SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 9 | September 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK JOURNALISM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Robiya Vaxobjonova Nurillo qizi
Namangan State University Basic Doctoral Student

ABSTRACT
This thesis briefly analyzes the process of formation and development of Uzbek journalism in the early 20th century. The Jadid movement, national awakening, and socio-political changes played an important role in the development of the journalistic style. Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Abdurauf Fitrat, and Cho'lpon greatly contributed to enlightening the people, awakening national consciousness, and promoting education. The thesis outlines the stylistic features of journalistic texts, socio-political terminology, expressions taken from oral folk speech, as well as the influence of journalism on the development of the Uzbek literary language.
KEYWORDS: *Journalism, Publicist, Journalistic Style, Journalistic Text, Jadid, Jadidism, Socio-Political Lexicon, Archaic Words, Borrowings.*

The journalistic style of Uzbek is one of the styles that arose during the historical formation of the Uzbek literary language and became an important means of expressing social consciousness. The journalistic style appeared in the system of speech styles of the Uzbek literary language mainly at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Because by this time, that is, from the beginning of 1883, the first Uzbek newspaper "Turkiston viloyat gazeti" began to be published. At the beginning of the 20th century, the scope of publishing and periodical press work expanded further, and the activity of Uzbek democratic writers intensified, and the development of the publicistic style accelerated. The journalistic style played a major role in the formation of the modern system of the Uzbek literary language. The formation of this style accelerated especially at the beginning of the 20th century. Journalism in the true sense embraced all works covering socio-political life issues.At this time, the active publicistic speeches of Uzbek intellectuals, the emergence of press tools, and the striving for publicity led to the special manifestation of the journalistic style.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the political, social, and cultural changes that took place in Central Asia, including the influence of the Russian Empire, the Jadid movement, and the processes of national awakening, had a direct impact on the content and form of journalistic activity. This historical period became the main foundation for the development of the national press – newspapers and journals were established, and through them modern Uzbek journalism was founded.

The main task of the style was to enlighten the people, awaken social consciousness, and influence the masses with reformist ideas. At the beginning of the 20th century, articles written in journalistic style covered socio-political events in detail. In the development of Uzbek journalism of the 20th century, the creative activity of intellectuals and publicists played an important role. Their works, articles, and social activities actively participated in awakening people's consciousness, forming national ideas, and encouraging progress and enlightenment. Among the leading figures of this period in journalism, the following stand out:

Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy (1875–1919) one of the founders of Uzbek journalism. He founded the publication of the newspaper "Taraqqiy" and also published the journals "Samarqand" and "Oyna." He discussed issues of awakening the nation, reforms, education, and culture. Through his articles, Behbudiy urged the people to acquire modern knowledge, to fight against ignorance. For example, "… as an author he participated in 18 newspapers and collections." Hoji Muin, mentioning these 18 publications, said that among them were "Turkiston viloyat gazeti," "Taraqqiy," "Tujjor," "Xurshid," "Shuhrat," "Osiyo," "Turon," "Xurriyat," "Najot," "Mehnatkashlar tovushi," "Ulug' Turkiston," as well as many other well-known newspapers, besides "Tarjimon," "Vaqt," "Sho'ro," "Ulfat," "Irshod," "Toza hayot".

"In these 18 newspapers and collections, I found about two hundred of Behbudiy's articles, but if gathered together, it would make a 5–6-volume book." According to him, M. Behbudiy was one of the most advanced statesmen, intellectuals, Jadids, leaders of his time, and also a leading publicist.

Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov (1878–1931). Munavvarqori was one of the prominent figures of the Jadid movement, an educator, teacher, writer, and at the same time an active publicist. In his publicistic works, he expressed his ideas about the fate of

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 9 | September 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

the nation, national awakening, freedom, knowledge, science, and enlightenment. **Abdulla Avloniy** (1878–1934). Avloniy was a writer, poet, educator, and publicist. In his articles, he discussed issues of education, upbringing, ethics, and national pride. In particular, in his articles in the newspapers "Tarbiyayi atfol," "Maktab," he covered topics of morality, enlightenment, education, and upbringing. In the newspaper "Turkiston gazeti," his articles were directed towards enlightenment, moral maturity, and fostering national pride. **Cho'lpon** (Abdulhamid Sulaymon o'g'li, 1897–1938). Cho'lpon enriched Uzbek journalism with literary-aesthetic and political aspects. His journalism mainly promoted the ideas of national freedom, independence, justice, and human values. In his articles in the newspapers "Turon," "Ishtirokiyun," he criticized the difficult situation of the people, colonial oppression, ignorance, and injustice. **Abdurauf Fitrat** (1886–1938). Fitrat was a major representative of Jadid journalism, a religious reformer, who covered issues of independence, the difference between Eastern and Western sciences, social awakening, and national identity. In his articles in the journals "Oyna," "Hurriyat," "Najot," especially in his article "Himmat va saboti bo'lmagan millatning haqqi hayoti yo'qdur" ("A nation without effort and perseverance has no right to life"), he widely promoted the ideas of national awakening.

He wrote about the state of the Muslim society, independent thought, and spiritual renewal. For example: "I have realized the time, my heart burns, I do not want to weep, but my tears do not stop. We all know, today the world of Islam is quickly heading straight into the abyss of destruction…"— thus listing these disasters.

Hoji Muin (1883–1942) was recognized as "Behbudiy's worthy disciple" (the description belongs to B. Do'stqorayev). He was one of the Jadids. He ran a Jadid school at his own expense and was the second organizer of the Uzbek theater after M. Behbudiy. The scope of his journalism was diverse. For example, in the "Xavjiy" journal, "In Samarkand in printing houses and local press work," "Samarqand press," "Samarkand news," "Samarkand and our press," "An appeal to the people of Zarafshan," "The press of Samarkand," "Turkiston viloyat gazeti," "Xijdat accusation," "The voice of workers," "Sho'ro," "Najot," "Kengash" and other newspapers and journals, he published journalistic articles that covered almost all spheres of social and political life of the time. He was one of the most advanced Jadid publicists of that period, along with Ashurali Zohiriy, Ziyo Said, and others.

These intellectuals, at the beginning of the 20th century, covered important issues such as the socio-political life of society, nation, language, enlightenment, and independence through the press. Some of A. Qodiriy's articles (for example, "On National Literature") brought a literary-aesthetic approach to modern Uzbek journalism. In short, Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Ashurali Zohiriy, and other Jadid intellectuals of that period were considered leading journalists of their time, and their articles enriched the journalistic style, expanded it, and strengthened it with national characteristics.

From the point of view of linguistics, several distinctive features of the journalistic texts of this period are noted:
- The Reflection of the author's attitude towards real-life events and facts;
- The Ideological orientation of the oral folk speech;
- The Socio-Political essence and content of journalistic works.

From a socio-political point of view, journalism of this period studied and analyzed the social, political, and theoretical views of society. The linguistic means used in the texts are also very important from a sociolinguistic point of view. As a functional style, the journalistic style in Uzbek not only considered the possibilities of the language, but also the political and cultural situation in society, as well as the intellectual and educational level of the audience. Therefore, in the early 20th century, journalistic texts expressed a mixture of Arabic, Persian, and Turkic elements, including Arabic religious-lexical units, Russian loanwords, administrative terms, and expressions taken from the oral speech of the people. At the same time, these texts reflected the socio-political changes and renewal processes in society.

In general, the journalistic style of the early 20th century was formed and developed on the basis of the language of the press and became one of the important functional styles of the Uzbek literary language.

Because in this period journalism, being close to the people, being popular, and consolidating elements of socialization in written form, contributed positively to the development of the literary language. In the journalistic style, the frequent use of independent thought, concise expression, richness of words, and stylistic means served the growth of the Uzbek literary style. At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism went through a stage of formation that was unique not only in terms of its ideological content, but also in terms of stylistic features. Publicity, simplicity, clarity of expression, topicality, emotionality, appeals, and rhetorical methods strengthened the role of this style in social consciousness. Thus, at the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek journalism formed its main characteristics and created a strong socio-linguistic foundation.

If we also recall the spirit of Turkestan at the dawn of the 20th century, when our children studied in new Jadid schools, and when people who called for the rapid progress of the nation and homeland, even though they were branded as "infidels," under such

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 9 | September 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

conditions, within a very short time, awakened the people of a wide region, stirred their national consciousness, called for self-realization, and despite giving their lives, published hundreds of sharp and beautiful articles one after another — without doubt, we can say this was a unique phenomenon in the history of world journalism.

E.P. Proxorov noted: "The main feature of journalism is to teach people to think and understand, to draw conclusions from facts, to achieve comprehension, and to guide this process is entrusted to the journalist". Articles, feuilletons, pamphlets, appeals, open letters, which are devoted to covering urgent issues of socio-political importance, are included in the written genres of the journalistic style. These genres are usually created with the purpose of drawing attention to a specific social problem, warning the audience, or justifying a certain socio-political opinion.
The oral form of the journalistic style, on the other hand, finds its expression in the art of eloquence. For example, radio and television commentaries on daily events, analytical speeches prepared on international issues, oral commentaries of commentators — these are typical examples of the oral form of the style. Such texts serve the function of informing the public, shaping social thought, and promoting certain ideological and moral ideas.

The journalistic style serves to cover urgent issues of society, to direct the masses to a certain idea, to evaluate events, and to shape public opinion and communal thought. The lexical features of this style are formed in accordance with these purposes.

First, in journalistic texts evaluative and expressive words are widely used. Authors do not remain indifferent to events, but express their attitude, criticize or praise. For example, phrases such as "the pain of the people," "the swamp of backwardness," "a nation under oppression" serve to influence the reader's heart.

Second, in the journalistic style, emotional states are vividly expressed. In the texts, exclamations, appeals, strong emotional words are actively used: "O my people, wake up!", "My children, let us unite!", "Let us turn to enlightenment!", "O, enthusiastic youth!", "Dear youth!", "Let us fight against oppression!", "Dear brothers!", "Muslim brothers!" — such expressions increase the emotional impact of the journalistic style.

Third, in this style, socio-political terms occupy an important place. Especially at the beginning of the 20th century, words such as "progress," "freedom," "colonial politics," "national interest," "social equality" were often used in Uzbek journalism. Such terminology reflected the socio-political and spiritual mood of the period. For example: "Twenty or thirty years later, if knowledge, science and morality do not exist, the nation will be in a worse condition". "Long live justice and truth," "If we lose our nationality, our religion will also perish".

Fourth, in journalistic texts, in order to enrich the vocabulary, expressions characteristic of oral folk creativity, proverbs, and sayings are also found. Such lexical means increase the figurativeness of the text and bring it closer to the reader. For example: "If knowledge rises – the homeland will flourish," "Knowledge is salvation, ignorance is destruction."

Fifth, in this style, stylistic metaphorical units are widely used. Jadid journalists, for example, used such expressions as "ignorance – enemy, enlightenment – salvation," "sleep – destruction, awakening – life," "despotism – chain, freedom – bird." Such expressions revealed the contradictions existing in society.

Sixth, in the lexicon of the journalistic style, both old and new words were used side by side. Especially at the beginning of the 20th century, Arabic-Persian words (ummat, ulama, nohiya, qasaba, kofir, taraqqiy, islomiyat), along with new socio-cultural borrowings and terms (protokol, volostnoy, missioner, programma, capitalist, konstitutsiya) were also included. For example: "… an illiterate Muslim volasnoviy, upraviteli (district head) gathered in the presence of dozornyaya, protokol, qabohtonoma and official reports, and in fact publishing a very complex work of several volumes." "I proposed to shorten somewhat the schools' programme."

Thus, the lexical features of the journalistic style serve to increase the impact of the text, to direct the masses to think, and to express the author's position. These very features distinguish it from other styles and cause it to occupy an important place in the life of society.

In conclusion, during this period, journalism and the journalistic style emerged and developed. Jadid intellectuals M. Abdurashidkhonov, M. Behbudiy, X. Muin, A. Fitrat and others, through their journalistic articles and speeches, expressed their socio-political and cultural-educational views, and these factors served as the foundation for the development of journalism.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. *Shomaqsudov A., Rasulov I., Kungurov R., Rustamov H. Uzbek language stylistics (textbook). Tashkent: Teacher, 1985, P.32.*
2. *Rozenhtal D. Practical stylistics of the Russian language. – Moscow, 1974.*
3. *Karimov N. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy. Tashkent, 2010, – P. 48.*
4. *Khoji Muin. Selected works. – P. 27.*
5. *Abdurauf Fitrat. A nation without dignity and perseverance has no right to life // Oyina. 1915.*
6. *Muhammadiev R. Uzbek journalism. – Tashkent: Fan, 1977, P.12.*
7. *Nazarov B. The spirit of independence in Behbudiy's journalism // Uzbek language and literature journal. – 2014, P. 79.*

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 9 | September 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

8. *Prokhorov E.P. Elementy i struktur sotsialno-pedagogicheskogo mechanism publitsistiki // Iskusstvo publitsistiki. - Kazakhstan, 1996.*
9. *Mahmudhoja Behbudi. Selected works. Tashkent: Spirituality, 2006, P-215-216.*
10. *Elova D, Safarova G. Sociolinguistics. Tashkent, 2021, P.17.*
11. *Madvaliyev A, Mahkamov N, Mirahmedova Z, Saidno'monov A. Explanatory and illustrative dictionary of international terminology. – Tashkent, 2023, P.77.*
12. *Tursunov M. "Historical and Modern Sociolinguistics" // Journal "Uzbek Language and Literature". 2024, issue 2, P.112.*