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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF NEWSPAPER TEXT AND
ITS TYPES****Gulniso Lolayeva***Doctoral Student**Samarkand State Institute of Foreign languages**Samarkand, Uzbekistan**E-mail: Gulnisololayeva@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE**

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Abstract: In this article, the areas of use of language styles in linguistics, in particular. Scientific-pedagogical and methodological features of journalistic style are theoretically disclosed. Also, the role and importance of journalistic method in today's field of linguistics is explained. Pedagogical possibilities of using the journalistic method in the field of linguistics are also analyzed. In addition, the features of the journalistic style and the scientific approaches to the informative content and the opinions of linguists are presented. Journalistic style occupies a special place in the system of literary language styles, because in many cases it has to process texts created within other styles. Scientific and business speech is focused on the intellectual reflection of reality, and artistic speech is focused on its emotional reflection. Journalism is special because it seeks to satisfy intellectual and aesthetic needs. In the following article, we will try to study the linguistic interpretation of the newspaper text and its types.

INTRODUCTION: In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in the comprehensive study of metaphor in the linguistic field because there is no doubt that this stylistic tool is encountered in real speech. And this, in turn, only features of real language can tell us how to use and understand metaphorical language, as well as how its role and functions can be realized in the text. This explains the wide lexical range of the newspaper and the fact

that its vocabulary is diverse at first glance. The newspaper covers all political and social topics that are interesting for the public and educational (including cultural, scientific, and sports news). It means to evaluate the content of articles is causing the newspaper to be seen not as a mindless mechanism for reporting news but as a publication that represents the interests of society.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY: The general methodological basis of the subject is the theoretical doctrines studied in linguistics. T.A. Zueva describes the journalistic style of speech as follows: "characterizes literary language as one of the functional types serving the sphere of political and ideological social relations. Also, due to the value orientation of the transmitted information, the combination of expression and standard is the main semantic-constructive principle of the journalistic style." According to A.A. Abdukarimova, the specific features of journalistic texts are the actuality of the issue, political passion, imagery, clarity, and vividness of the presentation. They are determined by the social purpose of journalism—to cover the facts, to form public opinion, and to actively influence the human mind and emotions. According to V.G. Kostomarov, the journalistic style generally obeys one constructive principle: the replacement of "expression and standards." Depending on the genre of the text, the expression or standard takes precedence. If the main purpose of the transmitted information is to arouse a certain attitude toward it, then the expression comes to the fore (often this is observed in pamphlets, feuilletons, and other genres). Much research has been conducted on the editor's ability to work on the text, on solving scientific problems related to the text, topic, genre, and style in the editing process, as well as on the principles of editing. In particular, the text by scientists such as A. Shomaksudov, I. Toshaliyev, I. Rasulov, H. Rustamov, M. Mukarramov, R. Kongurov, E. Begmatov, Yo. Tojiev, N. Mirzaeva, A. Mamajonov, and M. Abdupattoev expressed their views on style, editing issues, and language tools. As we know, in the field of world linguistics, the language of the journalistic style and its style have been analyzed in linguocognitive, linguopragmatic, linguostylistic, psycholinguistic, and linguocultural aspects, and its scientific-theoretical and methodological foundations have been carefully developed. Based on this, the study of the journalistic style in terms of language, style, topic, and genres, in particular the study of the language of the journalistic style of newspaper texts, is of both theoretical and practical importance. In particular, research of phonetic, lexical, syntactic, and other linguistic tools that ensure the uniqueness of the linguocognitive and linguostylistic features of metaphor in newspaper texts in Uzbek and English languages, as well as the linguocognitive and linguostylistic research of the national-cultural concepts used in them, is one of the priority tasks facing linguistics today. Publicistic style serves to influence people

through mass media (media, press, newspaper, magazine, television, posters, booklets). It is characterized by the presence of socio-political vocabulary, logic, emotionality, evaluation, and motivation [7].

RESULTS: Today, the growing interest in newspaper language around the world can be seen in a number of scientific researches carried out in this field. In the process of studying various aspects of the field in the scientific research conducted by experts in the field, they actively use brevity, use fewer terms, choose the right style in describing events in society, and strive to preserve the purity of the Uzbek language. Also, researchers always emphasize the great importance of newspapers in the education of young people. As a result of the conducted scientific analysis, it was determined that accurate information delivery, purity of language, and educational tasks occupy the main place in newspapers. Newspaper language is considered a complex phenomenon from the point of view of linguistics. In the journalistic text, the antinomy "speech creator - addressee" is resolved at the expense of the latter, and this is determined not only by the internal development of the language, but also by social factors. With the emergence of modern society, the role of man in social and political relations is increasing. This happens as a result of the degree of mutual influence of mutual relations in society, the creation of an improved system of social management, the increase and development of social institutions. The world of media, which is a means of reflecting the life of society, knowing it, researching it, and re-influencing it, is a social phenomenon with its own characteristics, and it operates on the basis of certain internal and objective laws. These laws are important in the development of the newspaper. As we know, language is considered and studied as a tool of human activity. Being a specific means of information transfer, language affects communicators during communication. In this case, language is considered as a system of specific tools that regulate human behavior to a certain extent. It is no secret that the inevitable existence of a language, that is, its stability, depends on the thinking and national identity of the people who use this language. Various developments in the life of the society, material, ideological and cultural relations of the peoples of the world are one of the factors that cause the change of the language or its disappearance. T. Kurbanov in his scientific research work distinguished the genres of journalistic style into several types. In particular, he divided the journalistic style into the following genres[2]: message, reportage, correspondence, article, political article, political-economic and scientific articles, essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, plaque, party and government decisions, information, various comments, reviews, socio-political essay, open letter, international message, appeal. T.V. Matveeva defines text categories as "one of the important interconnected features of the text, which reflect a certain part of the general text meaning

using various linguistic, speech and actual text (composite) tools"[3]. Z. Ya. Toraeva says that the text categories in the name are interrelated, because they "have both meaningful and formal aspects. Structural categories are embodied in the structure of the text and are characteristic of it as a linguistic object, while substantives describe the process of reflecting objective reality in the text" [4].

Yu. M. Lotman states that "the text should have the signs of expressiveness (expressing a certain idea), limitedness (regularity in content and expression) and structural integrity"[8]. These signs are especially important for artistic text.

A.I. Belich, in his article on the classification of linguistic sciences, drew attention to the fact that in the grammatical description of language facts, a special place should be given to the whole chain of sentences that are connected on the basis of the commonality of meaning and are manifested in the form of a certain syntactic-semantic integrity, and that this is of decisive importance for the emergence of the concept of "text". pointed out, he emphasized the expediency of studying the interaction and connections in the chain of such sentences in the syntax department of linguistics.

The linguist M.Kh. Hakimov stated in his scientific research work: "In the dictionary meaning of the word text, as the existence of the concepts of connection and connection, therefore, the study of the connection of the text with the help of some connectors has become one of the main problems of the field of "Text Linguistics". Repetition, which expresses the interconnection of text units, and its several forms, some words related to the pronoun family, the function of the appearance of the sentence characteristic of the interrogative form in the creation of a text, occupy a special place in text linguistics" [7].

DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS: Since journalistic texts are the product of a person's personal creativity and thinking, a one-sided approach to their analysis is a wrong choice. Linguistic analysis of the newspaper text is based on human consciousness and thinking, because the language of journalistic work created in the newspaper is a complex and unique phenomenon. There are different approaches to studying the language of journalistic work and analyzing it. Today, modern newspaper texts are enriched with expressive-emotional language tools such as figures of various forms, phraseological units, proverbs, proverbs, and expressions. Despite such changes, the need for standard journalistic text structures remains relevant. For this reason, the level of linguistic interpretation of newspaper texts is studied by scientists and new researches are conducted. It is known that speech stamps and clichés, which are accepted as a type of basis for the formation of newspaper text and belong to standard structures, are distinguished by their semantics, which are stable, specific, repetitive, and in

turn, have a memorable form. According to many researchers, clichés and stamping of stereotyped units serve as a common feature that makes up the category of stereotyping, the unit of stereotyped expressions. Stylistic-semantic features of clichés and stamps in newspaper texts, category of stereotyping were analyzed by various methods. Also, the differences between stereotyped expressions and terms, the main sources of replenishing their stock, and methodological and semantic features are studied.

CONCLUSION: The newspaper plays an important role in conveying every reality that happens in modern society to the readers through linguistic means, and plays an important role among the mass media and in the regular implementation of propaganda work. In addition, coverage of events through stylistic-semantic means was formed in the newspaper, which is considered the most important of all mass media. Therefore, newspaper language forms the basis of mass media speech style.

In recent years, in our country, the study of the newspaper-journalism style and the improvement of the processes of the integration of science and education with practice, and the coverage of social and political events through the text of the printed media with the help of various linguistic means, are being carried out, relying on advanced foreign experiences. In this article, by determining the functional-methodical status of the newspaper language, the features of the socio-political lexicon are analyzed in the sociolinguistic aspect.

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