

## **Journalistic Style Linguistic Features of Newspaper Language**

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the fact that the term newspaper genres has found its exact expression and object in Uzbek linguistics, and it remains parallel with the term journalistic genres. Another problem is that newspaper materials are not clearly categorized by genre. In the existing literature of Uzbek linguistics and journalism, they are generally counted in different quantities.

**Keywords:** genres newspapers, information, Uzbek linguistics, journalistic genres, political article, political, economic and scientific article, various comments, government directives and decisions.

**Introduction:** Journalistic style in Uzbek linguistics was specially organized by T.Kurbanov. This style is the style of mass media, in particular, newspaper, magazine, radio, and television materials. The terms "journalistic genres" and "newspaper genres" are rarely used in linguistics and journalism.

The term "journalism genres" has a strong place in literary studies. But in Uzbek linguistics, the term "newspaper genres" has not yet found its exact expression and object, it remains parallel with the term "journalism genres". Another problem is that newspaper materials are not clearly categorized by genre. In the existing literature of Uzbek linguistics and journalism, they are generally counted in different quantities. The division of newspaper materials into groups according to genres is still neglected.

In Russian linguistics, newspaper materials have a clear classification by genre. Genres have emerged in the Uzbek newspaper since the beginning of the 20th century. With the development of the time press, specific features, differences, and new types of genres appeared and developed. When thinking about genres, regardless of whether they are called "journalistic genre" or "newspaper genre" in Uzbek linguistics, the lack of a clear classification of their quantity and types of content made the work in this field much more complicated.

The program of special courses "Newspaper Language", "Methodology of Newspaper Genres" and "Theory and Practice of Journalistic Creativity (Genres)" course program presents newspaper genres and their classification. It should be noted that "newspaper genres" in Uzbek linguistics are defined in them, despite some differences in the classification of genres, some clarifications have been introduced in this field.

Genres of journalistic style are distinguished in the researches of T.Kurbanov he noted the following genres of journalistic style: message, reportage, correspondence, article, political article, political, economic and scientific article, essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, plaque, party and government directives and decisions, information, various comments, review, socio-political essay, open letter, international message, appeal.

S.Muhamedov's network of newspaper journalism - as a genre of newspaper journalism, has shown the following: reportage, report, interview, correspondence, article, review, review, review, press review, essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, plate.

O.Togayev, who created a number of studies on the characteristics of Uzbek artistic journalism, evaluated letters, essays, and feuilletons as genres of artistic journalism. In its classification, it distinguishes social-analytical or informational-analytical (correspondence, article, reportage) genres along with artistic journalistic genres (letter, essay, feuilleton). It is especially noteworthy that the scientist divides the genres into groups based on their special features.

The history of the column genre, its formation and development in the Uzbek press was specially considered in the research, it was evaluated under the terms "press genre", "satirical genre", "satirical-journalism genre". The term "literary and artistic journalistic genres" is also used.

Informational genres, correspondence, simple critical article, main article, general-political theoretical article, reportage are also distinguished as "press genres". Although the researcher mixed up different terms, he highlighted the features of the feuilleton genre, mainly as a press genre, based on the materials of newspapers and magazines. This also shows that it is possible to think about the press genre, especially the newspaper genre, in a separate way, different from artistic journalism.

A. Boboyeva recognizes the existence of "newspaper genres" and singles out the genre of information. Also, the terms used by the scientist in relation to feuilleton and essay ("social-publicist", "artistic-publicist") attract attention.

Recently, the concepts of "newspaper language", "newspaper style", and "newspaper genres" have gained a stronger place in Uzbek linguistics. I. Toshaliyev defines "classification and grouping of newspaper genres" as follows: "Information genres. Analytical genres. Visual (artistic-publicistic) genres". It is a message, report, interview, reportage, board (information (informational) genres), correspondence, article, journalistic, letter, international review, press review, review (analytical (analytical) genres), essay, feuilleton, pamphlet (artistic - journalistic genres) in his classification.

G. Gafurov notes that the terms "publicistic genres" and "journalistic genres" are synonymous, and classifies the genres as follows:

1. Informational genres: message, conversation, interview, report, reportage.
2. Information-analytic genres: correspondence, article, review, comment, observation, letter, press review.
3. Artistic and journalistic genres: essay, feuilleton, satirical genres, essay, film".

Based on the characteristics of the press, including the newspaper, its main task is to provide information (information) and influence in a figurative way through artistic and journalistic means and others. Based on the function and expression methods and forms of the press, researchers used the terms "informational" or "informational" genres, "artistic-journalistic genre", "analytical genre" when talking about genres.

In the studies of A. Abdusaidov, newspaper language is organized on the basis of classification as follows:

### **Information genres.**

1. Message: chronicle-message, news-message, critical or satirical message, short messages under special headings, extended messages.
2. Reportage: reportage about today's events, thematic reportage, problem reportage. 3. Report: simple report, analytical report, thematic report, problem report, scientific report, court report, official event report. Interview: interview-monologue, interview-dialogue, interview-film, portrait-interview, round-conversation, press conference.

### **Analytical genres:**

1. Correspondence: informative correspondence, analytical correspondence, problematic correspondence, positive correspondence, critical correspondence, portrait correspondence, opinion-correspondence.
2. Article: main article, theoretical article, problematic article, critical article, propaganda article, scientific and educational article.
3. Review.
4. Review: general review, thematic review, news review, press review.
5. View: thematic view, general view, information view.
6. Letter: newspaper letter, open letter, appeal, congratulation, writer's letter.
7. Observation: general observation, thematic observation.

### **Artistic publicistic genres.**

1. Plate. 2. Essay: essay-portrait, (road essay), problem-essay, essay-table. 3. Column: documentary column. The press, that is, newspapers and magazines, has a special place among the sources that follow the journalistic style.

In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies on newspaper language have been created. A. Abdusaidov's monograph entitled "Journalist's language skills" contains a review of literature on newspaper language organization.

It shows the newspaper lexicon in Uzbek linguistics, the use of international words and terms in the periodical press, the semantic-stylistic features of the lexicon and phraseology of the "Mushtum" magazine, newspaper speech, newspaper headlines, lexical doublets based on newspaper materials, lexical and syntactic options, newspaper language statistics, newspapers are important studies organized on the journalistic style of the language, genres, grammar of newspaper language, old Turkish words, reduced lexical layer, polysemy, newspaper language and literary standards based on the rich facts obtained from the materials of the periodical press of the first half of the 20th century.

In journalistic style, newspaper language has its own place and features. K. Yusupov, A. Boboyeva, A. Abdusaidov have shown the following as characteristics of newspaper language:

1. Newspaper language is a written literary language. It has its own linguistic features.
2. Materials related to all task styles are printed in the newspaper.

In some materials, they come in a mixture. This is one of the special features of newspaper language. Materials related to other functional styles (poems, stories, excerpts from works of art, decrees, decisions, etc.), if they are not included in newspaper materials, should be organized within the framework of small styles, that is, they cannot be related to newspaper language.

Newspaper materials differ in style and expression. If the message, main article, correspondence, report, comment, etc. are written in a purely literary language, elements specific to the artistic style are widely used in the board, essay, open letter, reportage, critical article, feuilleton. Dialect elements are sometimes used in these genres. The language of the newspaper is close to the language of artistic, regulatory styles, and differs from the language of scientific, official styles.

The use of standards (template) and stamps (moulds) is characteristic for newspaper language. The peculiarity of the language of the newspaper comes from its functions such as informativeness (giving information), organization, promotion and influence. When using language tools, these features of newspaper language are taken into account. Expressiveness is expressed in a unique way in newspaper language. In order to ensure effectiveness, special

attention is paid to mass, imagery, emotionality and expressiveness, accuracy and concreteness, conciseness, contentiousness.

The use of language in newspaper genres is different. The use of expressive-methodical possibilities of linguistic, phraseological, grammatical tools in informational, analytical and artistic-journalistic genres has similar and different aspects. Different methods are used in using the stylistic features of language tools.

The spelling, linguistic, grammatical, punctuational and stylistic norms of the literary language are strictly followed in the newspaper language. Deviations from the literary norm (for a certain methodological purpose) can be found in the language of a film, an essay, a critical article, and a feuilleton. If the general norm is observed in the artistic style, the work is done within the literary norm in the language of the newspaper.

Newspaper language contributes to the enrichment of the literary language, especially its lexicon. Changes related to socio-political, economic, spiritual and household life are first reflected in the newspaper. As a result, new words or words introduced from other languages are widely used through newspapers. The newspaper acts as a "creative laboratory" in the use of lexical units, especially terms.

**Conclusion:** The newspaper is a written source in which neologisms and occasionalisms are often used due to the skills of journalists. In reflecting the changes in the lexicon of our language, newspaper language has greater opportunities than artistic style.

As a written literary language, newspaper language is a source of high literacy because it obeys certain laws and norms and is based on current spelling rules. The language of the newspaper as a model language serves as a unique mirror in the promotion of the culture of speech and the promotion of the literary norm. Some of its shortcomings are identified, and the state of the newspaper language and the changes in language development are assessed accordingly.

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