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## FREQUENCY OF USE OF GENRES OF THE NEWSPAPER «ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ӘДЕБИЯТЫ» («KARAKALPAK LITERATURE») AND THE LANGUAGE OF THEIR DESCRIPTION

Abstract: The language and style of the newspaper are studied on the example of newspaper genres. Informational, analytical and artistic-journalistic genres are used in local newspapers. The frequency of interviews, articles, letters, and review genres has significantly increased. Along with journalists, special correspondents, experts and external authors, local newspapers also participate in the training. Materials of the newspaper «Қарақалпақ әдебияты» ("Karakalpak literature") for 2018 and 2022 were studied.

**Key words**: genre, interview, article, letter, scientific review, review verbs, quote, animation, comparison, stamps, circulation, motto, style.

Language: English

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#### Introduction

The newspaper «Қарақалпақ әдебияты» ("Karakalpak Literature") has been published since January 2011. The motto of the newspaper is "If literature lives, a nation will also live." It has been publishing by the organization of Writers' Union of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The chief editor of the newspaper is Gulistan Annaklycheva. This newspaper is published once a month in A-3 format with a circulation of 992 copies.

When we study the language and style of the newspaper, the first thing we pay attention to is the genre of the newspaper. Informational, analytical and artistic-journalistic genres are used in local newspapers. In their work, we also observe a significant increase in the frequency of coverage of certain genres in these newspapers. This is due to the fact that in the regional newspapers, along with journalists, special correspondents, field experts and external authors also participate in their education.

Researchers are constantly learning the language and stylistic differences of journalism genres, the processes of their use in newspapers. There are a number of scientific studies. For example: N. Mirzaeva in the article "Analysis of materials in the

genre of interviews in children's publications" [6, - P. 108-112] newspaper "Tong Yulduzi" ("Morning magazines such as ("Knowledgeable"), "Dono word" ("Wise word"), "Gulhan" ("Fire"), "Yosh Kuch" ("Young Power") were analyzed the frequency of the interview genre. Z.Mamashakirova in the article "Interview genre in modern journalism" [7, - P. 64-48] classified the interview genre according to the specifics of its use. "There are different classifications of interviews: by character and topic (informant, expert, puzzling, interview-acquaintance); purposeful (news, quick, portrait, interview, conversation), form (monologue, dialogue, polylogue, questionnaire, organizational type (press conference, briefing, telephone, face-to-face, roundtable discussion)". M. Artikova in the article "Classification of genres in the Uzbek and Spanish electronic media space" [1, - P. 148-156] learned in a comparative way the classification of genres in the Uzbek and Spanish electronic media. In her opinion genres have also made a comparative study of language and style. In Uzbek journalism, information genres include news, interviews, reports while in Spanish, news genres news, evidence-based reporting,



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evidence-based interviews. Analytical genres include correspondence, articles, reviews, letters, interviews in Spanish journalism, review reports, and article reviews. Fiction genres include essays, feuilletons, descriptions, reviews, editorials in Spanish journalism, commentary articles, commentaries, blogs, reviews, and letters to the chief editor. B.Akmalova in the article "Genre features in the preparation of PR-materials" [2, - P.417-420] also studied genres.

When we study the issues of the newspaper «Қарақалпақ әдебияты» ("Karakalpak Literature") in 2022, the interview materials and letter genres in the newspaper materials attract the attention of the reader with the language, subject matter, title and heading. The main difference between the genre of an article in a newspaper is that it is written for a book, a textbook or a collection of poems. Such articles and literary letters make up the majority in the newspaper. You can find them in the selected rubrics and topics. In particular, in the rubric "Friendship of literature friendship of people" («Әдебиятлар дослығы халықлар дослығы») Е. Bekturganov's article "The genius who served the people" (read K. Kamalov's book "In the service of the country"), in the rubric "Memory" («Яднама») Т.Masharipova's "Keep up spirits... or letters to the poet Ulmambet" («Кеўил қусым ушып... ямаса Улмамбет шайырға хатлар»), in the rubric "Meet - a new book" («Танишинг: янги китоб») the article "Spirit of Time - the soul of the work" («Замон рухи – асарнинг жони») by Rustam Musurmon, Honored Worker of Culture Uzbekistan, People's Poet of of Karakalpakstan, an article by Gulistan Matyakubova, a Karakalpak folk poet and cultural worker who has served in Uzbekistan, is based on the book "Light in the heart" («Кўксимдаги нур»). The genre of interviews is also well covered in the newspaper. In the rubric "Our conversation" («Бизиң сәўбет») there is an interview of D. Kamalova "Looking through the papers of love" («Муҳаббат дәптерин бетлегенде») (A look at the work of the writer Marat Tawmuratov). In this rubric there is an interview with A. Bekbergenova entitled "It is difficult to live without writing a play, says the writer, playwright, artist of the Republic of Karakalpakstan Polat Aitmuratov" («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2022, №1-2). In the rubric "Our conversation" сәўбет») («Бизин Bekbergenova's interview entitled "The Eighth bus station" («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2022, №3) is also well covered. In the rubric "New translations" («Жаңа аўдармалар») К. Reimov's translation was an interview entitled "In order to save the society - it is necessary to save the book" (interview with the national poet of Kazakhstan, academician Olzhas Sulaimanov) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2022, №4).

In the 2018 issues of the newspaper, we noticed that the genres of interviews, articles, literary reviews, scientific reviews and reviews were also used effectively. For example: in the rubric "Literary review" («Адабий такриз») N.Allambergenova's "When students write..." (review of poems published in Uzbek in the newspaper "Nukus Pedagogical Institute" («Нукус пединститути») in the 2018 issues), in the rubric "Literary review" («Әдебий сын») J.Uteniyazov's review "Read choosing with taste...About poetry collections published in publishing houses in 2017" («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №3), in the rubric "Literary conversation" («Әдебий сәўбет») I.Dilmanov interviewed "The great personality of Turkic people" (Chingiz Aitmatov's works are in Karakalpak language) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018 №10). In the rubric "Literary Conversation" («Әдебий сәўбет») there was an interview with B. Genzhemuratov "There is one literary scale" («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №1). In the rubric "Theater" there was an interview with G. Nurlepesova entitled "Hearth of invaluable education" («Қарақалпақәдебияты» 2018, №1). In the rubric "We read and comment" there was an article by A. Zhuzimbetov "The most appreciated story" (Thoughts after reading the book by Gulistan Matyakubova "Leaders of the world of Karakalpak music") («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №9). In the rubric "Literary Studies" («Әдебияттаныў») there was a scientific review of Zh.Xoshnivazov "Sparrow's flight" (A look at the songs of the folk poet of Karakalpakstan Kenesbay Karimov) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №8). In the rubric "Literary Studies" G. Begmuratova's article "The content of life is the search for happiness" (Sh. Seitov and the Karakalpak novel) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №8), in the rubric "Tribune of young literary critics" F. Avezova's article "A white ship is an honest ship" (thoughts on Sh. Aitmatov's story "White ship") («Карақалпақ эдебияты» 2018, Utemuratova and A. Bekbergenova's "Folk wisdom is a source of knowledge («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №7) were given. In the rubric "Yadnama" there is a scientific review of K. Allambergenov "Writer who embraced the world" (on the example of prose of Kaipbergenov's period of independence) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №5).

The narrative language of the scientific review given in this newspaper is wide, rich in facts, and the obvious figures are striking. In particular, in the rubric "Метогу" («Яднама») К. Allambergenov wrote a scientific review "Writer who embraced the world" (on the example of prose of T. Kaipbergenov's period of independence) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №5) devoted to the oeuvre of T. Kaipbergenov. Қарақалпақ халқының тарийхына сер салып қарасақ, жазба реалистлик прозаның оғада кеш раўажланғанын көремиз ("If we look at the cultural history of the Karakalpak people, we see that written realist prose developed too late") The word "look at" is a phraseology. The meaning of this word is explained in special



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dictionaries as follows: «сер салды - қарады, бақлады, кеўил бөлди» ("look at - look, watch, care") [5, P.138]. The following example: «Мине, усындай көркем тәжирийбеси ҳәм әдебий дәстүрлери оғада жас прозаны буннан былай да раўажландырыў, оны путкил аўкамлық, хэттеки жэхэн эдебияты көлеминдеги проза менен тайталасып, бәсекилесип жарыса алатуғын, солай етип, усы прозаның идеялық-көркемлик өсиў дәрежеси арқалы қарақалпақ әдебиятын да жәхән әдебияты халықлары қатарында мақтаныш пенен тилге дәрежеге жеткериў өткен әсирдиң 50жылларының басларында шайыр сыпатында эдебиятқа кирип келген, сол ўақытлардағы жас жазыўшы соң Өзбекстан Қахарманы, Өзбекстан Карақалпақстан халық жазыўшысы, әдебиятымыздын кәрўан басысы болып көрнекли прозаик жетилискен. Төлепберген Қайыпбергеновтың пайына тийди» ("Tolepbergen Kaipbergenov, a young writer of that time, who entered the literature as a resin in the early 50s of the last century, later became the Hero of Uzbekistan, the People's Writer of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, the caravan leader of our literature developed artistic experience and literary traditions of the further development of young prose, its ability to compete with the prose of the whole union, even the literature of the world, and thus the development of the idea of prose. Thus, through the level of ideological and artistic development of this prose, Karakalpak literature became a source of pride and language the of world people literature"). «Т.Қайыпбергенов ҳәзирги дәўирде де «Саҳра бүлбили» («Бердақ», 1997), «Айдос баба» («Мың тиллаға тигилген гелле») (2001), «Қарақалпақпан. Тәўекелшимен» (2003), «Кеўлимниң қамусы» (2008) сыяқлы бир қатар повесть, роман, драмалар жазып. ғәрезсизлик дәўири эдебиятында прозамыздың кәрўан басысы сыпатында нық қәдем менен тартып киятыр» ("On writing number of short stories, novels and dramassuch as "A desert nightingale" ("Berdah", 1997) («Сахра бүлбили» («Бердақ», 1997)), "Aidos baba" ("Head for 1000 gold", 2001) «Айдос баба» («Мың тиллаға тигилген гелле» 2001), "I am Karakalpak. I'm risky" (2003) («Қарақалпақпан. Тәўекелшимен», (2003)), "My heart's reed" (2008) («Кеўлимнин камусы» (2008)), nowadays T.Kaipbergenov is still taking a firm step as a head of caravan of prose in the literature of themodern era"). Т.Қайыпбергеновтың «О дүньядағы атама хатлар» дөретпесиниң жазылыў себеплери, ондағы ой жуўмақлары шығарманы Дантениң «Илахий комедия»сына типологиялық жақтан бираз жақынластырады ("The reasons for writing T. Kaipbergenov's "Letters to the late father", the ideas contained in it bring this work a little typologically closer to Dante's "Divine дөретиўшилик Comedy"). Жазыўшының лабораториясына сер салсақ, «Хатлар» 1992-

жылы Ғәрезсизлик дәўиринде жарық көргени оның жазылыў тарийхы, жазыўшының бул дөретпени жазыўға таярлығы 90-жылларға дейин-ақ басланғанын көриўге болады (If we look at the author's educational laboratory, we can see that although the "Letters" («Хатлар») were published in 1992 during the period of independence, the history of its writing, that is, the writer's readiness to write this work began as early as the 90s). Биз билемиз, жазыўшы шығармасына сүўретлеў объекти етип алған 70-80-жыллар тек Республикада емес, путкил бурыңғы аўқамда зорабанлық-бюрократлық басқарыў методының күшли хүким сүрип турған дәўири еди (We know that the 70s and 80s, which became the object of the writer's work, were a period of violent and bureaucratic rule, not only in the Republic, but also in Soviet Union). former Ен жокарғы минберлерден айтылған гәплер де самалға ушқандай гүўилдеп, тыңлайтуғын қулақ таппады (Even the words from the highest pulpits sounded like the wind and could not be heard). In the descriptive language of the scientific review, stamps were used, which formed the verbs to meet the requirements of a number of genres. K. Bekbergenov, who conducted a special study of scientific style, explains such verbs as follows: "Scientific words can be used several times in the texts of scientific literature. While such repetitions are considered in other texts (stylistic error in the style of fiction), stylistic error, defect, in the scientific style it is a regular phenomenon, a stylistic feature of the scientific literature. For example, verbs that are used in most scientific literature and have been included in the list of scientific words, such as билдиреди ("means"), аңлатады ("explains"), аталады ("names"), есапланады ("calculates"), болады ("can"), табылады ("find"), қаралады ("are considered"), can be repeated in a small scientific text" [3, P. 91]. The language of narration of scientific reviews in newspapers is quite mature. The author feels free to express his views and suggestions. We can see them in the stamps used as special lexical units of the genre. For example: пайда болды (appeared), миясар болды (reached), мақсетке муўапық болады (gained), жаратты (created), дөретти (made), жана белгилер киргизди (added new marks), арнаўлы изертлеў жумыслары да жургизилди (special scientific works were made), сәўлелендирип бериў керек еди (should have been described), жақынластырады (makes closer), жар салды (declaimed), пуқта пайдаланады (uses accurately), болып көринеди (seems), болып есапланады (is considered), ибарат (contains), утымлы сәўлелениўин табады (luckily described), сүўретленбейди (can't be described), хәрекет еткен (tried), биз билемиз (we know), қулласы (overall), автор (author), сырттан қарағанда (looking outside), булардың бәри (all of them), улыўма (commonly), хәрекет етеди (tries),



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жалықпайды (can't feel boredom), ушырасады (meets), безетилген (decorated), толғанады (thinks), сөз етеди (talks).

Studies" In the rubric "Literary («Әдебияттаныў») there is a scientific review of Zh. Xoshniyazov "Sparrow's flight" (A look at the songs of the poet of Karakalpakstan Kenesbay Karimov) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты» 2018, №8). In the descriptive language of the genre, the facts are clear. The series of additions from the collection of poetry, their main idea, content and form are well explained based on the facts. The scientist used modal words to convey the idea."Through modal words, the scientist expresses his objective-subjective attitude to the subject and phenomena, so their various forms of emotional-expressiveness, which are characteristic of the spoken language, are not used effectively in the scientific style. Modal words in the scientific style mean that the idea is not questionable, it is factual and reliable: in fact, really, in the right way, it is right, of course" [4, Р. 98]. Example: «Дурыс, Кеңесбай Каримовтың қосықлары оқыўшылар тәрепинен бирден қабылланып, тез түсиниле қоймайды» ("In fact, Kenesbay Karimov's poems are not immediately accepted by students and are not easily understood") In the scientific review, nouns and pronouns are also used productively. For example: he, they, himself, my, this, we, we also, our, poet, Kenesbay's, K. Karimov's. «Ол не айтсада, не жазса да өзиниң руўхый мүмкиншиликлерин, дунья имканиятларынан нәтийжели жуўмақ шығарыўда хэрекет етеди» ("No matter what he says or writes, he tries to use his spiritual potential to make an effective impression on the world"). «Ол тэбият тилсимлерин сөз бояўлары менен безеўде бәрқулла жаңа образлар излеўге жалықпайды» ("He never tires of looking for new images in the decoration of nature with words"). «Ол вз шеберлигин арттырыў ушын фольклорлық ҳәм классикалық усылларды өз орнында қолланыўда терме-толғаўлар, нақыл-мақалларды, Мақтумқулы, Әжинияз сыяқлы шайырларды өзине үлги тутады» ("He uses folklore and classical methods in order to improve his skills moreover, in using proverbs and thermae accurately he considers Makhtimkuly and Adjiniyaz as his mentor"). «Биз пикирлеримизди шайыр Каримовтың қосықлары арқалы дәлийллеп бериў имканиятына ийемиз» ("We have the opportunity to prove our point with the help of the poet Kenesbay Karimov"). «Бизде усындай жақсы нийет пенен Бозторғайдың қанаты талмасын, бәлентлей берсин демекшимиз» ("With such good intentions, we want to wish strong wings to Sparrow and fly higher"). «Кеңесбайдың философиялық ойпикирлерин сәўлелендиретуғын қосықларының барлығында дерлик классикалық үлгиде жазылған хәм оның косык дөретиўшилик тәжирийбелериниң тийкарғы бөлегин қурайды».

("Almost all of Kenesbay's philosophical ideas are written in a classical style, and his poems are an integral part of his pedagogical practice"). «К.Каримовтың қосықларында тусинки кейпияттағы қатарларда ушырасады» Karimov's poems, we also can see pale lines"). «Шайырдын шығармаларынын тематикалык шеңбери кең» ("The thematic range of poet's works is wide"). «Шайыр дөретпелеринин формалык тәреплеринде де жаңалықлар көп» ("There is a lot of news in the formal aspects of the poet's works"). A number of lexical units are used regularly to confirm and compare opinions. For example: бизин (in our opinion), мәселен ( for пикиримизше, example), бәлким (maybe), бирақ (but), ал, деген менен (let's say), бир сөз бенен айтканда (in a word), себеби (because), мине, бул пикирлеримизди (let's take these opinions), алып қарайық (let's take a look). «Бизин пикиримизше, ескини жаңалаў эдиўли ис. Себеби хэзирги эўладлар ески емес, олар жаңа дүньяның адамлары» ("In our opinion, it is fair to renew the old," he said. "Because today's generations are not old, they are people of the new world"). «Бәлким, соның ушында ол өзиниң дөретиўшилик қэбилетлеринен қанаатланбайды» ("Perhaps, that's why he is not satisfied with his creative abilities"). «Бирақ, олар тиккелей турмыс тәшўишлерине наразышылықлардан ибарат емес» ("However, they do not consist of direct protests against the carriers of life"). «Ал, ескертиў характериндеги мүмкин болған қыйыншылықлардың алдын алыў нийетлери менен қандырылған қосықлардан ибарат» ("But it consists of additives saturated with the intention of preventing possible troubles of a warning nature"). «Мәселен, шайыр «Таўлар таман» шығармасында символикалық образ жәрдеминде адамның қандай жағдайда да мақсетине умтылыў кереклигин сөз етеди» ("For example, in his work"To the mountains" («Таўлар таман») the author speaks of the need to pursue one's goals in any situation with the help of a symbolic image"). «Мәселен, ол верлибр, окку сыяқлы қосық түрлери бойынша поэтикалық изленислер арқалы миллий сезим туйғыларымыздың өрисин кеңейтиўди нийет еткен» ("For example, he intends to expand the field of our national feelings through poetic research on such types of poets as verlibr, hokku"). «Алып карайык: Қуслар яңлы баўыр басқан уяға, Бир мәрте келиппиз жақты дүньяға, Қәдирин билгил хәр бир мәўрит зыяда, Саған буннан өзге заман Бул қатарлардағы ритмлик табылмас. рифмалық үйлесимликлер айтылажақ пикирдиң нәтийжелилигин тәмийинлеў менен бирге, санамыздан орын алған өз түсинигимиздиң көркемлескен келбетин көриўимизге имкан жаратып береди» ("Let's take a look: come to the nest closer like birds. Once we came to the world, Every moment is worthless, You will not find another time.



ISRA (India) = 6.317SIS (USA) = 0.912ICV (Poland) = 6.630**ISI** (Dubai, UAE) = **1.582 РИНЦ** (Russia) = **3.939** PIF (India) = 1.940IBI (India) =4.260**GIF** (Australia) = 0.564ESJI (KZ) = 8.771= 0.350= 1.500 OAJI (USA) **SJIF** (Morocco) = **7.184** 

The rhythmic and rhyming combinations in these lines not only ensure the effectiveness of the thought being expressed, but also allow us to see the artistic form of our own understanding of what is going on in our minds").

M. Khudaikulov, the author of a special textbook on the genres of journalism, commented on the genre of letters: "Literary letters are one of the most important types of letters in the press and in the written literature. Or epistolary journalism. The word "epistolary" in Latin "epistola" means letter, sent information. This genre is a literary or journalistic work in the form of a letter. In other words, wellknown writers convey their thoughts, feelings, and suggestions in the form of letters to the public. The work of the great medieval poet Alisher Navoi "Munshaot" («Муншаот»), Furkat's letters abroad to the "Turkistan regional newspaper" («Туркистон вилоятининг газети») and poetic letters to friends, the article "Letter to Gogol" by the great Russian critic V.G. Belinsky, the great Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy's open letter "I can't stand still" and others can be mentioned. The authors of these letters look at the most important socio-political, educational and spiritual exercises of their time" [8, - P. 205-206].

Today, the newspaper «Қарақалпақ әдебияты» publishes open letters. It seems that their ultimate content is aimed at guiding young people to read books, improving their education, the ability to properly analyze the events around them or to make a conclusion. In the rubric "Yadnama" ("Memory") in the newspaper «Қарақалпақ әдебияты» the narrative language of the literary letter of T. Masharipova entitled «Кеўил қусым ушып... ямаса Улмамбет шайырға хатлар» ("Keep up spirits... or letters to the poet Ulmambet) («Қарақалпақ әдебияты») 2022,  $N_{2}1-2$ ) attracts he attention of the newspaper readers. This is because the journalist was able to make effective use of каратпалардан (quotes), үндеўлерден (appeals), анық ҳәм риторикалық сораўлардан (clear and rhetorical questions), тенеўлерден (similes), салыстырыўлар жанландырыўлардан (comparisons animations). For example: «Улмамбет аға! Жумыстан келсем, ақлықларыныз Айзада менен Шахзада Сизин берип жиберген китабынызды (У.Хожаназаров. Кеўил кусым. «Қарақалпақстан», 2010) экелип берди» ("Uncle Ulmambet! When I came home from work, your grandchildren Aizada and Shahzada brought the book you gave me (U. Khozhanazarov. Keep up spirits. "Karakalpakstan" («Қарақалпақстан»), 2010). ««Қуралбай» менен «Мураттың тили», «Қус жолы» ертеңге қалады. Бул қосықлар бизлердиң үйимизге қаншелли қуўаныш ҳәм заўық бағышлағанын көрсеңиз еди!» ("Kuralbay" and "Murat's language" («Қуралбай» менен «Мураттың тили»), "Bird's way" («Қус жолы») will be left tomorrow. I wish you could see how much joy and pleasure these songs bring to our

house!"). «Шылпық» мунарланған Қаратаў, кең жазық далалар, бул күнлери әдеўир тыншып қалса да Жәйхундәрья кеўлимизди таўдай көтереди» ("Karatau with the tower "Shylpyk", wide plains, and the Jaihundarya river lifts our spirits, even if it is very quiet these days"). «Сонда да ким туўылған жер түүралы косык жаздым лесе. негедур Әжинияздын «Еллерим барды»сы менен Аяпбергенниң «Тәрипи» қатарында Сизиң «Туўған жепинизге» салыстырғым келе берели...» ("However, if someone says that I have written a poem about the place of birth, for some reason I would like to compare Azhiniyaz's "I have my country" («Еллерим барды») with Ayapbergen's "Discription" ("Тәрипи") lines to your "Homeland" («Туўған жериңизге»)). «Бундай сулыў қатарлар мийиңизге қалай қуйылды екен!?». «Бир қызығы, бул қосықлар қәлеген оқыўшының ядына қуйыла береди!» ("How did you get such beautiful lines in your brain?" "It's interesting that these songs will be remembered by many readers!"). «Меннен сизиң үй телефоныңызды, адресиңизди анықлап бериўимди сорады. «Не қылажақсаң?» «сөйлесежақпан, айырым қосықларының кимлерге арналғанын билежақпан, сен де жаз, ағамыз қуўанып калсын» деп усыныс етти». ("I was asked to find out your home phone number and address). "What are you going to do?" I said, "I am going to talk who he has devoted some of his songs to. He also suggested him writing letting him be glad""). «Шынында да? Усы гәп қамшы, неге енди эпиўайы оқыўшы сыпатында нэзик лириканыз себепли оянған гөззал туйғыларымды, сезимлеримди хатқа сала алмас екенмен, деп ойладым» ("Really? I wondered why I couldn't write down my beautiful feelings and emotions, which I had awakened as a reader because of your delicate lyrics"). «Усындай поэзия сыншысы болмағаныма қуўанаман!» ("I'm glad I wasn't such a poetry critic!"). «Сондай етип неге өзиңиздиң де көп ғана тамаша қосықларыңыздан халық алдында оқый бермейсиз?» ("So why don't you read a lot of your wonderful songs *in public?*"). «Бул поэманы телевидениедегилер жаңадан өшпес ленталарға қайта жазып алса, жанларына саўап болар ма  $e\partial u$ ?» ("Would it be heartbreaking if this poem could be rewritten on television on *indelible tape?*"). «Буған өзиниз не дейсиз?». «Буннан азлап юморсатираның самалы еспей ме?!» ("What do you say to that?" "Isn't that a bit of humor and satire?"). «Қәдимги қарақалпақ аўылларының буннан артық сулыў сүўрети бар ма екен?!» ("Is there a more beautiful picture of the ancient Karakalpak villages?!"). «Баланың нэзик жүреги, образы, келиншектиң, анық аўылларының пейзажы, аўыл адамларының нағыз қарақалпақы минез-қулқы, психологиясы не деген тасирли!» ("The child's tender heart, the clear image of the bride, the landscape of the Karakalpak villages,



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the real Karakalpak behavior and psychology of the villagers are very *impressed!"*). Therefore, through the narrative language of the letter, the reader of the newspaper understands every detail, every fact, idea and content. Because its author is an experienced journalist. Each context is made up of simple sentences, and the point is given more clearly.

In short, the materials presented in the newspaper «Қарақалпақ әдебияты» ("Karakalpak Literature") were able to choose the topics to attract

the attention of the newspaper's reader, to work with external authors, that is, experts in the field. Interview genre was well-organized by writers, professors, candidates of science, and doctoral students. The genre of articles, letters, reviews are mainly focused on poetry collections, textbooks, revealing the final content of works of art and literature. It is noteworthy that in addition to the stereotypes of scientific reviews in the descriptive language, the scope of the use of verbs in free expression has expanded.

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