

JOURNALISTIC STYLE OF SPEECH. ACQUAINTANCE WITH AND ANALYSIS OF JOURNALISTIC ARTICLES "MY CHOSEN FIELD AND MASS MEDIA".

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Annotation: In this article, journalistic speech style, familiarization and analysis of journalistic articles, information about "My chosen field and mass media" is given.

Key words: Uzbek linguistics, journalistic style, newspaper, magazine, mass media, term.

Journalist style in Uzbek linguistics was specially studied by T. Qurbanov. This style is the style of mass media, in particular, newspaper, magazine, radio, and television materials. The terms "journalism genres" and "newspaper genres" are rarely used in linguistics and journalism. The use of the term "publicistic genres" has taken a strong place in literary studies. But in Uzbek linguistics, the term "newspaper genres" has not yet found its exact expression and object, it is used in parallel with the term "journalism genres". Another problem is that newspaper materials do not have their own classification according to genres. In the existing literature of Uzbek linguistics and journalism, they are generally listed in different quantities. The division of newspaper materials into groups according to genres is still neglected.

In Russian linguistics, newspaper materials are clearly classified by genres. Genres have emerged in the Uzbek time press 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 complete types made the work in this field much more complicated. "Newspaper language", the program of special courses "Methodology of Newspaper Genres" and the program of "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. In T. Qurbanov's research, genres of journalistic style are distinguished. He noted the following genres of journalistic style: message, reportage, correspondence, article, political article, political, economic and scientific article, essay, feuilleton, pamphlet, plaque, feuilleton) as well as social-analytical or informational-analytical (correspondence, article, reportage) distinguishes the genres of journalism. It is especially noteworthy that the scientist divides the genres into groups based on their special characteristics. In the study, which specifically focused on the history of the column genre, its formation and development in the Uzbek press, it is divided into "press genre", "satirical genre", "satirical journalism" evaluated under the terms "genre". The term "literary and artistic journalistic genres" is also used instead. Informational genres, correspondence, simple critical article, main article, general-political theoretical article, reportage are also distinguished as "press genres". Although the researcher used various terms in a mixed manner, 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 information genre. Also, the terms used by the scientist

in relation to feuilleton and essay ("social-publicistic", "artistic-publicistic") attract attention. Recently, in Uzbek linguistics, the concepts of "newspaper language", "newspaper style", "newspaper genres" have become more and more strong. is taking over. 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. Based on the characteristics of the press, including the newspaper, its main task is to give 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, the researchers used the terms "informational" or "informational" genres, "artistic-publicistic genre", "analytical genre" when talking about genres. : 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. 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.

1. Plate. 2. Essay: portrait-essay, travelogue (travel essay), problem-essay, essay-plate. 3. Feature: among the sources that follow the journalistic style of the documentary feature, especially the press, that is, newspapers and magazines, have a special place. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies on newspaper language research have been created. A. Abdusaidov's monograph entitled "Journalist's skill in using language" contains a list of literature on learning newspaper language.

Conclusion:

It shows newspaper lexicon in Uzbek linguistics, use of international words and terms in periodical press, semantic-stylistic features of lexicon and phraseology of "Mushtum" magazine, newspaper speech, newspaper headlines, lexical doublets based on newspaper materials, lexical and syntactic options, statistics of newspaper language, role of newspaper language in journalistic style, genres, grammar of newspaper language, some syntactic features of "Gazette of Turkestan region", ancient Turkish words based on rich facts from the materials of the periodical press of the first half of the 20th century, There are important studies that have studied the acquired lexical layer, polysemy, calka problem, newspaper language and literary norms.

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