

THE FORMATION AND EVOLUTION OF NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE IN WORLD AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS: METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Toshboyeva Odinahon Elbek kizi

Teacher, Department of Foreign Languages, Andijan Branch of Kokand University; Independent
Researcher (PhD), Kokand University e-mail: iltoshboeva@gmail.com

Annotation: *In modern linguistics, the concept of discourse implies studying language units not only structurally but also in terms of their communicative function, socio-cultural context, and operation within the process of speech activity. From this perspective, newspaper discourse is considered an important linguistic phenomenon that is formed within the framework of mass media and reflects the social-political, cultural, and ideological processes of society. Newspaper discourse is a complex communicative process carried out through newspaper texts, which is analyzed in conjunction with the text's lexical-semantic, syntactic, and stylistic structure, as well as the author's position, the factor of the addressee, genre features, and the social situation. Unlike traditional grammar and structural linguistics, discourse analysis is aimed at studying language units not in isolation, but in a real communicative environment, in the process of meaning creation and interpretation. In this, the social function of language, the mechanism of information transmission, ideological load, and persuasive qualities are of significant importance. Newspaper discourse is considered an important source in studying the interaction between language and society precisely because of these aspects.*

Keywords: *Newspaper discourse, discourse analysis, mass media language, communicative process, text and context, socio-cultural factors, language and society, pragmatics, ideology, cognitive linguistics, interdisciplinary approach.*

Moreover, newspaper discourse is interpreted not only as a set of language units but also as a complex phenomenon associated with social, cultural, and cognitive processes. It expresses the dominant values, ideological views, social stereotypes, and communicative strategies in society through language.

For this reason, studying newspaper discourse requires an interdisciplinary methodology that includes not only linguistic but also sociological, cultural studies, and communicative-pragmatic approaches. The development of discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is one of the important directions of modern world linguistics, and its formation is closely linked to the second half of the 20th century, particularly the 1960s–1970s.

During this period, it became increasingly evident that the structural and formal approaches dominant in linguistics were limited to studying language only as an internal system. As a result, the need arose to study language phenomena in close connection with real speech activity, social environment, and communicative situations. This need laid the groundwork for discourse analysis to develop as an independent scientific field.

The emergence of discourse analysis occurred as a result of the active integration of linguistics with anthropology, social psychology, sociology, and communication theories.

At the intersection of these sciences, language began to be interpreted not only as a system of grammatical and semantic units but also as a communicative tool that expresses social relations and is connected with human thought and cultural experience.

In this regard, discourse analysis involves a complex approach aimed at interpreting the meaning of linguistic units in relation to their contextual use, the relationships between participants in communication, and the social situation.

In creating the theoretical foundations of discourse analysis, the scientific views of the American linguist Zellig Harris play an important role. He emphasized that, as one of the initial main theorists of discourse analysis, speech should be studied not merely as a collection of separate sentences but as a set of discourse units interconnected socially and contextually. In his research, Harris advanced the concept of discourse as a high-level unit above the text, paying special attention to identifying the semantic and logical connections between sentences. Zellig Harris's works justified the importance of context, speech situation, and social factors in analyzing discourse and laid a solid methodological foundation for future research. It was precisely his ideas that later stimulated the development of cognitive, pragmatic, and critical directions in discourse analysis.

In this way, discourse analysis has developed as an independent and multifaceted scientific field in world linguistics, aimed at studying the complex relationships between language and society. Modern discourse analysis, particularly in the study of mass media discourse, is significantly influenced by the scientific views of Dutch linguist Teun A. van Dijk. He is one of the leading scholars who greatly contributed to the formation of the theory of news discourse by analyzing texts created in newspapers, television, and other mass media through a discursive approach. His work "News as Discourse" (1988) is recognized as a fundamental study based on the integrated examination of linguistic, cognitive, and social factors in the analysis of newspaper texts (van Dijk, 1988). Teun A. van Dijk emphasizes that analyzing newspaper texts only within the scope of grammatical and lexical features is a limited approach. In his view, news text is a complex discursive structure that is formed as a result of the interaction of language units, social context, and cognitive processes in the human mind. The scholar interprets discourse as "language use that occurs in a social situation" and argues that in order to fully understand the content of a text, it is necessary to consider the processes of its creation and reception (van Dijk, 1988; 2008).

In Van Dijk's theory, newspaper discourse is interpreted as a phenomenon closely related to social power and ideology. The scholar shows that the news disseminated through mass media plays an important role in reinforcing or reshaping dominant ideological views in society. According to him, through news discourse, the interests, evaluation criteria, and dominant perspectives of certain social groups are legitimized through language (van Dijk, 1998). For this reason, analyzing newspaper discourse allows us to reveal social inequality and power relations. Teun A. van Dijk uses the concepts of macrostructure and microstructure as important methodological tools in analyzing the internal structure of newspaper texts. Macrostructure expresses the global meaning of the text and summarizes the main content of the news. In particular, newspaper headlines, the lead (introduction), and the layout of the front page constitute the macrostructural level of

the text and serve to direct the reader's attention to specific information (van Dijk, 1988). Microstructure, on the other hand, encompasses the grammatical, lexical, and stylistic features of the text and contributes to the formation of the overall discursive meaning. In conclusion, Teun A. van Dijk's work "News as Discourse" offers a complex theoretical model that allows for the analysis of newspaper discourse through the unity of linguistic form, cognitive processes, and social context. This approach has served as an important scientific foundation in the study of mass media discourse in world linguistics and continues to retain its relevance today.

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of newspaper discourse is carried out by considering the intrinsic connection between language, culture, and communication. Local researchers interpret newspaper texts not only as a set of linguistic units but also as communicative phenomena reflecting the socio-cultural life of society. From this perspective, newspaper discourse is regarded as a complex system that embodies the functional possibilities of language, the system of cultural values, and the unique characteristics of the mass communication process.

In Uzbek studies, the linguistic structure and socio-cultural content of newspaper texts are the main focus of attention. In this, the lexical-semantic composition of the text, its syntactic construction, stylistic devices, and their functions in conveying information and evaluation are analyzed. At the same time, how social reality, national mentality, cultural stereotypes, and values reflected in newspaper texts are expressed through language is scientifically substantiated. This approach serves to reveal the communicative and ideological role of newspaper discourse in society. In studying newspaper discourse, the interdisciplinary nature of discourse methodology is considered an important methodological basis. In Uzbek linguistics, this direction is developing in close connection with sociology, psychology, cultural studies, and media studies. As a result, there arises an opportunity to deeply analyze issues such as social relations, audience factors, psychological impact, and the influence of information on mass consciousness in the process of creating and receiving newspaper texts. In addition, newspaper discourse is studied as a specific form of written speech based on writing style, information delivery mechanisms, and genre characteristics. Uzbek researchers strive to highlight the functional-stylistic possibilities of newspaper language by identifying the discursive features of genres such as news, articles, reports, reviews, and interviews. In this process, the selection, structure, and presentation of information, as well as the author's position and communicative strategies directed at the addressee, are placed at the center of analysis. Generally speaking, the study of newspaper discourse in Uzbek linguistics has developed in accordance with the modern discursive paradigm of linguistics, serving to scientifically illuminate the complex interactions between language, society, and culture.

Conclusion. Newspaper discourse emerges as one of the important conceptual-methodological directions in contemporary linguistics aimed at studying the complex and multi-layered interactions between language, society, and communication. This approach allows linguistic units to be analyzed not only in their formal-structural aspects but also based on their functioning in real speech activity, their connection with socio-cultural context, and their communicative functions. In particular, newspaper discourse holds

special scientific significance as an important linguistic phenomenon that influences public consciousness through mass media, interprets social reality, and shapes certain evaluative criteria.

In world linguistics, the study of newspaper discourse based on a discursive approach has been consistently developing since the 1960s–1970s. Initially, the ideas proposed by Zellig Harris about analyzing speech in connection with context and social factors were later extensively developed. In particular, the scientific views of Teun A. van Dijk created a perfect theoretical model that allows researching newspaper discourse in the harmony of linguistic, cognitive, and social aspects. His works served as an important scientific foundation for revealing the macro- and microstructures of newspaper texts and their ideological load, as well as their connection with social power. As a result, newspaper discourse has established itself in world linguistics as an independent and relevant scientific field.

Although the study of newspaper discourse in Uzbek linguistics has developed relatively recently, nowadays it is becoming an active subject of scientific research. In local studies, newspaper texts are analyzed in the context of language, culture, and social environment, highlighting their communicative, pragmatic, and stylistic features. In the research of Uzbek newspaper discourse, an interdisciplinary methodology of discourse analysis is applied, studied in close connection with sociology, psychology, cultural studies, and media studies.

This situation allows for a deeper understanding of the functional role of newspaper language in society. In conclusion, newspaper discourse is considered an effective theoretical and practical tool that serves to interpret language as a social phenomenon in linguistics.

Studying it within the framework of world and Uzbek linguistics not only reveals the unique characteristics of the language of mass media but also holds significant scientific importance in understanding the complex relationship between language and society. In this regard, newspaper discourse research will undoubtedly remain one of the relevant and promising directions of linguistics in the future.

REFERENCES:

1. van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as discourse: Critical approaches to news analysis*. London: Routledge.
2. van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Discourse and society: A sociocognitive approach*. *Discourse & Society*, 9(2), 189–210. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926598009002003>
3. van Dijk, T. A. (2008). *Discourse and context: A sociocognitive approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Smith, J. (2021). The concept of discourse and discourse analysis in modern philology. *Modern Philological Paradigms*, 15(1), 45–60.
5. Karimov, A. (2025). *Gazeta diskursining genezisi va metodologiyasi [Conference thesis]*. Yanvar Konferensiyasi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.



6. Rustamova, S. (2024). O‘zbek gazetalari tili haqida tahliliy maqola. *Tilshunoslik va Adabiyot*, 12(3), 67–81.
7. Jones, P., & Brown, L. (2019). Media discourse and ideology: An interdisciplinary approach. *Journal of Communication Studies*, 10(2), 101–120.
8. Lee, M. (2020). Critical approaches to news discourse: Theory and practice. *International Journal of Linguistics*, 12(4), 55–72.