

NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE: MAIN FUNCTIONS AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLES

Shahodat Usmonova,

Associated Professor at Uzbekistan State World Languages University,

Doctor of Philosophy in Philological sciences (PhD)

sh.usmonova@uzswlu.uz

Abstract. Mass media is one of the most important institutions of modern society. They perform various functions: inform, educate, entertain, advertise, the means that reflects the linguistic and cultural processes taking place in modern society. The newspaper is one of the most important mass media. It covers topical issues and phenomena of current life and society, plays an important political and ideological role. Among the main features of newspaper discourse is a combination of expression and standard.

In this article, the tendencies of expressiveness and standardization are analyzed on the examples of English and Uzbek newspaper genres.

Keywords: discourse, electronic version, informative, clichés, addressee, addresser, intertextual relation, hyper structure, archaisms, neologisms, a reportage, a feuilleton, interview, debate, advertising, lexical, morphological, syntactic.

Mass media is one of the most important institutions in the globalizing world. According to their functional nature, they perform various tasks: convey information, provide information, impart spirituality and enlightenment to people through entertainment programs, advertise various products, and carry out promotional activities. At the same time, it is an important communication tool that reflects the socio-cultural processes taking place in modern society. The newspaper, which is considered to be the oldest among mass media, continues to occupy an important political and ideological position by covering current issues and events of today's life and society. Indeed, newspaper is one of the most important mass media. In addition, the press has a number of advantages over the audiovisual media. For example, unlike radio and television, it allows the reader to follow the events at a pace convenient for him: anytime and anywhere, a fan can read a newspaper [1, 12-14]. The widespread use of the Internet has led to almost all newspapers and television having an electronic version to increase the effectiveness and visibility of these media.

The study of discourse began in the XX century. This was due to the increased interest of scientists in macrosemantic research, the focus of which was on units that “go beyond the usual syntactic formations - sentences and phrases” [4, 21]. The study of these units, larger than a sentence and not fitting into the concept of “text,” became impossible from the point of view of text theory, therefore “the solution to this problem was entrusted to discourse analysis” [5, 33-34]. Other tendencies in linguistics also emerged that led to increased scholarly interest in discourse studies in

the mid-twentieth century. Among them are the development of the pragmatics of speech, the approach to speech as a social action, interest in speech use and the subjective aspect of speech, and the integration of humanities research. The further development of these tendencies in linguistics contributed to the formation and development of discourse theory and discourse analysis, which is currently an interdisciplinary field of knowledge. In addition to linguistics, related social and human sciences deal with discourse: sociology, psychology, philosophy, history, cultural studies, literary studies. This fact speaks about the integrative nature of such a phenomenon as discourse.

Charles Bally considers discourse as a complex communicative phenomenon, which includes, in addition to text, also extra-linguistic information. Both communication and pragmatic situations are under the control of discourse. With its communicative plan it is addressed to the cognitive state of the communicants, and with its pragmatic plan it is addressed to speech use [3, 81].

Thus, discourse theory opens up the possibility of modeling typical communicative situations and “scenarios” for the representation of knowledge in a text. Thus, a certain contingency is revealed in the interaction of utterance, speech act and discourse. Discourse is a speech-thought space in which, along with speech utterances, extra-linguistic categories (knowledge of the world, events, opinions, values) coexist. At the same time, it is a complex system of knowledge, which “is formed and expressed through signs of language and speech - nominative, relative, symbolic and figurative means of creation.

Nowadays, newspaper speech is an independent type of discourse that performs certain tasks and has its own characteristics and signs. Among its main functions, it is appropriate to distinguish informative and influencing tasks. Entertainment and other features are secondary. In general, the main constructive principle of newspaper discourse is a process of mutual integration and exchange of ideas, based on facts, accuracy, generality, figurativeness, in some cases abstraction, rationality and emotional integration [2, 44]. At the same time, many features of newspaper discourse are associated with the character of its addressee. The newspaper deals with a mass audience that is extremely diverse in terms of its interests, degree of awareness, intellectual level, general and special training, age, etc. [6, 45]. In general, the language of the press is characterized by a high degree of dialogism, creating in the addressee a feeling of constant communication with the author and the illusion that his opinion is taken into account.

Among the main features of newspaper discourse is a combination of expression and standard. High standardization is due, first of all, to the desire for documentary presentation, repeatability of topics, and efficiency in preparing materials. So, even Sh. Bally noted: “The language of the newspaper is filled with clichés – but it cannot be otherwise, it is difficult to write quickly and correctly without resorting to hackneyed expressions” [3, 109].

Standardization of expression leads to the development of reproducibility of linguistic means at various levels. *At the lexical level* – these are terminological words and expressions, *at the morphological level* – the peculiarities of the use of

parts of speech, tenses and moods, *at the syntactic level* – the use of certain constructions.

Expressiveness in newspaper discourse is intended to influence the addressee in order to form public opinion. It is achieved through the widespread use of linguistic means of all levels and their interaction. It is closely related to emotionality and evaluativeness. The latter can be defined as the tendency inherent in the newspaper to give realities its own name, its own assessment, that is, bringing real daily events into the scale of human values. All this has the ultimate goal of influencing the addressee.

In the modern discourse of the English press, on the one hand, a tendency towards expressing the author's point of view and self-expression is clearly evident, and, on the other hand, a desire for objectivity of presentation. Moreover, in both the first and second cases, the author of the text can use someone else's speech in his text, thereby entering into intertextual relations with the participants of the described reality. At the same time, the degree of expression of the author's "I" is determined by genre differentiation.

Genres arose in the process of newspaper and magazine practice and express the nature of the attitude towards reality and the way of displaying it. Note that newspaper genres are considered, along with everyday conversation, debates, etc., as one of the speech genres [6, 147], including extralinguistic and linguistic features. Accordingly, it is either informational or analytical in nature.

In our opinion, P. Charaudeau's classification is also noteworthy [2,123]. The scientist divides genres into four zones formed by the intersection of two "poles":

- the method of displaying information is described;
- messages are prepared quickly (for example, news and developments);
- materials are categorized and commented (leading article, critical article, analytical article);
- interviews, debates focus on solving problems.

Two poles are separated on the vertical axis:

- the addressee is involved;
- the addressee is not involved.

Accordingly, genres are divided depending on the degree of involvement of the addressee and the way of reflecting reality.

The disadvantage of these classifications is that they do not take into account the genres of entertainment and advertising, which occupy an important place in the pages of modern British, American and Uzbek newspapers, as well as the classification accepted in journalism.

Currently, attempts are being made in linguistics to create a classification that covers all genres of the modern press without exception. From this point of view, the most perfect is to classify genres according to the function they perform:

- information carrier;
- analytical;
- artistic, aesthetically pleasing (entertaining);
- has an advertising nature.

According to this classification, the task of conveying information can be carried out in a message, a report, a weather report; analytical – can be done in reviews,

leading articles, critical articles, fan appeals; comics, cooking recipes, horoscopes, and gardening tips are provided in artistic, aesthetically pleasing (entertaining) genres; and in advertising genres, various announcements and advertisements are promoted.

As mentioned above, newspaper discourse is universal, and depending on the text of different genres, the journalist has the right to use linguistic tools.

Meanwhile, this classification, in our opinion, does not fully reflect the intentions and position of the journalist. So, for example, a report and a portrait can be not only informational, but also informational and analytical, therefore, they can belong to transitional genres. In turn, an interview should not be considered exclusively as an information-analytical genre, since it can be informational, analytical, and information-analytical. Each genre, in turn, includes different types of articles, for example, note, report, chronicle, etc. It should also be noted that newspaper genres, like all speech genres, appear, develop, become more complex, change and may even disappear.

The body is the largest element of the formal structure of a newspaper article, since it contains the most significant part of the textual information. The main part develops and concretizes the information outlined in the title and beginning. Depending on the genre of the article, the main part may consist of one or several paragraphs.

In all compositional components of the texts of various articles, foreign speech in different forms can be found.

Thus, English, American, Uzbek newspaper discourse represents an independent type of discourse that performs informative and influencing functions. They are represented by three special genres – informational, information-analytical and analytical. Each of these genres includes a significant number of different types of articles, in which the author's modality is manifested to varying degrees.

USED LITERATURE

1. Vasilyeva A. N. The newspaper and journalistic style of speech. – Moscow. – 1982. – 196 p.
2. Charaudeau P. Discourse analysis & Dialogical self. – Paris: Paris-Sorbonne University Press. – 1997. – 140 p.
3. Charles Bally. Traite de stylistique francaise. – Paris-Geneve. – 1951. – 394 p.
4. Fowler R. Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press. London: Routledge, 1991. – 254 p.
5. Mattheson D. Media Discourses: Analysing Media Texts. Issues in Cultural and Media Studies. Open University Press. 2005. – 224 p.
6. Montgomery M. Discourse of Broadcast News. A linguistic approach. Routledge. 2007. – 246 p.