



## **FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE OF ESSAYS IN THE NEWSPAPERS "VOICE OF TAJIK" AND "VOICE OF SAMARKAND"**

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### **Abstract**

This article provides information about the origin of the Tajik language and its formation and development. The contribution of newspapers and magazines to the development of the Tajik language is of particular importance, and this topic is discussed in separate sections, and the peculiarities of the language of essays in the newspapers "Ovozi Samarkand" and "Ovozi Tojik" are analyzed and discussed.

**Keywords:** Language, newspaper, magazine, essay, uniqueness, eloquence, fluency, simplicity, Rudaki, native language, "Voice of the Tajik", "Voice of Samarkand", literary genre, publicism.

### **Introduction**

Tajik is considered one of the oldest languages in the world and has a great history. Today, everyone knows this sacred language as the great language of human civilization and wants to learn it. Seeing and hearing this, we, the native speakers, are also obliged to keep our great mother tongue pure and unblemished, and to contribute to its purity and spirituality every day. The Tajik language was formed in the 9th-10th centuries and has embodied all the features of a literary language.

So, without further ado, it can be said that the Tajik language, as an eloquent, fluent, simple, and understandable language, still existed during the life of the great Rudaki, with his great speech, and he made a significant contribution to the formation of the Persian-Dari Tajik language.

Another means of promoting the literary language outside Tajikistan is the Tajik press and its employees. Tajik newspapers are published daily, weekly, or twice a month, and are intended to quickly inform readers, radio and television listeners and viewers of domestic and foreign events and developments, promote progressive ideas of the time, objectively assess current socio-political, economic,



and cultural events and developments, awaken a sense of kindness to desirable phenomena or a sense of hatred for undesirable events, and encourage society to take action and take action. Tajik researcher Saidmurodi Khojazod says that “genre expresses the nature of the fact more clearly and vividly and is a means of achieving the goal” (1, 16). From this it becomes clear that the newspaper has two functions: to inform and to influence. In terms of the number of Tajik-language newspapers and publications abroad, there are many, and the newspapers “Ovozi Tojik” and “Ovozi Samarkand” are among them.

The newspaper "Ovozi Tojik" is one of the first official newspapers for Tajiks, and it plays a significant or relevant role in the formation and development of the Tajik periodical press. After the newspaper "Bukharai Sharif", which was first published in 1912, this newspaper is one of the first Tajik publications after the establishment of national states in Central Asia. "Ovozi Tojik" laid the foundation for the formation of a professional school of journalism and its development. That is why many researchers have rightly called this newspaper "the beginning of the Tajik press."

On the one hand, it shaped and improved the practice of journalism and newspaper publishing in the Tajik periodical press, and on the other hand, as an organizer, it contributed to the establishment and publication of newspapers and magazines.

The newspaper "Ovozi Samarkand" is a publication of the Council of Representatives of the People and Government of the Samarkand region, and has been continuously published in the Tajik language in the city of Samarkand since January 1, 1990. The contribution of the employees of the newspaper "Ovozi Samarkand" to its formation is very interesting and significant. The special pages "Mughja", "Madad Sino", "Mardumgiyoh", "Noma ba nomi tu nufikam" are especially popular among subscribers .

The newspaper "Voice of the Tajik" from the first period of its activity to the present day has made a significant contribution to the promotion of science and knowledge, friendship between peoples, improving the social life of the people, promoting peace and security and the eternal state of Uzbekistan. "The language of the newspaper is very simple and fluent, and most of the newspaper's employees pay special attention to the purity of the language of the press and try to make their work understandable to the large number of Tajiks living abroad," - [2, 72 ] says Ustad Rahimqulov Gayrat. In general, the language of the newspapers "Voice of



the Tajik" and "Voice of Samarkand" meets the standards of the Tajik literary language. Because this fluent and simple style of speech was laid by such masters of speech as S. Aini, A. Lohuti and several others, and this tradition continues to this day.

The genre of fiction - journalism is one of the most important demands of our time, dealing with hot issues and events of the day. In this regard, the press is always in step with the times, quickly and immediately reflecting the political trends and social events of the time, which occur every day and every hour.

According to researcher S. Gulov, "the relationship between genre and fact is different. If for some genres (news) the fact is the basis, for other genres (article) the analysis of the fact is more important. Giving value to the event, incident and fact also follows from the tasks of the genre" (3, 262). Professor M. Murodov defined the genre as follows: "Different and diverse forms of reflecting an event, state and event, process and situation, which in terms of signs, characteristics and structure have common, unique and specific elements, are called a genre" (4, 5).

It is worth noting that journalism is a colorful and artistic speech of the author, addressed specifically to the reader. If the creative speech is fluent, beautiful, meaningful, and filled with new evidence, and uses figurative means for eloquence and eloquence, it will undoubtedly not remain without influence in society. Another feature of the newspaper requires that it widely use effective means of speech, such as metaphor, description, simile, analysis, etc. Therefore, the genre of journalism differs from other genres of journalism in terms of imagery and artistry. The essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, parody, morsel, and epigram are considered important genres of journalism. Of course, these genres are different from each other. One of the genres of journalism is the essay, which is fundamentally different from other genres in several respects.

An essay is close to a story in terms of its length and narrative. It contains direct evidence of life, drawn from the writer's own observations[5, 171].

The essay, as a literary genre, tells in an artistic way about leading people, people whose lives are an example for others. In essence, the essay style is not a narrative, but a description. Talking about labor achievements and describing them in an artistic and publicistic tone is one of the most important tasks of the press, including the essay genre. The publicistic nature of the essay is manifested in the fact that it is written about specific people with specific facts and figures. However, this is not



a pleasant story, but a colorful story, an artistic story, and the artistic nature of the essay is also manifested in this. In the conditions of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the position of the essay in Tajik newspapers increased even more, and this gave journalists the opportunity to develop, in addition to portrait essays, also problem essays.

In the newspapers "Ovozi Tojik" and "Ovozi Samarkand", such issues are more deeply visible, because the changes and developments that occur in political, economic, social, cultural, etc. life can be understood through essays. For this reason, we would like to express our thoughts and observations on some of the linguistic features of these two newspapers.

First of all, the headlines of the essays in the aforementioned newspapers are of particular importance, as they begin with words and phrases. For example, "*Master of the Masters*" (OS., 3.10.2020), "*The Real Man of the Press*" (OS., 14.07.2021), "*The Golden Path of Zamira*" (OS., 24.08.2024), "*Soldier of Life*" (Ot., 5.08.2023), "*A Struggling Lady*" (Ot., 9.09.2023), "*Always with the Fatherland*" (Ot., 12.07.2023), "*Don't be satisfied with whatever you find...*" (OS., 25.06.2022) and the like are words and phrases that are worth paying attention to. Of course, this headline requires the authors of the essays to have good creative skills.

The language and style of expression of essays in Tajik republican newspapers have their own specific characteristics, some of which can be considered as follows. For example, in Zohir Hasanzad's essay "*The Golden Path of Zamira*" (OS., 24.08.2024), figurative words, terms, dates, names are mostly mentioned, which are one of the specific features of the journalistic style. We will give an example of the analysis of some examples below.

Another feature is the abundant use of paired synonyms in the essays, which are very common in the essays of the newspapers "Ovozi Tojik" and "Ovozi Samarkand". The writer or speaker uses synonyms in pairs to elaborate the meaning, emphasize the idea, and make the expression more effective and powerful: *humor and joke, debate and discussion, respect and esteem, gratitude and respect, enthusiasm and enthusiasm, health and wellness, door and gate* (OS., 08/24/2024), *fluent and smooth, thoughts and ideas, spite and spite, story and story, innovative and innovative* (OS., 06/25/2022), *science and culture, good and virtuous, modest and honest, test and examination* (Ot., 09/30/2023), *justice and truth, people and nation, repair and renovation, ambitious and generous, difficult and heavy* (Ot.,



08/5/2023), *demand and effort, status, rank, peace and tranquility* (Ot., 9.09.2023) and the like. For example, examples of examples of synonyms in pairs in sentences in newspapers are expressed as follows. He meticulously *analyzes and edits our new essay* and gives useful advice (OS., 25.06.2022). Zamira, *sad and confused*, came to her compassionate and caring teacher and said (OS., 24.08.2024). But a person needs *honesty, loyalty, and high enthusiasm in everything* (OS., 24.08.2024). In his opinion, the family is a place where one's body and mind find peace and tranquility (Ot., 9.09.2023).

The abundant use of stable expressions and phraseological units is another feature of the newspapers "Ovozi Tojik" and "Ovozi Samarkand". Phraseological expressions, as an effective means of language, enrich and eloquent the speech of the speaker and the language of works of art, such as: "*the framework of poetry is narrow*", "*the flower on the top of the basket*" (OS., 06/25/2022), "*the hand of the helper extended*" (Ot., 08/5/2023), "*he proudly passed the entrance exams*" (Ot., 09/30/2023). Ravshan Ghulomov has recorded every page of his diary in *bold letters* that never fade (Ot., 08/5/2023). The people of the village of Gulob, who live in the village of Urum, are naturally cheerful and cheerful, responsive, extremely humorous and quick-witted, quick-tempered and quick-tempered, spiteful and spiteful, gentle with friends, powerful with enemies (OS., 25.06.2022). This is why phraseological units are used as a colorful and figurative means in works of art.

Another feature of the essays is the use of proverbs and sayings. They make the language more beautiful, effective, and melodious, and give it eloquence and art. Prominent Tajik poets and writers have also used and continue to use proverbs and sayings in their works in the past and at the present. We will consider this situation below in the examples of some essays. For example, in the essay "Do not be satisfied with everything you find..." you can see such a proverb: "*measure seven times and cut once*" (OS., 06/25/2022), or in the essay "Soldier of Life" - "*from movement - blessing*", "*where there is a lover, there is an opponent*", "*a garment of advice never falls short*" (Ot., 08/5/2023). Also, in some essays, such examples can be cited: "knowledge in childhood - engraving on stone" (Ot., 09/30/2023), "know the language - know the world" (Ot., 09/9/2023), and the like.



The essays published in Tajik periodicals contain a number of Arabic loanwords. They have long been assimilated into the Tajik literary language and adapted to the norms of the Tajik language.

There are more Arabic loanwords than loanwords from other languages. We can distinguish such words from Tajik words by dividing them into the following groups based on their characteristics:

1. Some Arabic words contain the consonant "ع" in their composition: *emphasis, education, excellence* (OS., 06/25/2022), *issue, meaning, department* (OS., 08/24/2024), *protest, report, invitation, gathering* (OS., 10/3/2020), *beginning, education, after* (OS., 07/14/2021), *information, repair* (Ot., 08/5/2023), *effort* (Ot., 09/9/2023), etc.
2. Another part of such Arabic loanwords has the article -al: *aljabr* (OS., 3.10.2020), *aleik* (OS., 14.07.2021).
3. In a number of Arabic loanwords, some of the consonants in their composition have received stress: *neighborhood, love* (OS., 06/25/2022), *problem, magazine, institution* (OS., 10/3/2020), *imagination, union, competition* (OS., 07/14/2021), *clear, teacher, consolation* ( OS., 08/24/2024), *successful* (Ot., 09/9/2023), *holy, incarnation, transformed* (Ot., 08/5/2023), *success, mentors* (Ot., 09/30/2023).
4. Words with the Arabic plural suffix: - ot, (- yot, - wot, - jot), such as: *press, a dabyot* (OS., 07/14/2021), *information* (Ot., 08/5/2023).
5. Words that start with the prefix ma-, mu-, ist: *environment, club* (OS., 06/25/2022), *reporter, school, blessed, article* (OS., 07/14/2021), *important, place* (OS., 08/24/2024), *competition, appeal* (Ot., 08/5/2023). In 1970, he was *honored with the happiness of being a student* . After reading each work, Saleh Said Murod became acquainted with new worlds and characters (OS., 06/25/2022).
6. Another group of Arabic loanwords ends with the suffix -at(yat): *culture, region, activity* (OS., 07/14/2021), *communication* (OS., 08/24/2024).

Another group of borrowed words are Russian-European loanwords that have entered the Tajik language. There is a certain amount of Russian loanwords in the lexicon of the Tajik language. The history of the introduction of Russian words into the Tajik language is not very long compared to Arabic and Uzbek words. In this sense, Tajik linguist Nosirjon Masumi said: “Until the middle of the 19th century, despite the fact that Central Asia had a certain relationship with Russia, it is difficult to indicate the Russian words that entered the Tajik language” [6, 79]. Here we give



examples of words that entered the Tajik language through the Russian language and are very productive: *dean, ticket, associate professor, professor, plot, mathematics* (OS., 25.06.2022), *president, diploma, director, pedagogy, philology, faculty, novel* (OS., 24.08.2024), etc.

In addition, in the language and style of expression of the essays of the mentioned newspapers, Turkish-Uzbek loanwords appear, which is very interesting. Therefore, the lexical elements of the Uzbek language are present in the lexical composition of the Tajik language as a result of the long-standing historical, political, cultural, commercial relations and geographical location of these two peoples. In particular, neighborly relations, compatriotism, common living conditions and, in a number of places, bilingualism of the population (bilingualism) have contributed to the introduction of Turkish-Uzbek words into the Tajik language. In particular, such words can be cited as an example: “*qayd, Akmasjid* (OS., 14.07.2021). *After all, everyone is disgusted with a harsh, serious and demanding teacher* (OS., 24.08.2024).

In conclusion, this article has mentioned some linguistic features of the essay genre in Tajik newspapers, especially the newspapers “Ovozi Tojik” and “Ovozi Samarkand”, in which we have considered only a few aspects. From this analysis and editing, it becomes clear that Tajik publications have played a certain role in the development of the Tajik press and are making a significant contribution to the advancement of Tajik culture. With the progress of time, the language and style of expression of Tajik publications are also becoming more fluent, refined and understandable. In this regard, it becomes clear that the literary-publicistic genre is one of the most important requirements of the time and is of particular importance for society.

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