

ABOUT THE PECULIARITIES OF THE METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE UZBEK PUBLICIST MIKROTEXTS

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02738.5

ABSTRACT

The publicist style expresses the attitude of an active member of society towards socio-political life. The appearance of speech, which illuminates the issues of a wide range of socio-political life in a particular society and expresses to it their personal relationship, is considered a publicist speech. This or that active member of any society is not indifferent to the socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural life of the society in which he lives, expressing his attitude to them. These relationships are expressed on the basis of factors that exist outside the language, or language tools, their possibilities. Those speech appearances that serve to ensure the expression of such an attitude are publicist speech. In this article we will talk about the peculiarities of the methodological features of the Uzbek publicist microtexts.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Text, Microtext, Culture Of Speech, Stylistics.*

INTRODUCTON

The fact that the style of publicist speech has different genre manifestations, has a specific place in the system of functional styles according to its wide coverage, its use by writers and poets, publicists, journalists or the general public.

Publicist speech is the division of functional styles into types, according to academic V.Vinogradov's classification, the language is allocated according to the function of influence [1. P. 6].

Publicist the question is derived from the Latin word public us-public, public, derived from the word social, which means social or social nationalist [2]. Views of the publicist style began to appear in the speeches of ancient speakers, as in the most ancient times of social development, where the society of personality appeared, scientists noted. Further periods of development have shown that oral speech is not fully responsive to demand. There was a need for separate written speech, which had the power to influence the people's masses politically and organically, to organize it, to move it.

About the specific signs of popular speech, about its relationship to other functional styles, the linguist M.Kojina writes so:

"...stylistic coloring, which manifests itself in a way that depends on the genre of the newspaper, cannot exist. They merge at a common point. For example, although the head, scientific-

theoretical, scientific-popular articles, peer reviews, interviews, etc. are distinguished by the features of analysis in the statement, with the expressiveness, the publicist and moments of evaluation; while the essays, pamphlets, the verb are distinguished by the features of artistry, they differ from those styles by the publicist" [9.P.188].

The historical roots of Uzbek publicist go a long way. The final features of publicist in the three works of Navoi "Majolis un-nafois", "Munshaot", "Mahbub ul-qulub". Literary portraits of Navoi Abdurahman Jami, Pahlavon Mahmud, Sayid Hasan Ardasher and others can be called publicist essays. A deeper study of the works of Navoi prose allows him to be called the founder of the Uzbek artistic publishing house" [12. P.195].

In Uzbek linguistics, in the 60-ies of the last century, when theoretical views on stylistics and language styles were formed, publicist speech was studied as a kind in the system of functional styles, as well as stylistic signs and language characteristics of publicist speech were analyzed, among other methods. Along with this, thanks to the independence of our famous writers, who participated in the 1930s, studies on the analysis of his work on the genres of Uzbek publicist have also appeared.

MAIN PART

A study devoted to the 80 - ies of the XX century to a special study of the stylistic signs of public speech, linguistic features – for the first time scientific conclusions on stylistic signs of popular speech, language features were made in the candidate's dissertation on the topic "publicist style of the current Uzbek literary language" by T. Kurbanov [10]. In this study, the classification of functional styles, the main signs of the publicist style, the fact that its function is a reflection of socio – political relations, and the scope of the validity of many socio-political terms mastered by the Russian language of the this, the application of socio-political lexical, emotional-express layer and neural vocabulary in the manifestation of lexical-semantic and stylistic In the 80-ies of the last century, the pages of the press attracted more attention to the socio-political lexicon, which was widely consumed, and the expressiveness that represented the spirit of that period. In the work, some syntactic signs of public speech are described due to the frequency of application of syntactic units. It was also reported about the extra linguistic signs of the popular style. In addition to the fact that the work is devoted to the study of the publicist style for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, more and more of its lexical-semantic features have been analyzed, while some linguistic and some extra linguistic signs have been taken as an object of research, and not focusing on the stylistic features of popular speech in a holistic style.

At the end of XX and beginning of XXI century, Uzbek publicist texts attracted the attention of many scholars in terms of reflecting the spirit of a new era and gaining new meaning. The researchers began to explore the popular style, the issue of literary language and spelling in it, while expressing the course of the period of independence and having a new meaning. In this sense A.Abdusaidov's candidate's work on the newspaper language and the cases of compliance with the literary norm in it, his doctoral dissertation on the language and style of the newspaper genres came to the square [3,4]. In addition, the scientist explains the lexical-stylistic features of the newspaper language in monographs and in many hands, the use of articles in the newspaper language, the culture of the press language, the norm of the use of phraseological units in the press, the theoretical views and scientific analysis of the publicist on the skill of using words [5,6,7].

In the years of independence, the scope of scientific research in the direction of methodology, Uzbek publicist has increased even more. In the development of Uzbek Stylistics, the scientist conducted extensive research on the system of functional styles and the style of artistic speech. Unlike the scientific research considered in S. Karimov's monograph titled "Functional stylistics of the Uzbek language", the entire range of methods, first of all, the extra linguistic conditions of the publicist style, the lack of sufficient attention to the extra linguistic factors of popular speech in scientific research so far, it explains its views on the non-existence of a separate study, and in the form of this speech it is understood that the possibilities of using the factors that exist outside the language and language are ideologically broad, and that the closer the publicist is to life is determined by its fulfilling social function [8.P.45 – 83].

Professor S.Karimov gives an analysis of the genres of Uzbek publicist, in addition to showing the reasons for the restoration of the spirit of independence in a new way, assesses the basic rules of the publicist style from the point of view of reflecting the socio-political changes of this style in the period of independence.

Publicist speech reflects socio-political, economic issues, the violent spirit of the era, the debates in the hearts of the masses, problems and ways of finding solutions to them. Therefore, when compiling these speech microtexts as, the author is required, as in previous times, to abandon the rhetorical, impudent style, to adhere to the principles of freedom, fairness, objectivity, objectivity, expressiveness, fluency, concreteness. With the variety and stylistic coloring of genres of the publicist style, as well as having different signs of structure, with the features of analysis in the mutual statement, with moments of evaluation, while some genres are distinguished by features of artistry, all genres are common, since these speech texts are intended for the public, aimed at influencing the political and social consciousness of "To inform the current realities in the texts of the publicist style proof, to prove, analyze, generalize, if the signs of objectivity are considered characteristics inherent in the genres of articles, to be aware of any news, to rely on them click, to be quick, to be impressionable, to be fair, to be tolerant, to be tolerant of the abundance of words with emotional-expressiveness to the operability, generalization, PS's compactness is inherent in the appearance of information" [8.P.65 – 66].

Press speech is usually expressed in public publications on socio-political, economic, spiritual-moral, literary-critical topics, in socio-political journals, in all newspapers, in speeches of speakers, in radio and television performances. Publicist, first of all, the aspects of influencing the political consciousness, spirituality of people with the expressiveness of informative instant messages and information, and secondly, giving examples of artistry (poetry, story, narration), are manifested in the genre of publicist style in the newspaper language. Newspaper speech is the most basic view of the press speech at the moment. Because in the newspaper speech to address the public, to motivate, to interest, to encourage, to organize – in general, to influence is in the leading place. In increasing the activity of the masses, it is incredibly fast. The reason for this is its popularity, rapid reach, intelligibility, clear-cut, in solidarity with life.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The issues of complex socio-political, economic moral, literary and critical topics in a particular society are not expressed by separate derived sentences, but are reflected by lexical-phraseological, morphological and colloquial integrals, which are embodied around the coverage

of a particular sub-topic, consisting of the interaction of syntactic units connected with each other in meaning. Such integrations cause microtexts, characteristic of public speech.

Microtexts, which cover the issues of social, political and economic life in themselves, the attitude of an active member of society to this socio-political life consists of a group of statements that have the status of an open expression, propaganda of its content and aesthetic impact on the public, are considered microtexts typical of public speech. [11]

Communication, message and interaction functions of the language, which is a factor in the classification of speech styles, are also evident through microtexts.

Popular microtexts stand close to the text of artistic speech, according to the fact that the units of the language serve to form an image, an emotional expressiveness, therefore both methods are considered belonging to one species in terms of the performance of the function of language influence. In both styles, emotionality, expressiveness, a strong desire to use figurative expressions, figurative means, artistic language capabilities.

The transparent attitude of an active member of society towards realities and phenomena, the expression of a subordinate clause and the expression of this subordinate clause in strict compliance with the laws of the literary language are considered an important feature of publicist texts and differ from artistic texts by this sign. In artistic texts, the idea and opinion of the author are expressed through the speech of others, and in publicist texts directly through the speech of the author.

Texts specific to publicist speech differ from artistic, colloquial speech by structure, subject to the laws of the literary language; the role of the publicist style in the enrichment of our literary language is great. Because the events that occur in our socio-political life are usually reflected in a specially regulated mold and, first of all, in publicist works in an understandable way to all.

An important message will be as if the texts of the publicist genre, such as speeches, statements, declarations, congratulations, decisions, government notes, converge on the style of official work-papers with the embodiment of terms on the socio-political topic. Also, words and terms inherent in the style of official-business papers are also encountered in the publicist style, while some can also be actively used, but are radically different in that they are used in the publicist text in a different sense and are used for the purposes for which the author intended. In the text of colloquial speech and official business papers, some words used in the publicist style are used in publicist texts in a peculiar way, without a semantic stylistic framework. [13]

For example, the question "voice" in general is one of the words that has long been used in the texts of official business papers and has become characteristic for the official style: *an open voice, a closed voice, a decisive voice, a consultative voice, a vote (golosovat), a vote, a counter-vote, etc.* In colloquial speech, the normative case of its use, even in all syllables: "...someone's voice is coming" or "...turn off your voice", like "*sheep to the radio by reducing the sound*". This "voice" question is used in publicist texts in a way that is consistent with the semantic stylistic framework, performs a specific task, in a specific way-in paphos: *Abdulla Qadiri is a creator with a specific publicist voice in Uzbek literature. These voices are the voices of patriots who have been fighting for their rights for a number of years.* (From newspaper.) The sound interrogative in the examples presented is used to demonstrate the positive attitude of the author in the uplifting spirit, and not in the context of the sound formed by means of sounds (for

example, *the sound of a distant Tursunali was heard*), or in the context of the official meaning and tone, to put it into a voice, but in a portable sense.

In publicist texts, they also create individual neologisms in order to introduce innovations or innovations that occurred in the socio-political process into life, to characterize its essence to the public through a positive concept or term whose attributes correspond to it, to evoke emotional impressiveness in people in relation to new events. Striving to apply the existing phrases in a new way is the main factor of Fine Art in publicist. Therefore, even M.N.Kozhina noted that the desire to apply the words in a new sense was one of the prints of the newspaper [9.P.190].

We can also observe such a situation in such genres as ocherk, pamphlet, feleton again. For example,

“...Five or six centuries ago, through his works, saint Alisher Navoi understood the essence of our present day. As predicted by how much great power is literature and spiritual cooperation...”

(Minhojiddin Mirzo, «Муштарақ тарихий ришталар ва эзгу қадриятлар ёруғ истиқболга пойдевор бўлади» // «Янги Ўзбекистон» newspaper, 2021, 2 april, №66. 3-page.

Usually, "turn of duty" or "bailiff" is used in verbal, colloquial and artistic styles, mainly used to reflect the state of the face appearance of a person in a certain emerging situation. Also this word has a more negative connotation value in relation to the dictionary units "face". So this word is an expression of the external appearance of a person's face. And in our example - microtexts, which is presented, in contrast to the usual, in relation to the word meaning time, moment, in the genitive of case, "bailiff is a state in which our present day is clearly thrown into the light..." in order to reliably reflect, he explained to people the situation of today's era to them with the help of the word familiar to them and available in his dictionary - he used the word he used all. With this word, the owner of the text has achieved a new application of the word in art-publicist. [14]

As we have witnessed, in publicist texts, unlike artistic texts, individual neologisms are much three. The reason for this is that various changes in our lives, updates in politics lead not only to the repetition of words or units in the usual, constant applications in the press speech, but also to the discovery of new meaningful aspects of units from the creator, to the application of new ones in the manifestations that have new meaning facets and.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion to the above-proven points, we can say that publicist speech is characterized by the fact that microtexts are intended for the public, their popularity, regardless of the variety of statements in them, although they have different genre manifestations. In our independent state, the main function of the publicist microtexts as is the use of a wide range of important global socio-political and economic issues in accordance with the laws of the literary language, having a well-regulated and effective holistic expression. The creation of the text in this way of a complex and actual spirit, the achievement of an open-minded attitude and impressiveness of thought requires the author to select and use each unit in the socio-political spirit in a way that is consistent with its meaning. The emergence of such stylistic signs as the issuance of information, enlightenment, upbringing, organization, hedonistic (entertainment), mobilization, decorative-slogan, singularity, abundance for all without an organized whole integrity of lexical-

grammatical units, publicist speech is manifested through microtexts. The fact that the idea intended for the public is expressed in a completed and full-fledged microtexts, first of all it gives the public its influence, enlightenment, trustless, and secondly, it shows how close it is to the life of the people, its vitality.

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