

The Main Characteristics of the Newspaper Functional Style

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Abstract: Article considers about the concept of functional style in modern linguistics; Describe the specifics of the stylistic aspects of a newspaper article, in contrast to a literary text; Carry out an interlevel categorization of stylistic means in the English and Uzbek newspaper text; Consider the word-formation characteristics of a newspaper article in English and Uzbek; Determine the specific features of the title in English and Uzbek; including a descriptive method, contextual-situational analysis of dictionary definitions, semantic-stylistic analysis, comparative method.

Keywords: functional style, literary language, newspaper style, purpose of communication, information about events, descriptive method, contextual-situational analysis, semantic-stylistic analysis.

Newspaper functional style in the English literary language has come a long way of development and formation. The first English newspaper, *The News of the Present Week*, was founded in 1622. However, until the end of the 17th century, the newspaper style was not formed. The reason for this was the ban on the use of the printing press without the permission of the king. This created insurmountable barriers to the newspaper business. In 1695, when the term of this law expired, many different leaflets appeared. Thus, a certain Harris, who had previously unsuccessfully tried to publish a newspaper called *Intelligence Domestic and Foreign*, now declared that the said newspaper, banned 14 years ago on account of "tyranny", was beginning to appear again in London. This newspaper was followed by the first issue of the *English Courant*, then successively by *Packet Boat from Holland and Flanders*, the *Pegasus*, the *London Newsletter*, the *London Post*, the *Flying Post*, the *Old Postmaster* and others.

Since that time, the history of the English newspaper begins. "Gradually, a special manner of using the English language is being developed, conditioned in its most characteristic features by the purpose of communication and the specific conditions in which this purpose could be realized." [Galperin 1958: 354]

However, only from the middle of the 18th century did the English newspaper acquire approximately the form that it has at the present time. It contains information about the events of the domestic life of the country and abroad, a large number of announcements of all kinds (offering services, selling, buying, hiring servants, etc.) and articles that comment on the events of the day.

An essential point in the study of this topic is the theory of functional styles or functional-stylistic stratification of the language. It is generally accepted that language does not exist as a single amorphous whole, that there are certain varieties of language that are determined by the specific goals and characteristics of communication. By definition, V.V. Vinogradova, "style is a socially conscious and functionally conditioned, internally integrated set of methods of using, selecting and combining means of speech communication in the sphere of one or another nationwide, nationwide language, correlative with other similar ways of expression that serve for other purposes, perform other functions in the speech social practice of a given people. [Vinogradov 1955: 73]

There are a number of classifications of functional styles. Most scholars distinguish between the two most important functional styles of language - spoken and written. Some scientists, such as R.A.

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Budagov, there are two pairs of language styles: colloquial - written and scientific - artistic. M.N. Kozhina distinguishes language styles:

- 1) colloquial
- 2) book

and speech styles:

- 1) conversational household
- 2) artistic
- 3) journalistic
- 4) scientific
- 5) legislative

I.V. Arnold distinguishes such functional styles as: oratorical, colloquial, poetic, journalistic and newspaper, business, scientific. [Arnold 1973: 55]

The most famous is the classification of I.R. Galperin. It highlights the following functional styles:

- 1) the style of scientific prose or scientific style;
- 2) style of official documents or official style;
- 3) newspaper style;
- 4) journalistic style;
- 5) art style

Concerning the controversy regarding the allocation of the newspaper style and the definition of its status, it is necessary to rely on such main functions as communication, message and influence in the communicative act. In this regard, we can agree that the newspaper style is an independent functional style that has a certain social purpose, a combination of language functions that sets its main goal of communication, appeal and persuasion (impact). [Galperin 1988: 176] At the same time, V.L. Najer classifies the newspaper style as a mega style of mass communication, along with journalistic and religious styles.

I.R. Galperin distinguishes two varieties of newspaper style: a) the style of newspaper messages, headlines and announcements, which, from his point of view, constitute the essence of newspaper style, and b) the style of newspaper articles, which is a kind of journalistic style, which also includes oratorical style and essay style. . [Galperin 1977: 310]

The social situation of communication for the newspaper is very specific. The newspaper is a medium of information and a means of persuasion. It is designed for a mass and, moreover, a very heterogeneous audience, which it must retain, forces itself to read. There is a need to organize newspaper information in such a way as to convey it quickly, concisely, to tell the main thing, even if the note is not read to the end, and to have a certain emotional impact on the reader. The presentation should not require preliminary preparation from the reader, the dependence on the context should be minimal. At the same time, along with the usual, constantly recurring topics, almost any topic appears in the newspaper that for some reason turns out to be relevant. Then these new situations and arguments also begin to repeat themselves. This repetition, and also the fact that the journalist usually does not have time to carefully process the material, leads to the frequent use of clichés. All this creates the originality of the style-forming factors of the newspaper text.

Considering the stylistic side of the language of the newspaper as an integral set of stylistic and functional phenomena, V.G. Kostomarov identifies a single stylistic constructive principle of the newspaper - the dialectical union of its leading features of expression and standard, understood in the broad sense of the word as evaluative and intellectualized principles in opposition to each other.



Despite the heterogeneity and diversity of newspaper materials, all articles in the newspaper are combined by such non-linguistic means as the graphics of the text itself, illustrativeness, specific placement of articles on the newspaper page (columns, headings, for example: Home News, Foreign News, Sport, Culture, etc). So, considering the essay in the newspaper and referring it to the journalistic style, we, nevertheless, see the influence of the newspaper style in the newspaper essay: the expression of elements of such information genres as reportage and note, the presence of a number of stylistic features of the newspaper, such as political conclusions and generalizations, humor and satire of the feuilleton, etc.

In connection with the main features of the newspaper style (informativeness and appraisal), purely newspaper materials stand out: a chronicle (brief news items), a report (press reports, parliamentary reports, and court proceedings), purely informational articles (articles), advertisements and announcements (advertisements and announcements).), editorial.

The newspaper is a medium of information and a means of persuasion. It is designed for a mass and, moreover, a very heterogeneous audience, which it must retain, forces itself to read. A newspaper is usually read in conditions when it is rather difficult to concentrate: in the subway, on the train, at breakfast, relaxing after work, at lunchtime, filling up a short period of time that has been vacated for some reason, etc. Hence the need to organize newspaper information in such a way as to convey it quickly, concisely, to tell the main thing, even if the note is not read to the end, and to have a certain emotional impact on the reader.

The newspaper-journalistic style performs the functions of influence and communication (informing). The journalist reports the facts and evaluates them. The main functions of the newspaper style are: intellectual-communicative, emotive, voluntarily, appellative, at the same time, the aesthetic and contact-setting functions have a special character in the newspaper and are carried out using graphic means: strokes, headings, division into stripes, distribution over various pages. A.N. Vasilyeva identifies 5 main functions: 1) informative; 2) analytical; 3) propaganda; 4) organizational; 5) entertaining. [Vasilyeva 1982: 38] These functions in various variants and combinations form sub-styles: official-informative and informal-informative.

The main features of the language of the newspaper include:

- 1) economy of language means, brevity of presentation with informative richness;
- 2) selection of language means with a focus on their intelligibility (newspaper is the most common type of mass media);
- 3) the use of socio-political vocabulary and phraseology, rethinking the vocabulary of other styles, in particular, terminological vocabulary) for the purposes of journalism;
- 4) the use of speech stereotypes, clichés characteristic of this style;
- 5) genre diversity and the stylistic use of language means associated with this diversity: polysemy of a word, word-formation resources (author's neologisms), emotionally expressive vocabulary;
- 6) the combination of features of a journalistic style with features of other styles (scientific, official business, literary and artistic, colloquial), due to a variety of topics and genres;
- 7) the use of figurative and expressive means of the language, in particular the means of stylistic syntax (rhetorical questions and exclamations, construction parallelism, repetitions, inversion, etc.).

The language of newspaper articles is often emotionally saturated, which brings it closer to the language of fiction. We find figurative comparisons, metaphors, idioms, elements of humor, sarcasm, irony, etc. in it. In addition to all this, a newspaper article usually has a certain political orientation.

At the same time, the newspaper text has a number of characteristic lexical and syntactic features. The newspaper text is abundantly saturated with special terms related to political and state life; we meet



here the names of political parties, state institutions, public organizations and terms related to their activities, for example:

House of Commons - House of Commons

Security Council

Mission of good will - mission of good will

Cold war - cold war, etc.

The newspaper text as a whole is characterized by the following specific features:

1) The frequent use of phraseological combinations that are in the nature of a kind of speech stamps, for example:

on the occasion of - no occasion

by the decision of - no decision

in reply to - in response to

in a statement of - in a statement

with reference to - in connection with

to draw the conclusion - come to a conclusion

to attach the importance - to attach importance

to take into account - take into account

2) The use of structures such as "verb + that" when presenting someone else's statement, commenting on statements by political figures, etc., for example: The paper argues that this decision will seriously handicap the country's economy. The newspaper believes that this decision will cause serious damage to the country's economy.

3) The use of phraseological combinations such as "verb + noun", for example:

to have a discussion instead of to discuss

to give support instead of to support

to give recognition instead of to recognize

4) The use of neologisms formed with the help of some productive suffixes, for example:

✓ ism (Bevinism)

✓ ist (Gaullist)

✓ ite (Glasgovite)

✓ ize (to atomize)

✓ ation (marshallization)

and prefixes:

anti- (anti-American campaign)

pro- (pro-Arab movement)

inter- (inter-European relations)

5) Widespread use of impersonal phrases as an introductory part of messages, for example:

it is generally believed that ... no general belief ...

it is officially announced that ...



it is rumoured that ... there are rumors that ...

it is reported that ...

it is suggested that ... and others.

6) Frequent use of abbreviations, for example:

M.R. = Member of Parliament

T.U.C. = Trade Union Congress

TV = television

UNO = United Nations Organization

NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization

EEC = European Economic Community

TGWU = Transport and General Workers Union

FO = Foreign Office

PIB = Prices and Income Board

In general, the newspaper text is characterized by a desire for conciseness and brevity of presentation, and this feature is especially pronounced in newspaper reports, which we will dwell on in more detail.

Syntactically, the newspaper text is much simpler than the language of scientific and technical publications; complex grammatical constructions and turns are less common in it.

The following constructions are most often used:

1. Complex sentences with a developed system of subordinate clauses
2. Verbal constructions (infinitive, participle, gerund and constructions with verbal nouns)
3. Syntactic complexes, especially nominative in combination with an infinitive. These constructions are often used to hide the source of the information received or not to take responsibility for the published material.
4. Prepositive and postpositive definitions, which are usually expressed by a noun or gerund with a preposition, participial phrase, infinitive or prepositional syntactic complex with a gerund.

Newspaper style functions are carried out with the help of basic text categories, such as information content, integrity (continuum), articulation, cohesion (connectivity), modality [Galperin 1981: 87-95]

1. Informativeness is expressed through 3 types of information:

- a) content-factual
- b) content-conceptual
- c) content-subtext

These types are realized in different ways in a message, description, reasoning, letter, resolution, contract, article, note.

2. Integrity or coherence is carried out with the help of such rules of the newspaper text as beginning, details, denouement (with the help of keywords, thematic synonymous words, conjunctions, definite articles, pronominalization).
3. Cohesion, which in a newspaper, as a rule, is grammatical (words denoting the beginning of a thought, transition to another subject of speech, enumeration, generalization, explanation, paraphrase).

The logical form of cohesion in newspaper texts is expressed in a sequence of temporal, spatial cause-and-effect relationships. Another type of cohesion - compositional-structural - is manifested in



messages in the form of one-word subheadings, logically uniting chapters into a single text and contributing to a simpler understanding of the text. There is also a semantic type of connection at the lexical level (substitution of words with pronouns, adverbs, substantiated adjectives, participles and numerals, repetition of key words), a syntactic type of connection (with the help of conjunctions and temporal forms of the verb and word order).

4. Articulation, that is, the determination of the most adequate type of text associated with the general compositional plan of the text in the newspaper style is more often a volumetric-pragmatic type of articulation. Taking into account the attention of the reader, the text is divided into paragraphs, chapters, superphrasal units. Context-variable articulation is expressed in the fragmentation of the text structure into 1) the author's speech; 2) someone else's speech; 3) indirect speech that appears in a newspaper text in the form of an eyewitness quote in the text or headline.
5. Modality, or the target communicative setting of the author and the category of evaluation is also inherent in the newspaper style in such types of text as the editorial. All these categories in the text are interconnected and represent a complex convergence, in various types of text: chronicle, reportage, editorial, advertisement and in the "newspaper feature".

Speaking about newspaper functional style, it is important to mention the pragmatic aspect of this issue. Pragmatics is largely implemented through information. Content-subtext information in newspaper texts, as a rule, acquires an evaluative character, thereby contributing to the implementation of a pragmatic attitude, although it is quite rare in this type of texts.

The influencing characteristics of each individual newspaper text are individual, therefore, in order to describe them more accurately, an attempt was made to identify more specific varieties of the pragmatic attitude, namely:

- 1) setting for a positive / negative assessment of the described phenomenon, or evaluative
- 2) setting to assess the phenomenon as desirable / undesirable, necessary / probable / unlikely, for brevity and as a synonymous replacement, the text also uses the term "model setting"
- 3) setting to evaluate the statement as true or false
- 4) installation to attract the attention of the reader
- 5) installation on motivation to action

From the pragmatic attitude as a characteristic of the whole text, one should distinguish all the many evaluative, modal and other types of judgments, appeals that are usually present in texts of sufficient length. Each such judgment is practically a separate link in the influencing plan of the content of the text, a separate influencing moment. According to the nature of the impact, such moments can be divided into four types, similar to the types of installation: evaluative, modal, incentive and truth. Influencing moments can directly form the pragmatic setting of the text, but can only be associated with it - the heading serves as a criterion for determining the setting of the text.

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