



The Influence of Cultural Discourse on Tense Choice in English and Uzbek News Texts

Nigora Rejabova*

Namangan State Technical University

*Correspondence: Nigora Rejabova
Email: n.rejabova@mail.ru

Received: 28-02-2026
Accepted: 07-03-2026
Published: 13-04-2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: *This study investigates the influence of cultural factors on tense selection in English and Uzbek news discourse through a comparative-typological analysis. The research framework draws on E. T. Hall's theory of monochronic and polychronic cultures, G. Hofstede's cultural dimensions model, F. Trompenaars' time orientation models, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, and N. Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The empirical analysis is based on a corpus of 1,000 news texts collected between 2023 and 2024 (500 English texts from BBC and CNN; 500 Uzbek texts from Xalq So'zi, Kun.uz, and Daryo.uz). The results indicate a clear cross-linguistic difference in tense usage: Present Simple accounts for an average of 72% of English news headlines, whereas Past Simple represents approximately 80% of Uzbek headlines. Statistical analysis using the chi-square test ($\chi^2 = 487.32$, $p < 0.001$) demonstrates that cultural factors exert a statistically significant influence on tense choice in media discourse. The contrasting temporal framing of identical events across the two media systems such as BBC: "President Mirziyoyev meets UK PM" versus Xalq So'zi: "Prezident Mirziyoyev Buyuk Britaniya Bosh vaziri bilan uchrashdi" empirically illustrates how cultural conceptions of time shape linguistic representation in news reporting. The findings contribute to*

theoretical discussions on the interaction between language and culture and offer practical implications for linguistics, translation studies, journalism education, and intercultural communication.

Keywords: *Cultural Discourse; Tense Choice; News Text; Hofstede Model; Monochronic Culture; Polychronic Culture; English; Uzbek; Corpus Analysis; Chi-Square Test; Immediacy Effect; Journalism Culture; CDA; Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis*

Introduction

The inseparable relationship between language and culture is one of the most topical and widely debated issues in linguistics. Every language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of a people's worldview, values, and patterns of thinking. From this perspective, the category of tense is also an important mirror of culture, because the notion of time is conceptualized differently across societies. Mass media texts, especially the news genre are among the discourses that most clearly reveal such cultural approaches. News texts present events in relation to real time and, for the audience of a society, help shape "how time is seen." Therefore, tense transformation in English and Uzbek news texts is not merely a grammatical phenomenon; it is also a reflection of cultural values.

The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that, in the era of globalization, interaction between English and Uzbek media texts is steadily increasing. Translating English news materials into Uzbek, conducting comparative studies of English and Uzbek media texts,

and identifying optimal tense-selection strategies for bilingual journalists all require a practical understanding of the cultural foundations of tense choice in both languages.

The scientific novelty of the study is manifested in the following: (1) for the first time, the cultural-pragmatic foundations of tense choice in English and Uzbek media texts are analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively on the basis of a large corpus (1,000 texts); (2) the application of Hall's, Hofstede's, and Trompenaars' models to news discourse is implemented for the first time in Uzbek linguistics; (3) using the chi-square test, the statistically significant influence of cultural factors on tense choice is empirically demonstrated. The purpose of the article is to theoretically and empirically substantiate the impact of cultural factors on tense-form selection in English and Uzbek journalistic discourses and to reveal the cultural-communicative causes of these differences.

The objectives are: (1) to apply cultural time theories to news discourse; (2) to statistically analyze tense distribution based on 1,000 texts; (3) to conduct a comparative analysis of how the same event is expressed in two languages; (4) to identify the tense strategies characteristic of Uzbek media.

Methodology

E. T. Hall's Cultural Time Theory

In *Beyond Culture* (1976), anthropologist Edward T. Hall classifies cultural approaches to time into two main types. The first is **Monochronic time (M-time)**: time is linear, sequential, and clearly segmented; people do one task at a time; time is viewed as a tangible resource. The second is **Polychronic time (P-time)**: time is flexible; several processes can occur in parallel; time is viewed in terms of relationships and context. Hall emphasizes: "Monochronic people tend to see time as tangible and divisible, while polychronic people view time as fluid and relationship-centered." This distinction is also clearly manifested in journalistic texts. English media texts tend to focus on "saving time" and "delivering news quickly" (M-time), whereas Uzbek media texts emphasize "fully presenting the fact" and "providing context" (closer to P-time orientation).

In English journalism, viewing time as M-time contributes to the dominance of **Present Simple** in headlines: "President signs decree" makes the event feel "current" and "urgent." In Uzbek journalism, a P-time-oriented approach requires presenting the event in a fuller contextual frame: "Prezident farmon imzoladi" marks the event as completed and recorded as a reliable fact.

G. Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions Model

In *Culture's Consequences* (2001) and *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind* (2010, with G. J. Hofstede and M. Minkov), Geert Hofstede proposed a six-dimensional model for measuring cultural differences. Particularly important for this study is **Long-term vs. Short-term Orientation**:

Table 1.

Cultural dimension	Short-term orientation	Long-term orientation
View of time	The present and near future matter most	The future and traditions matter most

In news discourse	“This matters now” stance	“How does this fit into history?” stance
Tense preference	Present Simple, Present Perfect	Past Simple, historical framing
Media examples	BBC, CNN, The Guardian	Xalq So’zi, Pravda (historically)
Key value	Speed = professionalism	Completeness = credibility

According to Hofstede’s model, the USA and the UK are characterized by higher short-term orientation. Central Asian cultures, including Uzbek culture, are historically closer to long-term orientation. This cultural difference is directly reflected in tense selection within news texts.

F. Trompenaars’ Time Models

Fons Trompenaars and Charles Hampden-Turner, in *Riding the Waves of Culture* (1997), distinguish three models of time:

1. **Sequential time**—events are arranged in a clear linear sequence; past, present, and future are strictly separated. English journalism largely follows this principle: event → result → future forecast.
2. **Synchronic time**—past, present, and future are interconnected and may coexist in parallel. Uzbek journalism is closer to this approach: an event is linked to the past, narrated in the present, and concluded with implications for the future.
3. **Cyclical time**—time is repetitive and tradition-based; holidays, seasons, and historical events recur cyclically. In Uzbek media texts, this model is more visible when covering cultural holidays and traditional events.

The Sapir–Whorf Hypothesis and Cultural Linguistics

The linguistic relativity hypothesis (Sapir–Whorf) suggests that the grammatical structure of a language influences, to some degree, ways of thinking and perceiving the world. The weaker version (language does not determine thought but influences it) is widely accepted in modern cognitive linguistics. In terms of tense, this implies that English often requires explicit morphological expression of meanings (e.g., Present Perfect), whereas Uzbek frequently conveys comparable meanings through context and lexical means. Although the tense systems differ structurally, the communicative aim delivering information accurately and credibly remains the same.

Result and Discussion

The following methods were used:

1. Corpus analysis to determine quantitative distribution of tense forms in 1,000 news texts (headlines and main bodies);
2. Comparative-typological analysis to compare English and Uzbek tense systems;
3. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (Fairclough’s approach) to examine ideological and cultural aspects of tense forms;
4. Statistical analysis using the chi-square test (IBM SPSS 26.0) to measure the impact of cultural factors;

5. Comparative textual analysis to compare how the same event is expressed in two languages.

Corpus composition: English sources such as BBC News (250 texts, 2023–2024), CNN (250 texts, 2023–2024); Uzbek sources such as Xalq So‘zi (170 texts), Kun.uz (170 texts), Daryo.uz (160 texts). A total of 1,000 texts were collected between January 2023 and June 2024. Texts were evenly distributed across political, economic, social, and scientific news categories.

Cultural time orientation in English media texts

In Western journalism, particularly English-language journalism, the principle of **immediacy** (speed and directness) predominates. This is explicitly stated in the *BBC Editorial Guidelines* (2019): “News should be immediate, relevant, and engaging. The present tense in headlines conveys urgency and current relevance.” A. Bell, in *The Language of News Media* (1991), described the use of the “historic present” in English headlines as the **immediacy effect**, revealing its cultural roots in Western journalism. In our corpus (500 English headlines), the following results were obtained:

Table 2.

Source	Present Simple (%)	Present Perfect (%)	Past Simple (%)	Other (%)
BBC News	75	12	10	3
CNN	70	15	12	3
The Guardian	73	11	13	3
Average	72	13	11	4

The table shows that about two-thirds of English media headlines are expressed in Present Simple. This is partly a grammatical convention and partly a direct expression of the cultural value of speed.

Comparative Examples from English Media Texts

Political news

- BBC News (2024-03-15) Headline: “Government announces major tax reform” (Present Simple—immediacy). Lead: “The government has announced sweeping changes to the tax system, which came into effect yesterday.” (Present Perfect → Past Simple shift). Analysis: the headline presents the event as if it is happening “now,” while the body clarifies it with Past Simple. This reflects the strategy “attract in the headline, specify in the body.”
- CNN (2024-04-20) Headline: “Scientists discover breakthrough in cancer research” (Present Simple). Body: “A team of researchers has made a significant discovery that could change cancer treatment. The breakthrough came after five years of testing.” (Present Perfect → Past Simple). Analysis: Present Simple frames the event as “news,” Present Perfect highlights current relevance, and Past Simple marks the specific time.

Economic news

- The Guardian (2024-02-10) Headline: “Markets rally as inflation fears ease” (Present Simple—process framing). Lead: “Stock markets have surged to their highest levels

this year as investors responded positively to new inflation data.” (Present Perfect + Past Simple).

- BBC Business (2024-05-22) Headline: “Oil prices rise amid supply concerns” (Present Simple). Lead: “Crude oil prices have climbed for the third consecutive day as OPEC maintained its output cuts.” (Present Perfect). Analysis: Present Simple animates the process in the headline; Present Perfect links economic consequences to the present.

In English news texts, Present Perfect performs a distinct pragmatic function: it presents an event as “recent” and “directly relevant to the present.” As B. Comrie notes, Present Perfect conveys **current relevance**. This is a key tool for portraying news as “new” and “important.” Examples: “Researchers have identified a new strain of the virus”; “The prime minister has resigned”; “Scientists have confirmed that the comet will pass Earth safely.” In each case, the event occurred in the past, but Present Perfect places it within a frame of present significance.

In Uzbek journalism, presenting an event in the past tense strengthens its factual status and credibility. As A. Madvaliyev notes in *Stylistics of the Uzbek Language* (2008), Uzbek journalistic tradition requires that a fact be presented as completed and confirmed. This expectation directly supports the dominance of Past Simple forms.

Table 4. Statistical results from 500 Uzbek headlines:

Source	Past Simple (-di) %	Reported past (-gan) %	Present (-moqda) %	Other %
Xalq So'zi	85	8	5	2
Kun.uz	75	12	10	3
Daryo.uz	78	10	9	3
Average	80	10	8	2

This table shows that 80% of Uzbek media headlines are expressed in past tense forms. This is a direct reflection of the cultural value of credibility and factuality.

Comparative Examples from Uzbek Media Texts

Political news

- Xalq So'zi (2024-03-15) Headline: “President Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom” (Past Simple, -di). Body: the narrative consistently uses past forms, maintaining coherence and credibility from headline to conclusion.
- Kun.uz (2024-04-20) Headline: “Scientists found a new method for treating Alzheimer’s disease” (Past Simple, -di). Body: the discovery is recorded as a completed fact; there is no direct equivalent to English Present Perfect.

Economic news

- Daryo.uz (2024-05-22) Headline: “Oil prices in Uzbekistan increased due to supply problems” (Past Simple). Body: the event is described in the past, while expert commentary may appear in the present—this is a classic Uzbek journalistic combination.

The Semantic Richness of the Reported Past (-gan)

In Uzbek media texts, the reported past form (-gan) has a special communicative function: it not only indicates time but also signals the journalist’s stance toward the

information source, i.e., the event is not directly witnessed but reported based on another source. Examples: “The sides have reached an important agreement”; “The delegation has visited the city”; “The minister has issued a new directive” (in the sense of reported information). In English, this function is typically expressed not morphologically but lexically, through items such as “reportedly,” “according to sources,” or “sources say.” This demonstrates the semantic richness and functional breadth of Uzbek tense forms. It is particularly important for English–Uzbek translation and intercultural communication, since translators need to convey this semantic load appropriately through English lexical strategies.

Cultural Reasons for Tense Choice in Uzbek Journalism

The cultural reasons behind Past Simple dominance in Uzbek media include:

1. **Journalistic tradition:** the official style inherited from the Soviet period encouraged broad use of past-tense forms. Presenting a “fact” as “completed” is a core principle of Uzbek journalism. Objectivity is reinforced through Past Simple, which signals a stance of “recorded and confirmed.”
2. **Audience expectations:** Uzbek readers typically expect news as a “reliable fact.” The dominant question is “What happened?” (whereas in English it is often “What is happening?”). This expectation pushes journalists to choose past forms.
3. **Institutional media standards:** state media norms (e.g., Xalq Soʻzi) influence online portals as well. Although Kun.uz and Daryo.uz use present forms more frequently than Xalq Soʻzi, Past Simple still remains dominant.

Comparative analysis: how the same event is expressed in two languages

Political Event: The President’s Foreign Visit

President Mirziyoyev’s visit to the United Kingdom in March 2024 is an ideal example of how the same event is framed differently:

Table 5.

Parameter	BBC News (English)	Xalq Soʻzi (Uzbek)
Headline	“President Mirziyoyev meets UK Prime Minister in London”	“President Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom”
Tense form	Present Simple (“meets”)	Past Simple (“met”, -di)
Cultural function	Relevance/urgency: the event feels “now”	Factuality: the event is completed and confirmed
Reader perception	“An important event happening now”	“A reliable fact that occurred”
Pragmatic effect	Creates urgency and interest	Ensures trust and neutrality

This comparison shows that the grammatical difference (Present Simple vs Past Simple) simultaneously expresses a cultural difference (immediacy vs factuality). In Van Dijk’s terms, news discourse does not merely report events; it constructs “reality” in accordance with cultural values.

Scientific Discovery: Vaccine

Table 6.

Parameter	CNN (English)	Kun.uz (Uzbek)
Headline	"Scientists discover breakthrough vaccine for rare disease"	"Scientists discovered a new vaccine against a rare disease"
Body tense	"Researchers have developed..." (Present Perfect)	"Researchers developed..." (Past Simple)
Aspectual meaning	Result + present relevance	Completion + confirmed fact
Lexical framing	"breakthrough" (dramatic effect)	"new" (descriptive)
Pragmatic effect	Hope and amazement	Trust and clarity

Economic News: Market Situation

Table 7.

Parameter	Bloomberg/BBC (English)	Daryo.uz (Uzbek)
Headline	"Oil prices surge as OPEC cuts output"	"Oil prices increased due to OPEC's production cuts"
Tense	Present Simple ("surge")	Past Simple ("increased")
Body	Present Perfect → Past Simple	Past Simple → Past Simple
Consistency	Tense shifts (transformation)	Tense remains consistent (coherence)
Strategy	"Liveliness in headline, fact in body"	"Consistency from headline to end"

Statistical analysis and critical discourse analysis

Based on the analysis of 1,000 texts (headline + main body), the following distribution was identified:

Table 8.

Tense form	English media (%)	Uzbek media (%)
Present Simple	38	12
Present Continuous	14	9
Present Perfect	11	4
Past Simple	23	62
Past Continuous	5	7
Future Simple	7	5
Other (modal/compound)	2	1
TOTAL (Present group)	63	25
TOTAL (Past group)	28	69

These results show: (1) in English media texts, present-tense forms account for 63%, reflecting a strategy of presenting events as processes and current developments; (2) in Uzbek media texts, past-tense forms account for 69%, reflecting the tradition of recording facts and final outcomes.

Chi-square Test: Statistical Evidence

To determine the statistical impact of cultural factors on tense choice, a chi-square (χ^2) test was conducted in IBM SPSS 26.0:

Table 9.

Indicator	Value
-----------	-------

Chi-square (χ^2)	487.32
Degrees of freedom (df)	6
Significance (p)	< 0.001
Cramer's V (effect size)	0.697 (strong)
N (total observations)	1000

Result: H0 is rejected; H1 (cultural factors have a statistically significant effect on tense choice) is confirmed. Cramer's V = 0.697 indicates a strong association. These findings empirically confirm the main hypothesis of the study.

CDA Findings (Fairclough's Approach)

Based on Fairclough's CDA methodology, English and Uzbek media texts were analyzed at three levels:

Table 10.

Discourse level	English media (BBC, CNN)	Uzbek media (Xalq So'zi, Kun.uz)
Lexical choices	"breaking," "latest," "just in," "surge"	"was announced," "was reported," "was confirmed"
Tense choice	Present Simple → immediacy	Past Simple → factuality
Ideological stance	"The reader is in real time"	"The reader receives reliable information"
Cultural value	Speed = professionalism	Completeness = professionalism
Media culture	M-time, short-term orientation	closer to P-time, long-term orientation

As Van Dijk states: "News discourse is not just about reporting events, but about constructing reality according to cultural values." This construction is realized through different tense choices in the two languages.

Tense Choice by News Type

The study also shows that tense choice depends not only on cultural factors but also on genre:

Table 11.

News type	Dominant tense in English media	Dominant tense in Uzbek media
Political	Present Simple 55%	Past Simple 70%
Economic	Present Simple 60%	Past Simple 65%
Scientific	Present Perfect 50%	Past Simple 60%
Social	Present Continuous 45%	Past Simple 75%
Sports	Past Simple 40%	Past Simple 80%

A notable result: sports news is the only domain where Past Simple is dominant in both languages, because sports outcomes are inherently "completed": "Team X won 3-1" and "Jamoa X 3:1 g'alaba qildi" both naturally use past forms. This indicates that tense choice depends not only on culture but also on the nature of the news genre itself.

Discussion and theoretical generalization

The findings clearly show that tense transformation in English and Uzbek media texts is not merely a grammatical preference but a direct result of cultural cognition, event perception, and audience needs. Within the frameworks of Hall, Hofstede, and Trompenaars, the contrast can be summarized as follows:

- **English journalism:** M-time orientation → time as a segmented resource → immediacy is prioritized → Present Simple makes events feel “current” → the reader experiences “real-time” relevance.
- **Uzbek journalism:** closer to P-time orientation → time as context-bound → reliability is prioritized → Past Simple frames events as “confirmed facts” → the reader receives a “documented report.”

This research supports the weak version of the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis: differences in tense expression between English and Uzbek influence the journalistic style of reporting. English provides broad pragmatic use of Present Simple and Present Perfect, while Uzbek develops rich semantic resources in Past Simple and the reported past (-gan), including the grammatical function of indicating information source. However, this is not linguistic determinism: both languages can use a full range of tense forms. The difference lies in how cultural norms and journalistic conventions establish certain forms as “preferred” or “standard.” This represents a “soft” form of linguistic relativity.

Practical Implications

The findings of this study have important practical implications for several professional and academic fields. First, in the field of journalism, understanding the cultural foundations of tense selection can improve the adaptation and translation of news texts between English and Uzbek media contexts. When English news materials are translated or adapted into Uzbek, a functional transformation from Present Simple to Past Simple often produces a more natural and culturally appropriate result for Uzbek readers. Conversely, when Uzbek news texts are translated into English, replacing Past Simple with Present Simple or Present Perfect can help convey the immediacy and relevance expected in English-language journalism. Such transformations allow translators and journalists to maintain the pragmatic effect and communicative intention of the original message while adapting it to the conventions of the target media culture.

The findings also have significant implications for language education, particularly for teaching English to Uzbek learners. In many language classrooms, grammatical forms such as Present Simple and Present Perfect are taught primarily as structural rules. However, the results of this study suggest that a more effective approach is to explain these forms within their cultural and pragmatic contexts. By understanding how tense choices reflect different cultural perceptions of time and information presentation, learners can better grasp the communicative functions of these grammatical forms. Therefore, language instruction should move beyond the simple memorization of grammar rules and instead emphasize the acquisition of cultural communication strategies that guide appropriate tense usage in different discourse contexts.

Conclusion

This study provides a thorough theoretical and empirical analysis of the influence of cultural factors on tense choice in English and Uzbek news discourse. Based on E. T. Hall’s M-time/P-time model, G. Hofstede’s short-term/long-term orientation framework, and F. Trompenaars’ sequential/synchronic time models, it is demonstrated that English

journalism is grounded in the principle of immediacy, whereas Uzbek journalism is grounded in the principle of factuality.

The empirical corpus study and chi-square test results ($\chi^2 = 487.32$, $p < 0.001$, Cramer's $V = 0.697$) confirm a strong statistical impact of cultural factors on tense choice. The dominance of Present Simple in English headlines (72%) and Past Simple in Uzbek headlines (80%) supports this conclusion quantitatively. Comparative examples (a presidential visit, a scientific discovery, and market news) illustrate how the same event is framed differently in English and Uzbek media. The reported past (-gan) in Uzbek, functioning as a grammatical marker of source stance, corresponds to English lexical markers such as "reportedly" and "sources say," highlighting the semantic richness of the Uzbek tense system. English readers often seek answers to "What is happening?", while Uzbek readers expect "What happened?" a vivid example of how cultural paradigms (speed vs reliability) are manifested through language.

Future research directions include diachronic analysis (how Uzbek media style has changed in recent years), psycholinguistic experiments (how readers of both languages process tense forms), and broader typological comparisons across multiple languages.

References

- Abdullayeva, N. (2020). Stylistic features of Uzbek journalism. *Fan*.
- BBC. (2019). Editorial guidelines: Section 3 – Accuracy. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/editorialguidelines>
- Bednarek, M., & Caple, H. (2017). *The discourse of news values: How news organizations create newsworthiness*. Oxford University Press.
- Bell, A. (1991). *The language of news media*. Blackwell.
- Biber, D., & Conrad, S. (2009). *Register, genre, and style*. Cambridge University Press.
- Biber, D., Conrad, S., & Leech, G. (2002). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*. Pearson Education.
- Chovanec, J. (2003). The mixing of modes as a means of resolving the tension between involvement and detachment in news discourse. *Discourse Studies*, 5(2), 219–243.
- Comrie, B. (1976). *Aspect*. Cambridge University Press.
- Comrie, B. (1985). *Tense*. Cambridge University Press.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and social change*. Polity Press.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media discourse*. Edward Arnold.
- Field, A. (2018). *Discovering statistics using IBM SPSS statistics (5th ed.)*. Sage.
- Fowler, R. (1991). *Language in the news: Discourse and ideology in the press*. Routledge.
- G'ulomov, A. (1975). *Modern Uzbek literary language*. O'qituvchi.
- G'ulomov, A., & Asqarova, M. (1987). *Modern Uzbek literary language*. O'qituvchi.
- Habibah, R., & Balti, A. (2020). Tense distribution in English news articles: A study of The Jakarta Post national column. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 9(3), 55–63.
- Hall, E. T. (1976). *Beyond culture*. Anchor Books.
- Hofstede, G. (2001). *Culture's consequences: Comparing values, behaviors, institutions and organizations across nations (2nd ed.)*. Sage.

- Hofstede, G., Hofstede, G. J., & Minkov, M. (2010). *Cultures and organizations: Software of the mind* (3rd ed.). McGraw-Hill.
- Hojiyev, A. (1981). *Theoretical issues of Uzbek grammar*. Fan.
- Ismatullayeva, Sh. (2008). *Grammatical transformations in English and Uzbek*. Fan.
- Ismatullayeva, Sh. U. (2018). *Tense category and translation transformations (English and Uzbek)* (Doctoral dissertation abstract). Tashkent.
- Karimov, R. (2023). *Linguo-pragmatic peculiarities of Uzbek media texts*. InLibrary.
- Karimov, R. (2023). Pragmatic features of Uzbek media discourse. *Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 5(2), 45–58.
- Kovach, B., & Rosenstiel, T. (2014). *The elements of journalism* (3rd ed.). Three Rivers Press.
- Madvaliyev, A. (2008). *Stylistics of the Uzbek language*. O'qituvchi.
- Mammadova, S. J. (2021). Exploring time and place in news discourse: A linguistic approach. *Revista Conrado*, 17(83), 40–48.
- Qo'chqorov, T. (2021). The tense system of news texts in Uzbek. *SamDU Scientific Collection*, 3, 48–62.
- Sapir, E. (1921). *Language: An introduction to the study of speech*. Harcourt, Brace.
- Shirinov, M. (2018). *Communicative-pragmatic features of tense forms in Uzbek*. Tashkent State University.
- Siposova, A. (2011). *Headlines and subheadlines: Tense, modality, and register based on discourse analysis of the British tabloid The Sun* (Master's thesis). Masaryk University.
- Trompenaars, F., & Hampden-Turner, C. (1997). *Riding the waves of culture: Understanding cultural diversity in business* (2nd ed.). Nicholas Brealey.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as discourse*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2008). *Discourse and context: A sociocognitive approach*. Cambridge University Press.
- Whorf, B. L. (1956). *Language, thought, and reality*. MIT Press.