



GENREAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWSPAPER LANGUAGE

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Abstract

A well-known genre is a type of work of art that has its own characteristics in terms of form and content. The genres of journalism also have their own characteristics in terms of form and content, which, like genres in literature and art, grow from small to large, from single to general, from simple to perfect. Genres related to the artistic type of journalism include sheets, essays, feuilletons and pamphlets.

Keywords: features, journalism, feuilletons, widely, indicates, genres, related, processes, countless, communicative, acquire, acquired, specifics, concepts, generalization, convey, perceives, related, formation, interdisciplinary, field, stylistics.

Introduction

The diversity of genres also determines the diversity of newspaper language. Because the genre "glitter" requires the use of language tools with different stylistic features and characteristics. The fact that they are widely used in the press, both quantitatively and qualitatively indicates that the language of the newspaper has its own characteristics that distinguish it from the language of television and radio. For example, the basic requirements for information genres are concreteness and accuracy, speed, generalization, and conciseness.

Influencing the audience through the delivery of information is one of the most important of the tasks listed above. However, excessive emphasis on colloquial vocabulary leads to a violation of literary norms. This is hampering the newspaper's educational mission. Indeed, "the language of the press should remain the model language."

Literature Review

Most people who enter into a conversation stay ready and speak and write through words and phrases. This suggests that standardization, which is traditional for the press, is a universal feature. However, the linguistic pattern manifests itself differently in different styles. For example, in the language of the newspaper in a moving and changing form, while the standard in the information genres is noticeable, it is almost imperceptible in fiction.





The most common and frequently used phrases and sentences in the newspaper are based on a ready-made template. They are developed in the process of preparing newspaper material and are presented in the form of linguistic templates. This is also observed in the language of Uzbek newspapers. For example: allowed; emphasized that; directed; led; emphasized; was told about; observed; tasks were described, relevant tasks were described. "... the tasks concerning each of us concerned are stated"; "The tasks concerning all citizens of our country are stated". The basis of press material, regardless of the genre in which it is written, is information.

Analysis

The information, which forms the basis of the newspaper material, sets the following requirements that must be reported without delay: urgency; speed; generality; compactness; sensitivity.

Syntactic units play a key role in revealing the informative function of language. Fact-basedness, objectivity, and informativeness are the main criteria in messages, and syntactic units are used accordingly.

Another peculiarity of the message is that sometimes the message consists of two or three simple sentences or one or two connected compound sentences. With the launch of the service provider, the opportunities for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the region, the provision of quality communication services to the population have further expanded. It should be noted that over the past period, 5 "Single Window" services have been launched in cities and districts of the region.

Before talking about the language of analytical genres, it is necessary to determine what types of information fall into this genre. Analytical genres include major media materials such as correspondence, articles, and commentary.

In the correspondence, it is possible to describe this or that episode of life in a conspicuous way, to give a characteristic dialogue that helps to reveal the essence of the event. In correspondence, the use of analogies and comparisons is allowed. It can use a variety of elements of fiction, such as epithets, metaphors, rhetorical questions. Often the author enlivens his correspondence with sharp proverbs, parables, and similar language tools. At the same time, some journalists compose the material in the form of standard phrases. This annoys readers from the newspaper, confusing the author's mind.

The article is a unique genre that occupies an important place among the newspaper materials, provides the most information, encourages the reader to think, discuss,



express his "pain". That's why article titles are chosen from bright, meaningful language tools.

Unlike other genres of the newspaper, phraseologies, folk sayings, and interrogative sentences are often used in articles in an influential form (abbreviated or modified) as a title.

Another characteristic feature of the articles is that the headlines are presented in an impressive way - with a subheading. In this way, the content of the title is further clarified, its effectiveness is enhanced: the title "Common interests and destinies" is subtitled "values are the basis of mutual relations" ("Voice of Uzbekistan", 8.09.2012). Theoretical, problematic, critical, and propagandistic types of the article genre also have their own characteristics in terms of language and style. These types of articles are especially important for their meaningful, broad, and compelling headings and titles, and for their richness of figurative, vivid, and impressive language tools.

Discussion

The language of reviews is almost indistinguishable from genres such as articles, news, reports. This is because the use of neutral language tools is more prominent in both them and the review. But the difference is that language tools that increase expressiveness in review are rarely used. The possibilities of expressiveness in articles, reports, etc. are much wider, and in the review, phrases, analogies, metaphors, sometimes interrogative sentences, some grammatical forms play a role in the expression of expressiveness.

Artistic journalism is a socio-creative activity that illuminates life from a literary point of view. The basic law of artistic journalism, the main feature of which is the presence of image and imagery in it.

The art-publicist genre stands out from the rest with its appeal. It is no coincidence that there are many fans of materials in this genre. Because feuilletons, essays and pamphlets written in this genre are distinguished by their interest, richness of visual aids and, therefore, the ability to attract the reader's attention. Nowadays, feuilletons, especially tapestries, are almost non-existent in our press. However, a number of road, portrait and problematic essays are being published. The essay, as its name implies, should be able to draw lines of an event, nature, or person, and thus take a permanent place in the reader's memory. Therefore, in the essay, the descriptive means of language, such as adjective, analogy, metaphor, metonymy, reinforcement and reduction, are widely used.

It is known that journalism is divided into several types. One of its most important types is comic journalism. Humorous journalism is a special type of journalism that





follows the laws of social humor - satire and humor - in reflecting and influencing reality.

Feuilleton is one of the genres that have emerged from the connection between fiction and comic journalism. The word feuilleton means "leaflet" in French. This is stated in the interesting and highlighted materials on socio-political, literary-critical issues published in the press in the early period. Such materials are mainly given at the bottom of the newspaper page. Print newspapers, which first appeared in Europe, published a large number of such materials.

Feuilleton is a separate genre of comic journalism and plays an important role in social life. The main task of this genre is to cover all aspects of socio-political, economic and cultural-educational life of society. In terms of form, the feuilleton is primarily divided into small and simple feuilletons. A small feuilleton highlights a fact, shortcoming, or problem that is of relatively little importance in life.

Publicist feuilleton is also the most common type of this genre. In a journalistic feuilleton, the fact, the problem, the social conclusion to be drawn from it prevails, and in this type of feuilleton the fictional elements are limited.

The formal manifestations of the feuilleton genre are diverse. It can be feuilleton-report, feuilleton-conversation, feuilleton-diary and other forms. The phrase "comedy does not choose form" also applies to feuilleton, an important genre of comic journalism. A feuilleton can be poetic in conjunction with being prose. A poetic feuilleton, like a prose feuilleton, may be devoted to a specific, specific fact or event in life, to a human activity, or to a general issue, a problem. Poetic feuilleton must meet the requirements of comic poetry, which is an important type of fiction, but also have a journalistic character.

It is well known that comic journalism makes extensive use of social laughter in its reflection on life and in the fight against social evils in it, and it covers all aspects of public life. They perform the social functions of comic journalism. But comic journalism is not limited to these genres; it uses other genres to cover life. Until now, it has been argued that scientific works and textbooks on comic journalism, such as parables and epigrams, are also part of comic journalism. Although the Ammobu genre community has a critical spirit, it has not been scientifically helpful to call them a genre because clothing is seen as a literary genre.

As with other works of art and journalism, the plot and composition of the pamphlet must be well thought out, serve the purpose of the published journalism, revealing the received theme. His language and style come from the same purpose. Unlike a feuilleton, the language of the pamphlet is required to be sharper, sharper, and more precise in its approach to the target.



Conclusion

In conclusion, the role of the media in the development of language is enormous. The media today is defining the state and characteristics of our modern language. In the science of language, this is reflected in the concept of "media language".

The existence of a specific language of the media is one of the general laws of the era of mass informatization of society. Using the linguistic, social and cultural-historical memory of specific languages, this language is used in the creation of mass communication texts that have an interethnic character.

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