. Petersburg State University (Russia), Altai Altai State University (Moscow), Kazan State University (Kazan), Kursk State University (Kursk), Azerbaijan State University of Linguistics (Azerbaijan), Institute of Media Communication and Foreign Languages Philology (Irkutsk), RIA Institute of Education, RIA Institute of Linguistics (Moscow), National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan State University The University of World Languages is held at the Journalism and Communication University of Uzbekistan [5].

Journalistic style, in scientific works conducted on the newspaper language in the work of the sony: the changes of the newspaper language, its features, its ability to build a winning message, dry information and uninteresting materials in the same form is one of the main shortcomings of the newspaper text, the newspaper text is clear, understandable, and the language of the newspaper It is shown that it is the least researched section, that the changes of newspaper genres are not studied, and the analysis of the semantic-stylistic group of words in the language of the newspaper shows detailed results.

For example, in newspapers, word-forming morphemes, plural categories, adjectives, etc. focused on issues. Arabic-Persian words in newspaper language, Russian language of Turkic peoples, and words acquired from other languages through Russian language were learned in different studies in Turkish language. Al, different researchers analyze newspaper lexicon, elements of literary language, elements of colloquial language, practical problems of the usage of different morphological units, grammatical constructions of daily newspaper language, etc.

Although the press language is the least researched branch of Karakalpak language knowledge, and it is not well-studied in scientific literature, scientific articles are published in Russian and Turkish languages, candidate's and doctoral theses are prepared in the language of newspapers. Finally, J.Mamedov, M. Mamedov, M. Adilov, E. Oruchov, T. Aleuov, B. Abilkhasimov, S.M.Isaev, N.B.Karashaeva, A.Baboeva, M.Rakhmanov, B.Turdaliev, A.Akhabaev, I.Mamedov, M.Mirzaev, T.Qurbanov, A.Abdusaidov, V.Kostomarov, G.Ya.Solganik, and other authors' samples were used theoretically.

After that, L.I. Gimadeevany's "Historiko-lingvisticheskiy analiz gazety "Gerushuman" (1883-1918), V.Z. Garifullin's "Lingvisticheskaya sistema tatarskogo gazetnogo teksta", I.M. Zhizalovty's "Funktsionirovaniya i razvitiya tatarskoy rechevoy sistemy v mass communication", A.S. Podchasovty's "Funktsionalno-stylisticheskie osobennosti gazetnykh zagolovok: na materiale Rossiyskikh i britaniy gazety vtoroy poloviny 1980-1990 godov", N.M.Borisovany's "Funktsionirovanie zyyka saxa v sfere periodicheskoy pechati: po materialam gazetnykh zagolovok" sire" and "Sakhaada" 1990", M.A. Kirilenko's "Genre - stylistic features of mobile advertising", "Yazykovaya i stylisticheskaya osobennosti traditsiyakh rechevykh janrov" by O.N. Evdokimova, "Dialogicheskaya priroda gazetnykh rechevykh

janrov" by M.R. Duskaevany, "Funktionirovaniya invodnykh elementov v sovremennom gazetnom tekste" by N.V. Rachukty, "Otsenochnaya" by O.G. Ananchenko Metaphory and newspaper text after XX century", "Quotation in newspaper text" by I.V. Aleshchanova, "Sovremennyi gazetnyi sports reportage: genre-stylistic aspect" by N.A. Promny, "Stilisticheskaya osobennosti analisticheskikh gazetnykh tekstov" by E.A. Zoidze, "Epitet v razlichnykh janrakh gazetno-publitsisticheskogo i nauchnogo stiley" by V.A. Taryginany is similar to other scientific journals.

For example, various aspects of the Karakalpak language were studied by famous scientists, for example, N.A. Baskakov, K. Ubaidullaev, D.S. Nasyrov, H.Hamidov, E. Berdimuratov, M.Davletov, A.Davletov, O.Dospanov, A.Bekbergenov, A.Najimov, Sh.Abdinazimov, M.Kudaybergenov, Z.Orazymbetova, and the works of the following authors were taken into account from the methodological point of view.

Reference

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