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THE USE OF LANGUAGE RESOURCES IN THE NEWSPAPER LANGUAGE

Abstract: The results of the use of spoken language resources in the branch newspapers of Karakalpakstan are considered. It is stated that the vocabulary of the spoken language is widely used by interviewers, in conversations, in informative materials. The newspaper language defines the range of words used in the lexical dictionary.

Key words: newspaper, newspaper language, written language, spoken language, lexicology, culture of speech, word label.

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Introduction

Spoken language has been analyzed by a number of researchers in monographs, textbooks and scientific articles. Researchers of Russian linguistics have successfully studied the importance of spoken language in the media. M.A. Marzan in his article "The dominance of spoken language in the media" [1. 96-99] studied the use of functional styles and the elements of spoken language comparatively in the Russian newspapers such as «Экспресс-газеты Online», «Жизнь», «Российской газеты» and «Коммерсанта». M.Yu. Kazak in the chapter "Main steps of the development of the language of the newspaper" of his book "The language of the newspaper" describes the specific function of the language of the newspaper [2. 34-53]. Mainly he learned a spoken language in «Аргументы и факты», «Аргументы недели», «Литературная газета» and in other newspapers.

Researchers of Uzbek linguistics explain the language styles in detail in the work "Stylistics of the Uzbek language". In his work, he describes the importance of dialogue in the style of speech as follows: "In a conversation situation, dialogue is important. If the dialogues are question-and-answer, the answer is considered to be uncompleted. Constantly hidden in such words is reflected in the content of the front and last lines of the speech of

separate interlocutors. Overall, in order to concisely express an opinion, not to repeat a part of speech that is not necessary - "omitting" is characteristic of the language of lively conversation" [3. 18]. From this point of view, in the language of the newspaper, dialogue is used in order to ensure the emotionality of the text, to significantly increase the power of influence. S. Karimov's monograph "Functional stylistics of the Uzbek language" specifically studies the phonetic, lexical-phraseological, morphological and syntactic differences of speech style. In the process of special study of this issue, it is noticeable that language styles are systematized to some extent. He was able to prove that he effectively uses all forms of literary language in revealing the wide range of possibilities of language styles. The researcher made effective use of direct media including newspaper materials.

Literary language is known to have both oral and written forms. Literary language usually means its written form. And the role of the oral form in the emergence, formation and further development of the written literary language is significant. It is natural that the literary language is constantly updated and replenished. The language of the media, which is the backbone of our society, is very important. Therefore, on June 16, 2021, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan adopted a

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resolution "On measures to develop the Karakalpak language and language policy."The resolution emphasizes the role of the media in preserving the purity of the Karakalpak language, enriching the language, improving the speech culture of the people:"In the field of preserving the purity of the Karakalpak language, its enrichment and increasing the culture of speech of the people: the gradual preparation and publication of volumes of the "National Encyclopedia of Karakalpakstan" in the Karakalpak alphabet, restricted to the Latin script; Creation of 9 linguistic, branch-terminological, explanatory dictionaries, increasing the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language in 2021; Establishment and coverage of the system of training of primary journalists on TV and radio channels in the courses aimed at improving the culture of speaking the Karakalpak literary language by 2030 to 100 percent; Special attention is paid to a number of issues, such as the opening of regional TV and radio channels operating in the Karakalpak language" [10]. Therefore, the language of the media has always played a leading role in the promotion of the Karakalpak language and ways to develop and improve language policy.

Therefore, a number of issues in the Karakalpak language have been studied by well-known scholars. In particular, functional styles in the Karakalpak literary language, the problem of lexicon of spoken language, a number of scientific tasks were analysed. This question was discussed widely in these scholars' works: E.Berdimuratov, A.Dauletov "Modern Karakalpak language. Phonetics, Lexicology", E.Berdimuratov "Modern Karakalpak language. Lexicology", A.Bekbergenov "Stylistics of the Karakalpak language".

In the textbook "Modern Karakalpak language. Phonetics, Lexicology" there were opinions that the spoken language, which is an active form of direct communication between people in everyday life, its basis is consisted of common used words. There are also words that do not meet the lexical norms of literary language: "The lexicon of spoken language includes not only words that are used in every day language, but also words that do not meet the lexical norms of the literary language. For example, in the process of oral communication, people often use the words "жутым" (in the meaning of "food"), "пәрўайы пәнсери" (in the meaning of "not knowing anything"), мэзи (in the meaning of "just, simple"). All of these are words that are unique to the spoken language. They often have their own synonyms in the literary language. Therefore, such words are actively used only in the lexicon of spoken language, which is a little far from the norms of literary language. This does not mean that there is no connection between the spoken language and the literary language, and that the vocabulary of the spoken language does not come close to the

vocabulary of the literary language. The fact that the words between them are not used in the literary language indicates the difference between them. In the Karakalpak language, the words of the lexicon of the spoken language have a special emotional-expressive meaning. They often have a sharp sense of humiliation or diminishment. That is why elements of spoken language are very common in literary works" [5. 253, 94-96]. In A. Bekbergenov's work "Stylistics of the Karakalpak language" for language styles, he explained the phonetic-intonational, morphological and syntactic differences of speech style [6. 15-17].

The issues of spoken language, speech culture, word literature, word art, word etiquette are also widely studied in Karakalpak linguistics today. In particular, in the monograph of T. Masharipova, Doctor of Philology "A whole concept of the theory of journalism: scientific and methodological analysis" (on the example of Karakalpak press), Candidate of philological sciences U.Dauletova's article "Literary problems of words in Berdak's works", Doctor of philological sciences A.Nauryzova's article "Social, moral, spiritual qualities in word etiquette" comments were given. According to T. Masharipova: "The press develops logic and rational thinking. However, it reduces the content of the idea to sound and description, and in some cases adapts the thinking to stencils and stereotypes, because the content has the same form in the word. Although the element of the word content is calculated, it is also the visual part of the form. Karakalpak linguists are actively involved in the development of journalistic language skills. This can be seen, for example, in the article "Language - the spirit of the nation" by Doctor of Philology, Professor Shamshetdin Abdinazimov, published under the heading "Tribune of Scientists." The article describes the characteristics of journalism - sharpness, sensitivity, influence, pathos, dynamism, which are reflected in the native language: "they tried to use eloquently the direct and figurative meanings of the words of the language during the conversation. There are many examples of this, such as Zhirenshe's speeches, anecdotes of Omirbek Lakky, wise sermons in Tolgau-Termes and our epics. According to the opinion, the ability to wear clothes, to use appropriate language units in the conditions of speech and purpose, to capture not only the ears of the listener, but also the soul, is one of the most important features of eloquence, ingenuity and spirituality of our people. Therefore, the spirit of the nation, first of all, is clearly expressed in its language, in the terms used, by the scientist and once more" [7. 213-214]. He was able to explain very well the importance of the proper use of language units in the context of speech. Akhrar Abdimuratov's article "Speech Culture" and in the field of scientific journalism are in line with each other. According to him, "If a person wants to speak, he should try to choose beautiful and correct words. It is very good for the listener to act in such a way that

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he enjoys both the beauty and the correctness of the words. In particular, it is necessary to strictly adhere to ethics in scientific meetings, to refrain from useless debates, dominance in science, and polygamy. Too much talk and rhetoric is not a virtue, it is a flaw" [7. 213-214]. In the culture of speech of each person, he was able to explain that brevity, clarity and politeness in the use of words are aspects of speech in its place. U.Dauletova's article "Literary problems of words in Berdak's works" gives a correct understanding of the word literature, the appropriateness of speech, the power of the word. These views are supported by the eastern thinkers Keikavys, Yusuf Has Hajib, Ahmed Yugnaki, Saadi Sherazi, Rumi, Navoi, Abai, Maktymkuly, who spoke on the subject of literature. He proves in a number of examples, comparatively, that Berdak paid great attention to the literary problem of the word in resin compounds. According to her: "one of the most important qualitative features of speech is the "appropriateness of speech"". Words that are well-structured and well-chosen to express an opinion may be well-chosen, but they may not be appropriate for the point of conversation, depending on the mood of the interlocutor. The speaker should keep this in mind. Kaikaus: "Speak the word in its place, a word that is not spoken in its place, even if it is a good word, it will look bad. Do not speak in vain, because useless words are harmful" [8. 118]. He says that he is a spiritual food for his people, for future generations, and that he is a great resin, which he left to an unparalleled, priceless treasure that will not fade away over the years. He writes that a person's good or bad behavior, wise or ignorant character, is known by a single word he utters: "Words have the power to influence each other, but they also have the power to destroy. The word can persuade a person, strive for success and work, achieve new victories, inspire somebody to great deeds, turn somebody away from evil, make somebody feel happy or sad, start somebody to do wrong, persuade somebody to betray, lead to crime and kill. Therefore, a person should always speak well. "Learn to speak well and do not be accustomed to anything but gentle speech, because the language speaks what you want to say," Kaikaus writes in his book "Kabusnama". Berdak constantly repeated these ideas and tried to inculcate them in the minds of young people through his songs" [8. 117]. In an article by A. Naurizova entitled "Social, moral, spiritual qualities in word etiquette" the Karakalpak, Uzbek and Kazakh people commented on the culture and etiquette of the mother tongue: "The practical problem is that the culture and etiquette of the mother tongue are intertwined with the social, moral, spiritual, lexical and semantic meanings and content, and in our daily lives people do not call each other "you" (informal) or "you" (formal, for example, a child and parents).As our contemporaries rightly say, it is not natural for us to use "you" (informal) in the communication of people who are very close to each

other, who see each other every day, every hour, face to face and go together, and formally and psychologically it means coolness in the spirit of our people. More precisely, if the father or mother returns from a long trip or a business trip, then it is better to call their parents with "you" (formal) as a sign of miss and respect. In particular, we believe that it is more natural with the national psychological, spiritual and ethical characteristics of our Karakalpak people. It would be appropriate for the couple to keep the same ethical communication word in the speech. In the case of the Uzbek or Kazakh people, "you" (formal) is often accepted in the parental, childish, marital relations" [9. 70-72].

While studying the linguistic differences of Karakalpakstan newspapers, we came across a number of articles. In particular, organizes by the Karakalpak union writers the words were used in order to increase the attractiveness, possessiveness, emotionality and impact of the text in the newspaper "Қарақалпақ әдебияты". Therefore, the use of lexical units in the language of the newspaper serves to fully and clearly convey the idea to be expressed, and significantly increases the effectiveness. Journalists also use modified language in their articles to accurately reflect such lexical differences in respondents' conversations. For example: «Машинаны Аяпберген Муўсаев атындағы аўыл пуқаралар жыйынына жақынлаған сайын еки көзим жолдың шеп тәрепинде болды. *Өтпн кетпейин деп қояман өзимше*. Мен ойлаған жерде, буннан жети-сегиз жыл бурынғы таныс үйим көринбеди. «Тезликти сәл *пәсейт*», деймен айдаўшыға. – Жол бойында турған *анаў кисиден* Биймурат ағаның үйин сора. Ол машинасын тоқтатып, сорайды. – *Артыңызда қалды гой, анаў узақтан көринип турған еки этажлы жай*, алдына «Азық-аўқат дүканы» деп жазып қойыпты. *Машинаны қайырдық*. Көркине көз тойғандай бәлент имарат. *Қәрежетли* исбилермен жигитлердиң Нөкис этирапындағы жаңа посёлкалардан салып атырған меншик жайларынан кем емес» ("As we approached the Ayapbergen Musayev village assembly, my eyes were on the side of the road. *In my mind I didn't want to pass*. Where I thought, I didn't see the house I knew seven or eight years ago. "*Slow down* a little," I said to the driver.- Ask Mr.Biymurat's house from *that man* standing on the road. He stops his car and asks. - *It's behind you, it's a two-stored building that can be seen from a long distance*, in front of it there is a sign "Grocery store". We *turned back* the car. It is a beautiful building. No less than the *property* built by the *experienced* young men in the new settlements around Nukus") ["Қарақалпақ әдебияты" newspaper, August 2016 №8]. The sentences given in this example are told in spoken language. In the language of the newspaper, the coverage of the material in the spoken language, firstly, increases the

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effectiveness, and secondly, the form of telling the truth is noticeable. And let's look at some examples: « – Бурын бул дәрўазаның орнында қараталдың қадаларын дизип исленген ергенек бар еди. Адамның қолына артықмаш пул топланса *кийим-кеншегиңди, қасық-табағыңды жаңалап, үйиңнің ши-сыртын дүзейсең*, – деди салмақлап сөйлеп» (“- In the past, instead of this gate, there was a fence lined up with the piles of karatal tree. If a person accumulates extra money, he can renew his *clothes, dishes, and fix the outside and inside of the house*” he said confirmly). [«Қарақалпақ әдебияты» newspaper, August 2016. №8]. In this series, attention is paid to words (or compound words), which are skillfully used in spoken language. Each of the examples, *сайын, өтип кетпейин деп қояман өзимше, пәсейт, анау кисиден, артыңызда қалды ғой, анау ұзақтан көринип турған еки этажлы жай, қайырдық, қәрежетли, кийим-кеншегиңди, қасық-табағыңды жаңалап, ши-сыртын дүзейсең* (*so, in my mind I did not want to pass, slow down, that man, it is behind you, it's a two-stored building that can be seen from a long distance, turned back, property, his clothes, dishes, and fix the outside and inside of the house*) have of great importance in describing the truth in the language of each respondent. In our opinion, the ability to rationally used words in the vocabulary of the language of the newspaper to prove the fact, to describe the event, and, conversely, should not be inappropriately introduced into the language of the newspaper. If they are used in the appropriate place in the language of the protagonist, the respondent, to accumulate some emotional reinforcement, to reflect its individuality, they do not adversely affect the structure of the language of the newspaper.

Newspaper interviews are very interesting. Because in these interviews, journalists talk to experts in each profession, volunteers, and exemplary people with their career. And in some interviews the opinion of the participant about any medicine, people, meetings, holidays is given. In both forms, elements of spoken language are used. And when we studied the newspaper materials, we noticed that the interview on the topic of a particular day in the genre of interview-dialogue widely used the resources of spoken language to provide emotion, to tell the truth. For example: In the newspaper "Устаз жолы" we pay attention to the questions in the interview «Бир гөмме алтын тауып алдым» ("I found a pile of gold"): «- Муратбай аға, көптен бери сиз бенен сәубетлесіуді кеуліме *түйип* жүрген едим, бүгін мине әумети келди. Бир ұақытлары Ш.Уснатдинов сизиң дөретиүшилигиңиз ҳаққында «Атлыға жеткермес пияда» деген мақала жазды. Бул дурьс баға еди. Ҳақыйқатында да Сиз көп жазасыз, буны ҳәмме биледи. Ал, көп оқыўға ұақыт таба аласыз ба?» (“ - Mr.Muratbay, I have been thinking of talking to you for a long time, and today I am lucky. Once Sh.

Usnatdinov wrote an article about your work, "A cavalryman who does not reach a pedestrian". That was a fair assessment. In fact, you write a lot, everyone knows that. Can you find time to study a lot?") The author shows his internal thoughts through a questionnaire. He said that he was closely acquainted with the author's education. At the same time, in this interview, the spoken language is highlighted in clear and concise questions. For example: «- *Набада* қолыңызға көркемлиги пәс шығарма түсип қалса, оны акырына шекем оқып шығыўға шыдамыңыз жете ме, ямаса жаўып қоясыз ба?» ("If you *should* get a low-quality work, will you be able to read it to the end, or will you close it?"). This question provided an opportunity to find out the philosophical opinion of the interlocutor. The following examples show that oral language is the predominant language used in this interview: *кеуліме түйип, тасырайып қалған шығарман, әттең, оның бәрин, соның ушын таңлап-таңлап, набада, жаман жазбаўым, жаман шығармаларды, ақырына дейин, шығып қалар, «мениң шығармамды оқыдың ба?»*, *түўған-туўысқанларыма, мынадай шығармам, мынадай китабым, оқығысы келсе, оқымаса да, баға айтмаса да өкнем жоқ* (*take it seriously, as if I surprised, if only, all of it, therefore choosing, if you should, write badly, bad works, to the end, maybe we have, "Have you read my article?", to my relatives, such kind of article, such kind of book, if he wants to read, if he does not read, though I am not appreciated, I don't get offended*). These words have their own form of expression in written language. Therefore, the face-to-face interview with the respondent was presented to the readers of the newspaper as described. The author was able to reveal the personal opinion and character of the protagonist through the small details of the questions. In turn, it is worth telling that the newspaper "Устаз жолы" in the interview, using questionnaires, was able to demonstrate the attractiveness and effectiveness of spoken language.

In the beginning of the article «Имтихан, Имтихан, Имтихан...» ("Exam, Exam, Exam...") in the newspaper "Устаз жолы" on June 7, 2014, № 25, the vocabulary of the spoken language is given through dialogue. For example: «- Имтиханға таярлығың қалай? – Болады. Өткен темаларға бир қатар көз жуўырттым. Ядымда қалған екен. – Мен де китапларымды қайта-қайта ақтарып, бирме-бир көрип шықтым. Умытқанларымды ядыма түсирдим» (“- How are you preparing for the exam? –It's OK. I took a look at the previous topics. I still kept in mind. - I also looked through my books again and again. I remembered what I forgot”). In this example, it can be assumed that the dialogue was used effectively to ensure effectiveness.

Therefore, it is possible to use the resources of the language of the newspaper. The spoken language resources of our people are very rich. The language of

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the newspaper is working to pass them from generation to generation to the best of its ability. The main task of the language of the newspaper is to provide information to the public in a complete, accurate, understandable and concise form. At the

same time, it serves to improve the culture of speech of the people, to address the literary issues of speech, to reveal the moral and spiritual qualities of speech etiquette. Extensive methodological research is needed on this issue.

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