

**THE USE OF PRECEDENT UNITS IN THE "XALQ SO'ZI" NEWSPAPER: A  
LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS (BASED ON THE 2024 ISSUES)**

**Azamova Gulnoza Abdukholiqovna**

PhD Student

Samarkand State Foreign Languages Institute

**Résumé:** Cet article analyse, du point de vue linguistique et culturel, l'utilisation des unités préconstruites rencontrées dans les numéros du journal « Xalq so'zi » (La Voix du Peuple) de l'année 2024. La recherche met en lumière les caractéristiques sémantiques et pragmatiques de ces unités préconstruites, leurs connotations ethno-culturelles ainsi que leur fonction communicative dans les médias. En outre, l'étude se base sur des fondements scientifiques pour examiner le fonds culturel et associatif qui se forme dans l'esprit du lecteur à travers les références aux personnages historiques, aux images artistiques, aux expressions et aux événements présents dans les textes du journal. L'article révèle les potentialités stylistiques des unités préconstruites dans le style publicistique tout en mettant en évidence leur rôle dans l'interdépendance entre la langue et la culture.

**Mots-clés :** unités préconstruites, linguistique culturelle, journal « Xalq so'zi », style publicistique, connotation culturelle, unités intertextuelles, fonds associatif, procédés stylistiques, références culturelles, fonctions pragmatiques.

**Abstract:** This article presents a linguocultural analysis of the use of precedent units in the 2024 issues of the “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper. The study examines the semantic-pragmatic features of precedent units, their national-cultural connotations, and their communicative functions in mass media discourse. Special attention is given to how references to historical figures, literary characters, idioms, and significant events create cultural-associative backgrounds in the minds of readers. The article reveals the stylistic potential of precedent units in journalistic discourse and highlights their role in reflecting the interrelation between language and culture.

**Keywords:** precedent units, linguoculturology, “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper, journalistic style, cultural connotation, intertextual units, associative background, stylistic devices, cultural references, pragmatic functions.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье проводится лингвокультурологический анализ использования прецедентных единиц в номерах газеты «Халқ сўзи» за 2024 год. В исследовании рассматриваются семантико-прагматические особенности прецедентных единиц, их национально-культурные коннотации и коммуникативные функции в массмедийном дискурсе. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как обращения к историческим личностям, литературным образам, фразеологизмам и событиям формируют культурно-ассоциативный фон в сознании читателя. Статья раскрывает стилистический потенциал прецедентных единиц в публицистическом стиле, подчёркивая их роль в отражении взаимосвязи языка и культуры.

**Ключевые слова:** прецедентные единицы, лингвокультурология, газета «Халқ сўзи», публицистический стиль, культурная коннотация, интертекстуальные единицы, ассоциативный фон, стилистические средства, культурные референции, прагматические функции.

## INTRODUCTION

The linguoculturological analysis of the language of mass media has in recent years become one of the important directions of modern linguistics, communicative linguistics, and discourse theory. In particular, the use of precedent units in the language of the media plays a significant role in reflecting the cultural heritage of the nation, its historical memory firmly established in social consciousness, national values, and the collective experience of the people. Precedent units are a kind of “complex meaning package” within national culture, expressed through well-known terms, historical events, famous figures, literary images, folklore elements, literary works, or commonly used national expressions. These units quickly activate associations in cognitive processes and evoke familiar concepts in the reader’s mind. As a result, the text’s impact, emotional power, and stylistic richness increase.

As one of the main official newspapers of the republic, “Xalq so‘zi” regularly covers the most relevant topics related to state policy, social life, economic reforms, and cultural processes. The use of precedent units in the newspaper’s discourse creates cultural closeness between the publication and the reader, restores historical and national context in the reader’s mind, and deepens the meaning of the text.

From this perspective, the relevance of this research arises from the need for a scientific analysis of the semantic, pragmatic, and linguoculturological features of precedent units used in the 2024 issues of the “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper. The aim of the study is to identify the mechanisms by which precedent units function in the newspaper discourse, the cultural-associative background they create, and their impact on communicative effectiveness.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

To obtain scientifically grounded results, several complex approaches were applied:

1. Linguistic text analysis: Over 120 articles published in the “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper in 2024 were reviewed. Precedent units, their contextual usage, syntactic position, and functional load were identified.
2. Linguoculturological analysis: The cultural origins, historical references, and links of precedent units with national values were revealed, and their cultural connotative layers were analyzed.
3. Discourse analysis: The interaction of precedent units with communicative strategies in media discourse was examined. Author’s voice, reader engagement, and evaluative expressions were analyzed.
4. Elements of corpus analysis: The frequency of repetition of precedent units in texts was identified, and the most actively used types were classified.
5. Component analysis: Through semantic component analysis, the core meaning of the units and their additional semantic shades (sub-meanings, connotations, emotional nuances) were studied.

Research material: Printed and electronic versions of the “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper published throughout 2024. More than 120 articles were analyzed. Over 300 precedent units were identified.

## **RESULTS**

Several significant findings were obtained during the study:

1. The main types of precedent units were identified

A. Historical precedents

Names such as Amir Temur, Alisher Navoiy, the Jadid movement, Independence, and references related to Turkestan history created a strong associative background that revived national pride and historical memory.

B. Literary precedents

Images such as

“Navoiy’s wisdom,”

“Bobur’s bravery,”

“Cho‘lpon’s enlightenment spirit”

added aesthetic, ethical, and moral meaning to texts.

C. Phraseological precedent units

Expressions like “The world of the heart,” “Towards the New Uzbekistan,” “A harmoniously developed generation,” “Principles of justice” increased emotional expressiveness in texts.

D. Modern global precedents

Names such as the UN, OECD, World Bank, and the European Union ensured relevance in the international context.

2. The main functions of precedent units were identified

a) Cognitive function

b) Activation of quickly recognizable information in the reader’s mind, enabling effective understanding of meaning.

c) Emotional-aesthetic function

d) Enhancing the expressiveness of the text and creating a motivational tone.

e) Cultural-identificational function.

f) Strengthening cultural unity with the reader through references to national values and historical heritage.

g) Pragmatic function: reinforcing the author’s position, persuading the reader, and increasing the effectiveness of newspaper discourse.

3. The most frequently used precedent units

During the analysis, the most common units were:

“New Uzbekistan” — 89 occurrences

“Harmoniously developed generation” — 47 occurrences

“Navoi’s heritage” — 22 occurrences

“Spirit of great ancestors” — 15 occurrences

“Principle of justice” — 33 occurrences

These units were found to be directly related to the reforms taking place in Uzbek society within the 2024 discourse.

## **DISCUSSION**

The obtained results show that precedent units are not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a key element of a complex linguocultural process. In newspaper texts, they:

1. Activate cultural memory: Through historical and literary precedents, they reconstruct a specific cultural “code” in the reader’s consciousness, which plays an important role in shaping public awareness.
2. Transform the journalistic text into a powerful persuasive tool: Precedent units subtly convey the author’s evaluative stance and strengthen the emotional background of the text.
3. Serve as a linguistic mediator of socio-spiritual processes: They help reflect major concepts such as New Uzbekistan, justice, enlightenment, reforms, etc.
4. Enhance cultural communication with the reader: Through precedent units, the reader not only reads the text but reconstructs its meaning through personal cultural experience.

It should also be noted that in some cases, the excessive idealization and overuse of precedent units for figurative purposes can be observed in newspaper texts. However, this can be regarded as a stylistic feature of journalistic discourse.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the conducted analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the linguocultural interpretation of texts in the “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper:

1. Wide coverage of precedent units. In “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper, precedent units (precedent names, statements, events, and texts) are used not only widely but also systematically and purposefully. This indicates their strong position in journalistic language.
2. Communicative-pragmatic effectiveness. Precedent units not only enhance the artistic quality of the text but also deepen its content and enrich it with symbolic meanings. Through these units, the author activates cultural, historical, and social-associative contexts in the reader’s mind, creating strong communicative interaction.
3. A key tool of journalistic discourse. Research results confirm that precedent units have become one of the most effective communicative means in modern media, particularly in the journalistic style of “Xalq so‘zi”.
4. Socio-cultural significance. These linguistic units serve not merely as language elements but also as important instruments for promoting national values, shaping civic consciousness, and

strengthening cultural and historical identity. Their use strongly correlates with ongoing social processes.

5. Topical relevance of themes. The analysis of 2024 materials shows that most active precedent units refer directly to large-scale reforms, modernization, and socio-economic changes taking place in the country. This confirms the operational role of precedent phenomena in shaping contemporary discourse.

In summary, the use of precedent units in “Xalq so‘zi” newspaper adds not only linguistic but also significant ideological and cultural dimensions to its texts, making them one of the defining features of modern Uzbek journalism.

### **References**

1. Karaulov, Y. N. (2010). *The Russian Language and the Linguistic Personality*. Moscow: Nauka.
2. Prokhorov, Yu. E. (2004). *National Sociocultural Stereotypes of Speech Communication*. Moscow: Flinta.
3. Sultanov, K. (2018). *The Relationship Between Language and Culture: Linguoculturological Approaches*. Tashkent: Fan Publishing.
4. Mirzaahmedov, A. (2021). Precedent Phenomena in Uzbek Media Discourse. *Journal of Philology and Cultural Studies*, 4(2), 45–54.
5. Sharipov, F. (2022). *The Use of Intertextual Units in the Language of Mass Media*. Samarkand: Samarkand State University Press.
6. Waugh, L. R. (2015). The Role of Cultural Memory in Media Texts. *Discourse & Society*, 26(3), 317–334.
7. Xalq So‘zi Newspaper. (2024). *Issues of the Year 2024*. Tashkent: Publishing House under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.