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CONTENT OF NEWS TEXT: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The language quality of the media is subpar, particularly that of the print and electronic media. One of the most crucial means of communication is language. The language of the media text will be linguistically and stylistically analyzed in this essay. By implication, it implies that there are particular linguistic singularities that distinguish the style of media content. Among other things, studying style entails looking at grammar, diction, idioms, and imagery. At the most basic level, syntax relates to the way sentences are put together, while diction refers to the words the author chooses and the way they are used to produce the most artistic results.

Keywords: media, social importance, events, news, public opinion, informing, lexical features, topics, headline, lead, slugline, dateline, source, background.

Media texts are examined in relation to both general conceptualization and categorization issues as well as issues with the linguistic representation of the world. When examining media texts from a cognitive perspective, scientists identify three key characteristics that are among the most significant characteristics that are inherent in them: reflecting, organizing, and formative.

The reflective quality of the media comes from the fact that it reflects the surrounding reality, which is now a crucial element in forming an understanding of the world, while also carrying out one of its primary duties, that of informing.

The organizing quality is manifested in the clear structuring of the information flow with the help of stable conceptual models expressed in universal media topics: politics, business, culture, etc. Thus, the media create and maintain a holistic, detailed picture of the world [3, 185].

The formative quality of mass media texts is expressed in their ability to influence the system of assessments and the formation of public opinion, ideologically influence through repeated repetition and wide dissemination of concepts and stereotypes [1, 99].

Linguistic analysis of media texts was carried out using the method of continuous textual analysis aimed at identifying key patterns at the level of syntagmatics and stylistics. Linguistic analysis consists of the following steps:

- consideration of the functional component of the media text and the most characteristic stylistic features;
- general lexical and syntagmatic features of the media texts;
- general grammatical and stylistic features of the media texts;
- carrying out private lexical analysis.

The purpose of private lexical analysis will be, first of all, the need to determine

the most characteristic lexical combination of units characteristic of the texts of the specified sample, then the lexical-syntagmatic core is compiled based on the connotative and expressive-evaluative matrices of the studied texts; conducting a private stylistic analysis [2, 56-58].

Noting the general lexical features of the media language, we must emphasize that the backbone of the media text, as a text of socio-political content, will be socio-political and terminological vocabulary. This lexical layer is also often called publicistic terminology; it represents all those subjects and objects of social and political life, which, in fact, become the content of the news. The high frequency of publicistic terminology is a very characteristic feature of a political media text.

The development of events in English and Uzbek media texts is determined by their social importance. Events that are of interest to the public are considered to be of social importance: meetings of the heads of state, adoption of new laws, international events and events, cultural news, bank and stock market news, etc. Because these types of incidents and events are commonplace and recurring, standard stereotypical catch phrases are used when covering them. In addition, the text of these messages was presented in the same way in both media texts in most cases, so differences in standard were not observed:

News about meetings of state leaders/presidents/head of the states: *held bilateral meetings with; visited with; government officials; state visit; spent 2 days in; traveled foreign countries; international relationships; signed documents; headed by; met with* and in Uzbek mediatexts *rasmiy tashrif, davlat tashrifi bilan, ikki tomonlama, taklifiga binoan, qizg'in tayyorgarlik, davlatlarning iqtisodiy savdo aylanmasi, tashkilot rahbariyati, oliy darajadagi xizmatlar* and so on. For instance: "...to sign the document in support of bilateral relationship..." (BBC News. 14.02.2021); "...met with president of the USA in Washington..." (WP. 16.11.2022); «...taklifiga binoan tashrif buyurdi» (M. 2019. № 18) «...oliy darajadagi uchrashuv hamkorlikning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi...» (XS. 2022. № 121); «...ikki kunlik rasmiy tashrif bilan mamlakatimizga keldi» (XS. 2022. № 144).

- **Foreign news:** Journalists use standard word combinations in the coverage of events taking place in the international arena. The text of news received from abroad must comply with certain guidelines. Accuracy, speed, correct interpretation, brief information, and objectivity play an important role in messages. When working with texts like this, the author is required to use words clearly by carefully expressing the complete idea. As long as the information is logically structured, important details should not be omitted.

Also, a balance should be maintained between national, regional and local interests. National characteristics should not influence the interpretation of the event, and it is not necessary to give priority to the positions of any region of that country. In foreign news, as a rule, only evidence is reported, without conclusions and political generalizations, and the reader must draw the necessary conclusions from it. For example: *kuchli portlash ro'y berdi, kuchli bo'ron oqibatida aholi yashash punktlariga zarar yetkazildi, sanksiyalar muddati yana bir yilga uzaytirildi, doimiy ravishda bayonot berib kelmoqda; turned their partnership, relations warmed as both*

Moscow and Beijing sought to improve ties with the West and draw in investment. Of course, the author is responsible for the accuracy of the evidence and statistics.

Cultural news: various meetings regularly take place in media texts, so the wide use of ready-made standard phrases in their printing has become a tradition. In addition, the coverage of such news does not require special words, while the template is adapted to cover this type of news: *“A new exhibition explores the revolutionary art and technology of French filmmakers at the turn of the 20th century”* (Euronews. 20.04.2022); *“New Orleans’s biggest party is back on this year. A few key tips for joining the revelry and skirting the crowds”* (CNN news. 21.02.2021); *“Fransiya poytaxti Parij shahrida o‘tkazilgan mazkur ko‘rgazmaga tashrif buyurganlar taqdim etilgan fotosur‘atlar orqali yurtimizning diqqatga sazovor joylari bilan yaqindan tanishdi”* (“Uzreport”. 19.01.2021); *“Qo‘qon shahrida o‘tkazilgan milliy hunarmandchilik festivali nafaqat mahalliy, balki xorijiy sayyohlarni ham o‘ziga jalb qildi* (O‘zbekiston 24. 22.04.2021) and so on.

The content of foreign news in English and Uzbek media texts is formed in almost the same way. In the news, the main information is briefly stated, the numbers, the event and the place of the incident are highlighted. They are compiled in the following order: *title, lead, numbers, place of the event, source of the news.*

Announcements **about banking and stock news** are among the topics of interest to the audience today. The types, price, date and place of the products put up for sale at the auctions have been in the focus of attention of the applicants. Social media has been leading the way in delivering this type of message quickly.

Due to the development of such fields as banking, finance, business, stock exchange, fund in the USA, these topics are often covered in newspaper texts. The following standard words and ready-made phrases are used to communicate news and messages related to the life of banks and stock exchanges to the public: *bank operations; several banks; had communicated with one another; commercial banks, to communicate with clients; banking sector; over the coming months; taxpayers rescued; the struggling bank; attracts new clients; retails foreign investors* and so.

The main feature of the foreign news is the accuracy of the text content, so it always fully answers the questions about what, where and when it happened. American journalists called it the three "W" rules: *what, when and where.* Correspondents and reporters should strictly follow the three "W" rules when covering foreign news. This requirement is based on the need to satisfy the interest of a wide audience in the happenings. For example: *were killed, similar actions that took place in the US, has called on the U.N. Security Council, Associated Press comments that, has sent public health officials, has returned home, were arrested for disturbing public order* and so.

In English and Uzbek media texts, especially in newspapers, the structural structure of the text of foreign messages is almost similar, and it was observed that the level of standardization is mostly high in them. Structural structure:

headline - title;

lead –the most important part of the news;

slugline is a combination of words or numbers;

dateline – evidence that provides brief information about where and when the event took place;

source – indication of the source of information;

background – providing historical or statistical information.

Even in the subtitles of the news footage shown on the CNN TV channel, we can observe that the lexical units have a high degree of standardization. For example, in this message, the journalist used the verb to cancel and a noun group such as health condition. You can find out what the message is about from the news subtitle.

CNN news: *“People protest against the rising cost of living in a demonstration organized by the AfD in Berlin on October 8, 2022”*.

The "what, when and where" rule created by American journalists was followed in this foreign news broadcast on the TV channel. "what" – *protest*, "when" – *on October 8, 2022*, "where" – *in Berlin* and so on.

Another example is the use of acronyms and political terms in this message. Acronyms-*US*, political terms- *government*, *immigration policy*.

In general, it is appropriate to emphasize the participation of terms in revealing the methodological and communicative features of standard in the news text. The media text contains the use of terms related to various fields within the topic. It is the use of these terms that gives enough information to the audience about the topic being covered. Through this, the viewer/listener/reader will have a clear idea of what it is about. The use of field terms is widely used in news, analytical, essay genres and the level of standardization is also high.

In addition, in recent years, new approaches aimed at improving media texts, prepared materials on various topics are causing the appearance of field terms in the mass media. In particular, terms related to legal and information communication technologies have already become standard phrases in American media texts.

Examples: *“...The escaped criminal was handed over to the police last Monday...”* (UT.28.09.2018); *“...role in providing international criminal and humanitarian law...”* (WP. 20.07.2019); *“...main steps had been taken to reform the criminal systems in the country...”* (NYT. 10. 01.2019).

As an example, we analyze the terms presented in the article "2022 Toyota Sienna Platinum: Genus Minivanus Evolves" in "The Wall Street Journal" dated February 5, 2022: *engine, the seat-heater controls, the cabin warm, the hybrid powertrain a hybrid-powered minivan, all-wheel drive about, in the 4th generation* and so on.

We will give an example from media texts in Uzbek language. In the article published in the "Mahalla" newspaper, we can find a number of standard words and phrases and terms.

“Shu kunlarda mamlakatimiz Jinoyat kodeksi va Ma'muriy javobgarlik to'g'risidagi kodeksga yolg'on axborot tarqatganlik uchun javobgarlikni nazarda tutuvchi normalarning kiritilgani ko'pchilikni xavotirga solayotgani bor gap. Yangi qonun bilan joriy etilgan o'zgarishlarga ko'ra, endilikda shaxsning qadr-qimmati kamsitilishiga yoki uning obro'sizlantirilishiga olib keladigan yolg'on axborotni tarqatganlik, shu jumladan OAVda, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlarida yoki internet

tarmog'ida tarqatganlik uchun – **BHMning 50 baravaridan 400 baravari** - 89 mln. 200 ming so'mgacha jarimalar qo'llanilishi mumkin".

The following words and phrases in this media text have a high level of standardization: *shu kunlarda mamlakatimiz, o'zgarishlarga ko'ra, shu jumladan, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlarida yoki internet tarmog'ida, BHMning 50 baravaridan 400 baravari* and so on.

In English and Uzbek media texts, politics, economy, culture, production and various other fields are regularly covered, and terms and professional phrases occupy an important place in media texts. They are clear, without expressive coloring and are associated only with the nominative function of the vocabulary.

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