



## ACTIVITY OF A SPEECHWRITER IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT STAGES

*prof. Saidolimov S.T.*  
*researcher Ulugov N.A.*

As we have seen in the first chapter of this research work, in the whole world, including in our country, speech culture and the art of public speaking are closely related to each other, for the speaker, fluent and beautiful, clear and comprehensible, meaningful and weighty output of speech, and most importantly, having great influence. The profession of a speechwriter has a long history. In the Middle Ages in our country, the traditions that were the basis and core of the art of speech, such as eloquence and preaching, and in some sense, the primitive form of diplomacy, flourished rapidly and took an important place in state administration, and in turn, in political processes. Also, in communicating with the people, managing the masses, convincing them and following them, they acted as a special "political weapon" of the rulers.

According to historical sources, during the time of Amir Temur, there were special officials who were engaged in information collection, processing and distribution. About this, Amir Temur recorded the following thoughts in his work "The story of Timur" (Malfuzoti Temuri): "I ordered that I appoint a messenger for every border and region, army and country, soldiers and governors and subjects and foreign troops and the entry and exit of goods and people." and the news of the country of the neighboring kings and their actions and deeds and long ballads of the ulama and virtuous people who faced the gallows should be written and sent to the gallows with the truth and correctness of the deeds and words <sup>1</sup>. In those times, the people who performed this task were called "messengers" or "messenger". These professions are in some ways the ancestors of modern press secretaries, perhaps even intelligence or security personnel.

It is known that the mass media have become not only a source of information, but also one of the important mechanisms of increasing the responsibility and accountability of the state to the society.

From the first days of independence in our country, priority was given to the issue of radical reform of mass media activities. Particular attention was paid to the role of the mass media, which is a means of establishing effective and reliable communication between the political authorities and citizens, in determining society's perspectives and ensuring the transparency of state administration.

In this paragraph, we aim to periodically and comparatively analyze the press service and its evolution based on the reforms in the field, its organizational processes and development stages, as well as the specific socio-political context of Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that in Uzbekistan, concepts such as speechwriter and speechwriting are new, borrowed terms, but in fact, its cornerstone was directly related to the formation of the press service and press activities. Khurshid Dosmuhamedov, who studied the history of the press service in our country, its formation and development, divided this process into seven stages in his research. According to him, each pass is connected to each other, they were conquered in a sequence, step by step.

In particular, **the first step** began on October 21, 1989, when Uzbek was given the status of a state language. During this period, language is a huge and incomparable spiritual tool that puts the dignity of the

<sup>1</sup> Amir Temur Koragon, Qissai Temur (Malfuzoti Temuri). - T.: DITAF, 2000. - B. 285.

<sup>2</sup> Dosmuhamedov Kh.N. Journalist's professional ethics problems: theoretical-methodological analysis (on the example of the activities of the Uzbek press during the period of independence. 1991-2008). Dissertation completed for the degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences. - T.: Uzbek State Jagan Languages University, 2008. - B. 133.

nation in its place. A. Ibrohimov expressed his opinion about this: "The adoption of the law on language is such a serious and historical task that the national image and national fate of not only the Uzbek language, but also the whole of Uzbekistan will be decided 3. "

The adoption of the law "On language" was an important reality not only in determining the fate of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek people, but also in the history of the Uzbek press. KKh. Dosmuhamedov, the publication of "Khalk sozi" ("People's word") and "Narodnoe slovo" newspapers in January 1990, and the introduction of presidential rule in the republic in June, and finally, the adoption of the law "On Mass Media" on June 14, 1991, are the unique and important aspects of this passage. emphasizes that it is one of the historical points 4.

**The second step** is undoubtedly related to the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 31, 1991, and with the reform of the state and society management institutions and the transition to the market economy, radical changes took place in the press. During this period, the number of publications increased dramatically, the censorship that controlled the press during the Soviet era was abandoned, newspapers were published under the authority of the editorial team, and the mechanism for electing the chief editors by the team was introduced 5.

**The third step** began on December 8, 1992 with the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 29 of our General Dictionary gives the right to freedom of thought and speech, to search for information and to distribute it, but the sentence "Censorship is not allowed" in Chapter XV entitled "Mass Media" means that censorship has been officially abolished in Uzbekistan. Also, the declaration of June 27 as "Day of Press and Mass Media Employees" by the Presidential Decree signed on September 3, 1993 was a sign that the sector was raised to the level of state policy.

Kh. Dosmuhamedov revealed the unique aspects of the third pass while giving it, representatives of the foreign press campaigns of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, including the heads of the American radio channels "Freedom" ("Ozodlik") and "Voice of America", the television and radio company "CNN", the news agency "Reuters" of Great Britain. He pays special attention to the meetings and interviews he conducted with the reporters of BBC Corporation and the newspaper "Herald" and emphasizes that this marked an important period in the history of Uzbek journalism 6.

Doctor of political sciences, professor Bakhtiyor Omonov, in his work devoted to the research of the speech skills of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, as a political leader, says: "Interviews with the mass media occupy an important place in the activities of our president. At the core of every meeting or conversation, the bright figure of our country's president, his goals and aspirations are clearly visible. For example, the open communication with a group of reporters of the Russian mass media on February 16, 1996 entitled "We are sure of the correctness of our chosen path" is probably remembered by many. In it, Islam Karimov showed that he is a perfect political figure in every aspect 7. "

The scientist said, "The opinions expressed by our President in his lectures, brochures, television appearances, and conversations with journalists of the republic and abroad are sharp, clear and clear, weighty, well-prepared, and well thought-out. "The speaker clearly states the issue in every speech and shows the ways to solve it properly," he says 8.

**The fourth period** in 1996-1997 is defined as the period of creation of the legal framework of mass media in Uzbekistan (for example, "On publishing activities" (30.08.1996), "On copyright and related rights" (30.08.1996), " Laws "On protection of journalistic activity" (24.04.1997), "On guarantees and freedom of information" (24.04.1997), "On mass media" (26.12.1997), **the fifth passage** in our country including problems and tasks related to the training of journalist personnel 9. After all, we can see that the fear, indifference and indifference of journalists at that time attracted the attention of the First President, Islam Karimov, from his sentences: "If a newspaper or magazine is not able to protect an ordinary citizen

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3Ibrohimov A. On the draft law on language. Science and life. - 1989. - No. 9. - B. 11.

4Dosmuhamedov H.N., the same source. - B. 134.

5Dosmuhamedov H.N., the same source. - B. 134.

6Dosmuhamedov H.N., the same source. -B. 137-139.

7Amonov B. Oratory skills of a political leader (in the example of President Islam Karimov). - T.: Uzbekistan, 2000. - B. 4.

8Omonov B., the same source. - B. 13.

9Dosmuhamedov H.N., the same source. - B. Pages 139-141.

from the incompetence and illegal actions of local bureaucrats, in general, such a press a legitimate question arises as to whether it is necessary 10. " After that, relevant laws and regulations guaranteeing the legal basis of press activity were adopted, and attention was paid to improving the system of training national journalist personnel.

**The sixth and seventh periods** included periods related to the development and improvement of press activity. The scientist cited as an example the adoption of the Presidential Decree "On improving management in the press and information sector" and many other legal documents in 2002.

A number of our local scientists who studied the formation and development of the press activity in Uzbekistan analyzed the freedom of the press, its normative and legal aspects, and directed journalists to the issue of "how to write" rather than "what to write". In this regard, it is enough to recall the thoughts of the Hero of Uzbekistan, Ozod Sharafiddinov, "A journalist is not just an informant... a fearless analyst" .11

Analyzing the articles and materials published in the central newspapers in 1996-2004, the researcher Okiljon Abduazimov evaluates the role of the press in building civil society as insufficient. The main reasons for this are, firstly, that reporters at that time still did not get rid of the stereotypes of the old regime; secondly, there is a lack of materials that provide a comparative analysis of current issues; thirdly, due to the increase in the number of national publications, limiting their activities in the editorial offices, the priority of the approach to the issue such as "this problem does not concern our newspaper"; fourth, the abundance of materials in the form of "hidden advertising" in newspapers, consisting of praise based on one-sidedness; fifthly, he lists a number of factors, such as financial difficulties of the editors, and the fact that their economic dependence has not been eliminated 12. It is on the basis of these conclusions that the researcher put forward the following proposals for increasing the role and influence of the press in the life of society:

- 1) to achieve the level of a free democratic press in collecting, collecting, analyzing and delivering accurate and accurate information to the audience in a timely manner;
- 2) open and free discussion of current issues based on the cooperation of state and civil institutions by approaching all issues from a legal point of view, taking public control of the press as a basis;
- 3) to constantly highlight the appeals of citizens to show the diversity of opinions;
- 4) is to develop the journalist monitoring institute at a professional level 13.

Honored journalist in Uzbekistan, f.f.n. In 1991-1996, scientist Toshboev noted that the main function of the press in the first years of independence was to create national ideology and the idea of national independence, and to promote it among the population. In his opinion, the ideology of the pre-independence society seriously hindered the development of the national idea of a new content and character. There was no doubt that some non-national ideologies would occupy such an ideological space 14. Therefore, the formation process of the national ideology was directly related to the activities of the press. After all, the press has the power to change public opinion towards higher goals such as building a new society and shaping a new human image. This is the biggest task of the press in shaping public opinion. In this sense, the Uzbek press was also focused on disintegrating the ( old ) ideology that had been molded in the minds of our people for a long time in the field of national ideology stated that "Reform is first of all a change in people's minds... The role of the press in solving huge, wide-ranging issues such as changing the worldview is extremely important."15

Naturally, speeches and lectures, official speeches, talks and interviews, works and pamphlets of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, formed the basis of the Uzbek political style of this period. Scientific analysis, clear and clear interpretation of ideas, bluntness and simplicity, paradoxical comparison, rhetorical questioning and digressions were one of the unique aspects of Islam

10Karimov I.A. On the way to spiritual growth. - T. Uzbekistan. 1996. - B. 56.

11 Sharafiddinov O. The responsibility of freedom // Hurriyat. - September 25, 2002. Source of quotation: Dosmuhamedov Kh.N., the same source, p. 157.

12Abduazimov O.U. The role of the press in the establishment of civil society in Uzbekistan: monitoring of public opinion (on the example of the materials of Central newspapers in 1996-2004). Sots. Ph.D., diss. National university of Uzbekistan. T., 2007. - B. 135.

13Abduazimov O.U., the same source. - B. 132-133.

14Toshboev O.Sh. The role of the press in the formation of the national independence ideology (based on the materials of the republican press of 1991-1996). Tashkent State University named after Mirzo Ulugbek. - T., 1999. - B. 5-7.

15Karimov I. A. Reform is first of all a change in people's minds. Voice of Uzbekistan. - 1996. - October 29.

Karimov's scientific and political style. At the same time, special priority was given to the ancient history, rich spiritual heritage, national values and traditions of our people in his speeches. In that extremely complicated and conflicting period, Islam Karimov's political speeches and lectures played an important role in building the foundations of a new state and finding solutions to current problems, creating the foundations of a rich history and a great future, strengthening people's feelings of hope and confidence in the future. In each of his lectures and speeches, the orator has earned the status of a unique pragmatic leader by clearly and clearly stating the problem and giving the right solution to it. In particular, "Independence", "Independence", "Ideology", "Spirituality", "Development", "Civil Society", "Reform", "Justice", "Rule of Law", "Historical Memory", "Legal" used in his works. State, "Stability", "Peace", "Security" terms and concepts of statehood have left a deep impression on the minds of our people.

At this point, it should be said that the speaker's thoughts and views on the sensitive and urgent problems of state and community life, political, socio-economic and spiritual issues in the country are aimed at instilling the ideas of independence and national independence into the minds of our people, strengthening inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance in society, peace and security. played a decisive role in providing.

In the early days of our independence, the complex and tense socio-political situation in the republic, severe economic difficulties, the moral-ideological gap that arose, and the intensification of various national and religious conflicts caused a decrease in people's confidence and hope for the future. Confusion and danger grew among the people. Some malicious political forces took advantage of the situation for their own interests, in order to divide the nation and break its morale, inter-ethnic conflicts took place in different regions of the republic, in particular, in the cities of Fergana, Namangan, Andijan, Boka, Parkent and Tashkent, protest rallies were organized <sup>16</sup>.

Islam Karimov, who came to power in a complex and extremely unstable situation where there were threats and threats to the peace of our people, the security and stability of our country, managed to pull the country out of the precipice with his strong political will. He personally went to the places where the conflicts took place, met with the citizens face to face, studied the existing situation and problems on the spot, and correctly understood the feelings of the people. He returned people to a peaceful life with his strong political position, truthful and bold words.

"Islam Karimov showed an example of intelligence and wisdom worthy of a great statesman in resolving the conflict between two blood-brotherly peoples <sup>17</sup>," wrote Chingiz Aitmatov, a famous Kyrgyz writer and public figure, recalling those times.

Islam Karimov's political views and proposals regarding armed conflicts in Afghanistan, tragic events in Tajikistan, complex political and military situations in some CIS countries, regional and world politics, and his efforts were supported by the world community.

Of course, it is necessary to note that a special group of experts and specialists was involved in the preparation of drafts of speeches and lectures, works, political speeches and statements of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov.

On January 8, 1992, he adopted the Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. F-121 on improving the work of the Apparatus of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan <sup>18</sup>. In accordance with it, the Press Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established and the following were defined as its main tasks:

- Organization of high-level meetings and official receptions, interviews and conversations of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, press conferences with the participation of national and foreign media representatives;
- rapid and high-quality coverage of the activities of the head of state, including his trips to foreign countries and the country, in national and foreign mass media;
- preparation of relevant information and analytical materials, approaching the goals and tasks, priorities of our state's domestic and foreign policy, important socio-political, socio-economic processes

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<sup>16</sup> Amonov B. Oratory skills of a political leader (in the example of President Islam Karimov). - T.: Uzbekistan, 2000. - B. 70.

<sup>17</sup> Aitmatov Ch., Shokhanov M. A hunter on the peak. - T.: Sharq, 1998. - 238 p.

<sup>18</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. F-121 dated January 8, 1992.



taking place in our country and abroad from the point of view of the national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In order to fulfill these tasks quickly and qualitatively, the activities of the Press Service were mainly organized in the following two directions:

- working group with foreign journalists;
- The group covering the internal life of Uzbekistan .

the Regulation on the Press Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 19:

**a) working group with foreign journalists:**

Organization of official meetings, talks, interviews and press conferences of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the participation of foreign journalists, as well as preparation of information materials and press releases on the topic of upcoming events;

preparation of special analytical presentations, broadcasts and articles based on the sorting and analysis of information on bilateral cooperation before the planned official visits of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign countries;

to provide foreign journalists with full information about the internal and external policy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding the modernization of the country, further democratization and renewal of the socio-political and economic spheres, and the liberalization of the judiciary;

Close cooperation with representative offices of our country in foreign countries in order to cover the activities of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign mass media.

**b) Group covering the internal life of Uzbekistan:**

To ensure wide coverage in mass media of the large-scale reforms implemented in our country by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

preparation of special shows, broadcasts and press releases aimed at wide promotion of the main goals and objectives of the planned visits of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan among the population;

Development of relevant information materials for official meetings, interviews, press conferences, interviews and other events of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan held in the country's territories;

Tasks such as close cooperation with the press services of the state authorities and management bodies were defined for quick and high-quality coverage of the activities of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the national mass media.

In order to carry out these highly responsible and comprehensive tasks, mature specialists of their time, famous intellectuals, skilled journalists, poets and writers were involved in this process. Among them, it is possible to cite as an example skilled masters of their profession, such as Murad Muhammad Dost, Khayriddin Sultanov, Akhmat Toshkhojaev, Ahmadjon Meliboev, Mamatqul Hazratkulov, Murtazo Karshiboev. It was during that period that the first foundation was laid for the unique speechwriting school of independent Uzbekistan.

After that, on February 5, 1992, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of the National Information Agency of Uzbekistan (**UzA**) was adopted in order to further strengthen the activities of the Presidential Press Service and provide it with relevant information and analytical materials. Murod Muhammad Dost was appointed the head of the agency, well-known artists Erkin Azam and Mashrab Boboev as his deputies.

This agency, which is responsible for the full coverage of important socio-political events and incidents in our country, as well as providing quick and objective information about changes and news in the regions, conducted its activities in close cooperation with the Presidential Press Service. Participated in the preparation of necessary information and information for the projects of political speeches and speeches of the head of state, documents and reports.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. F-924, adopted on December 30, 1998 20, to edit and translate and prepare for publication the texts of the speeches and speeches of the head of

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19 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 5, 2011 No. F-3617. Appendix 1.

20 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 30, 1998 Decree No. F-924 "On the establishment of the Information-Editorial Service of the President".

state, speeches, statements, conversations and interviews in the national and foreign press, political, scientific and journalistic works. In order to improve, the President's Information and Editorial Service was established within the office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The information and editorial service was engaged in the preparation of the drafts of speeches and lectures, talks and interviews, greetings and letters of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as multi-volume works, books and pamphlets of the head of state, and other printed products for publication.

In 2000, with the establishment of the State Adviser on Public Relations of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his service, a new stage in the preparation of political speeches and reports of the head of state begins. In close cooperation with the public, the main tasks of the new service were to prepare analytical materials on the aspirations, pains and concerns of our people, the problems that plague them and their solutions, and to reflect them in the speeches and lectures of the head of state.

This service, along with the development of projects of speeches and lectures, greetings and statements of the head of state for many years:

- Communicating the main goals and tasks of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the priority directions of the state policy to a wide segment of the population;
- promotion of important socio-political, spiritual and ideological processes taking place in our country and abroad from the point of view of the interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Strengthening the spiritual foundations of the independence of our country, preserving our national values and traditions, instilling in the hearts and minds of our people the feelings of love for the motherland and loyalty to independence;
- worked in close cooperation with republican public organizations, scientific and creative associations, mass media in matters of protection from various ideological and ideological attacks that threaten the security, stability and peaceful life of our country.

As can be seen from the above analysis, speechwriting activity in Uzbekistan has gone through various stages of development from independence to the present day. Each stage acquired its own importance based on the demand of the time and the emerging political reality and developed in direct connection with the national press and mass media. If at the initial stage the main emphasis is on the issue of wide coverage and explanation of the domestic and foreign policy carried out by the head of state, the content and essence of reforms in the country among the population, then at the next stage, in the development of drafts of speeches and lectures of the head of state, the independence of the country, which is extremely important and relevant for that time. Great importance was attached to national strategic tasks such as strengthening, freeing our people from the ideology of the former dictator, creating the idea of national independence, realizing our national identity, our national values formed over the centuries, in a word, unifying our people as a single nation. During this period, these topical topics gained priority not only in the political speeches and lectures of the state leader, but also in the works of many well-known creative intellectuals, historians, poets and writers, and publicists of our republic. In this direction, many scientific literature and brochures, artistic and journalistic works, poems and songs, movies, TV shows and broadcasts were prepared by them. These works made a great contribution to fundamentally changing the political thinking of our people and played an important role in instilling the ideas of independence and the ideology of national independence into people's minds.

At the same time, due to the lack of freedom, openness and courage in the press and mass media, problems in society were not openly covered and widely discussed. Many problems related to the socio-economic sphere have accumulated. But in 2017, with the personal initiative and political will of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the policy of openness and freedom began in the country. Special importance was attached to listening to people's pains and concerns, open discussion of existing problems and shortcomings in society. Declaring 2017 as the "Year of Communication with the People and Human Interests" started a new era as the first steps of the state policy in this regard. Now the press and mass media have begun to perform the function of mutual political communication between the people and the authorities in a real sense.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his greetings to the employees of the sector on June 27, 2020 - "Day of Press and Mass Media Employees": "It is clear to you that serious attention is being paid to the fundamental reform and development of the information sector in order to raise

the development of our country to a new level. The adoption of more than ten laws in this regard in the next three years also confirms this opinion. ...Most importantly, it should be noted that the mass media comprehensively analyze the large-scale changes and renewal processes taking place in our country, drawing the attention of state agencies and the public to local social problems, mistakes and shortcomings. Of course, today we are searching in all areas, including the development of mass media. "Therefore, along with the achievements, it is natural that there will be shortcomings and defects on this path 21," he says.

The new era, which began with the firm political will of the head of our state, the new demands and tasks of the state administration bodies and agencies to work on the basis of the principles of openness, transparency and transparency in establishing a dialogue with the people, will make the press and mass media a real political power, a new form of political communication with the society. created the necessary conditions for the wide implementation of modern and democratic methods and techniques. These processes, in turn, marked a new stage in speechwriting activities and caused major changes in the system.

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21 Greeting of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the press and mass media employees, 26.06.2020, <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/3675>