

Linguopragmatic Analysis Of Official And Unofficial Discourses In The Context Of Urban Development

Kholisov Azizbek Shokirjon ogli

Andijan Technical Institute, Department of Social Sciences, Uzbekistan

Received: 12 December 2025; **Accepted:** 04 January 2026; **Published:** 07 February 2026

Abstract: This research paper examines the distinctive features of official and unofficial discourses within the field of urban development. It is established that lexical units in official discourse predominantly possess positive or neutral connotations (construction, design, modern, infrastructure). Such vocabulary positions urban development as a symbol of progress and qualitative transformation. Conversely, unofficial discourse is dominated by critical, emotionally charged, and negatively evaluative lexemes (demolition, congestion, dust, obstruction, concreting). This indicates the presence of a certain level of public dissatisfaction and concern regarding urban construction processes.

Keywords: Official discourse, analysis, forms of communication, contemporary requirements, social environment, urbanization process.

Introduction: The word "city" refers to a densely populated area where people work mainly in the service, commercial, and industrial sectors. In the literature, to the city related to in definitions There is no clear description. Focusing on the city's non-agricultural production, a certain amount of It is argued that this is a place that has reached a level of diversity and integration. Similar aspect different according to the criteria, economic, political, demographic, sociological such as differences by doing more different definitions inside can be done 2 NALadovsky said that "Architecture and urban planning are the arts that control space." An urban planning object is a spatial environment whose size is much smaller than the scale of the plan. In addition, any settlement, no matter what it is, is part of a system in which people and types of human activity are located on the territory of the country.

"Urban planning" is a system of activities related to the creation, development and management of a city, which includes the basic principles, approaches and strategies that determine the development and organizational structure of a city. In urban planning, various sectors are closely interconnected, which together bring the city to a socially, economically and

environmentally sustainable state. This sector is not limited only to architecture and construction work, but also includes urban management, social integration, ecological balance and cultural sectors. When we say the word "city", we mean a place where the population is densely populated and people work mainly in the service, trade and industrial sectors. In the literature to the city related to in definitions There is no clear description. Focusing on the city's non-agricultural production, a certain amount of It is argued that this is a place that has reached a level of diversity and integration. Similar aspect different according to the criteria, economic, political, demographic, sociological such as differences by doing more different definitions inside can be done 2 NALadovsky said that "Architecture and urban planning are the arts that control space." An urban planning object is a spatial environment whose size is much smaller than the scale of the plan. In addition, any settlement, no matter what it is, is part of a system in which people and types of human activity are located on the territory of the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In world linguistics, the study of discourse as an element of the communication process is extensive,

and FL Kositskaya's cross-linguistic contrast of advertising discourse (on the example of Russian and French), MLMakarov's foundations of discourse theory, I.Yu. Myasnikov's specificity of genres in the discourse of periodicals, IV Silantev's intersection of newspaper and novel discourse and the interaction of the discourse system with the text, L.Dzh. Phillips, MV Jorgensen's observations on discourse analysis: regularities and methods appear as monographic studies, AV Kornienko's discourse analysis, GGS Liskin's From text to symbol: linguocultural concepts in consciousness and discourse, T.Yu. Chaban's textbooks and textbooks on instruction have found a fundamental description of various features of discourse. VB Kashkin's comparative study of discourse, GN Manayenko's articles on text, speech activity, discourse are aimed at solving this problem.

RESULTS

In our study, lexical units in official discourse have more positive or neutral connotations: construction, design, modern, infrastructure. These words city construction progress and improvement symbol as shows.

Informal in discourse and more critical, emotional, negative appraiser words occurs: " demolition ", " traffic jam ", " dust ", " obstacle ", " concreting ". This in public city construction to the process relatively protest and anxiety the existence shows.

Also, lexical-semantic differences are expressed in an optimistic and constructive tone in formal texts, and in

a critical and emotional tone in informal texts.

2. Evaluative strategies

In official texts, the evaluators are positive and goal-oriented: creating a comfortable environment, modern architecture, international standards. They emphasize the social benefits of urban development.

In informal texts, however, evaluators often use negative, disapproving, and complaining terms: terrible, useless, difficult, no air. This reflects the problems in urban development and its negative impact on the lives of residents.

3. Pragmatic acts and strategies

official discourse, there are more declarative and directive pragmatic acts: a decision has been made, an instruction has been given, a plan is being made. This expresses the language policy and the official position of the government.

In the informal discourse, there are many expressive, protesting, and dialogue-invoking acts: "Who needs these houses?", "Why doesn't anyone ask?" This indicates the active response of the public to the urban development process.

CONCLUSION

Pragmatically, formal texts serve to manage, plan, and convey positive messages, while informal texts express the opinions and feelings of the population. In urban construction Official yes Informal of discourse text in the context analytical result

Criterion	Official discourse	Informal discourse
Purpose	Society cleanliness and prosperity on the way merge , official to the organs confidence create	Doubt and dissatisfaction reinforcement , real consequences attention focus
Language style	Formal , standard , soothing	Emotional , folk , sarcastic
Key phrases	" we are responsible " , " the system " " efficient " , " eco-friendly " damage " , " clean and prosperous "	" concrete " " thrown away " , " dust " , " traffic jam " , " to whom need "
Metaphor / stylistic tool	None or minimal; formal stylistic language maintained	Irony: the quote of the word "progress" with a critical perspective
Strategy	Legitimization – recognition of the actions of official bodies	Delegitimization – overshadowing the official narrative
Semantic center	Positive – system , prosperity , ecology about	Negative – environmental damage, urban problems

Audience	Citizens , city its people motivation to do	Social network users , disgruntled

These concrete text examples reveal the semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic differences between official and informal discourses. Official discourse is a structurally positive narrative, shaped in the form of “leaders are active,” “system is effective,” and “collaboration.” Informal discourse, on the other hand, openly speaks of doubt, criticism, and real-life problems; it uses metaphor and irony. In the context of Uzbekistan, political and social discourse has its own national characteristics. Concepts such as national values, patriotism, spirituality, and development play a leading role in official state speeches. This discourse performs the tasks of strengthening national unity, ensuring social stability, and consolidating state policy in the minds of the population. At the same time, political discourse also manifests such tendencies as dialogue with the people, openness, and building trust, which in turn serves the democratization of communicative processes. In conclusion, political and social discourse is not just a matter of linguistics or political science, but a broad social science phenomenon. By studying it, we can understand how society is governed, the communicative relationship between the government and the people, as well as how ideological orientations are formed. With the development of information media and social networks in the 21st century, discourse has become more dynamic and complex. Therefore, in the future, the study of political and social discourse should be deepened and new research should be conducted at the intersection of various disciplines. Only through a correct understanding and analysis of discourse can the conscious development of society be achieved.

REFERENCES

1. Арутюнова, Н.Д. Дискурс / Н.Д. Арутюнова // Лингвистическая энциклопедия. – М.: Сове, энциклопедия, 1990. – С. 136-137. - Ахманова О.С., Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 4-е, стереотипное. – М.: Ком.Книга, 2007. – С. 576.
2. Сафаров Ш. С. Лингвистика дискурса. Челябинск, 2018. –315 с;
3. Сафаров Ш. С. Лингвистика дискурса. Челябинск, 2018. –315 с;
4. Муслимов Н.А. Касб таълими ўқитувчисини касбий ривожлантиришнинг назарий методик асослари. Дисс. ... пед. фан. докт. – Т.: 2007. – 315 б.
5. Маслова, В. А. Лингвокультурология / В. А. Маслова. – М.: Академия, 2001. – 208 с. Алпатов, В. М. Об антропоцентричном и системоцентричном подходах к языку ;