



ON THE STUDY OF THE PUBLICIST METHOD IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The article provides information on the appeal of journalism style, its specific features, the scope of artistic maturity, methodological tasks, and the level of study in various studies.

Keywords: language units, style, publicism, newspaper language, newspaper genre, thesis.

Introduction

Language units are used in social relations, first of all, depending on the needs, depending on the topic of conversation and the situation. We know that each style has its own look, meaning and purpose. Among these styles, the journalistic style differs from other styles by the scale of its expression, the form of the task and its charm.

The main part

Publicism is derived from the Latin word "publicus", which means "social, public, just" or "social populist". In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the journalistic style is described as a type of literary work devoted to the socio-political and other current issues of the time. The task of journalism is to arouse public opinion and create it, to create a picture of events based on documentary facts. Learns the most important laws of public life. There are oral and written forms of journalistic style, each of which is used in its place. The oral form of the journalistic style dates back to ancient times. In ancient Greece, it appeared in the speeches of speakers. Speakers such as Diogenes, Demosthenes, Aesop, in their speeches have done effective work on the oral form of journalistic style. There is information about Diogenes' ability to attract the audience, Demosthenes' communication skills, Aesop's fables. From the point of view of time, oratory was formed in a unique way. Emirs, kings and emperors were taught to explain their ideas to the people, to give speeches in order to win the war. Journalism is considered ancient in the peoples of Central Asia.

Historical examples of journalistic style can be found in "Qobusnoma" and a number of works by A. Navoi. According to our researchers, Navoi's works have a clear artistic and journalistic style. The Russians, Kazakhs, and Tatars, who have studied journalism in the world of linguistics, have also done effective work in Uzbek linguistics. Our linguists KK Yudakhin, AK Borovkov, VV Reshetov, A. Abdunazorova, A. Abdusaidov, T. Kurbanov, M. Mirzayev, K. Boboyeva, T. Masharipova studied the features of journalistic style.

Primary and artificial variants of abstract horses are widely used in various genres of journalism. The use of such words, both emotionally and structurally concise, alone or in combination, serves as an important means of attracting the reader's attention. In the examples of the message, there are cases when abstract horses are used in order to inspire only in some places: "*Insonparvarlikning yuksak namunasi*", "*Do'stlik va hamkorlik rishtalari yanada mustahkamlanmoqda*" ("A high example of humanity", "The ties of friendship and cooperation are becoming stronger."). The official report under

this heading is devoted to the relations between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and was given by a special correspondent of UzA.

Since the narrative style of informative genres is simpler and drier than analytical and artistic journalistic methods, the titles chosen for them cannot deviate from this feature. Depending on the syntactic structure and semantic properties of the titles, they can be classified differently. In particular, A. Abdusaidov divided the titles into such types as appeal, organization, mobilization, appeal [3.7].

Continuing the above classifications, we also divided the headings into categories such as *informative, persuasive, encouraging, commentary, appealing, and advertising*. Each of these differs semantically and stylistically and grammatically. In the context of the information genres we want to think about, mostly informative headings (titles) are used a lot.

Even today, the journalistic method is the subject of much research. Oral features of this style can be seen in the speeches of beginners and commentators in the media. The main articles, essays, columns and appeals, declarations published in various newspapers for the written form are the written form of journalism. In a journalistic style, the text is compact, clear and complete. This method differs from other methods by its effectiveness. Journalism is considered ancient in the peoples of Central Asia. The journalistic style is multi-genre, so it is sometimes called a mixed style. There are many small works on artistic, scientific, political and cultural themes. It is said that world linguistics is closely related to journalistic style and journalistic style. It is said in Russian linguistics that these two concepts are very different from each other. We also agree with our linguists that journalism is a part of journalistic style.

The journalistic method is notable for its use in works that reflect political, ideological, socio-economic and cultural relations. The journalistic style in Uzbek linguistics appeared in the late XIX - early XX centuries. During this period, newspapers and magazines were published and increased, radio and television broadcasts on political and social issues, lectures. One of the most widely used variants of journalism is newspapers. In linguistics, especially in Russian linguistics, in the classification of functional styles, along with the journalistic style, there is a separate newspaper style. In Russian linguistics, the language of the newspaper is studied as a separate method. In the 1920s, many scientific articles were published on the language of newspapers. Russian critic VG Belinsky tells journalism that it serves everything, and at the same time is necessary for science, art, the arts and society. "

Recently, the language of the newspaper, the term of the newspaper genre is widely used in linguistics. I. Toshaliyeva studied the features of the newspaper genre and classified them into specific groups. This classification is classified by the information-analytical, artistic-journalistic features of the genre element. These genres cover a wide range of areas. Information genre: news, report, reportage, interview, sheet. Analytical genre correspondence, article, journalism, letter, international image, article review. Fiction journalism also includes essays, feuilletons, and pamphlets. G. Gafurov emphasizes that the terms journalistic genre and journalistic genre are synonymous. He also studies the language of the newspaper in the above groups.

Unlike I. Toshaliyev, he included and analyzed interviews in the information genre.

The analytics genre included commentary, article review, and observation. The genre of fiction includes satirical genres, essays, films, which include a little more than Toshaliyev.

A. Abusaidov, in his study of the language of the newspaper, classifies the genre of the newspaper into examples of information, analytical and artistic journalism. The information genre includes such areas as news, reports, interviews. The analytical genre includes articles, reviews, commentaries, reviews, letters, observations, and correspondence. The artistic pulsatism grouped the genre into a sheet, an essay feuilleton. A. Abusaidov studied these directions on the basis of a table, identifying a number of other directions.

A. Boboyeva, recognizing the existence of "newspaper genres", distinguishes the genre of information. The terms used by the scholar for feuilletons and essays ("socio-publicist", "artistic-publicist") are also noteworthy.

In the study of journalistic style, S. Muhamedov included reportage, reporting, interviews, articles, commentaries, correspondence, reviews, press reviews, columns, pamphlets as a genre of newspaper journalism. A. Muhamedov described each of them as a separate genre.

The journalistic journal, called the Chronicle of Modernity, focuses on the current problems of society - political, social, domestic, philosophical aspects close to fiction, because it reflects the whole of today's history. Like fiction, journalism is endless in terms of subject matter, the range of genres is huge, and the resources of expression are huge. All these features determined the specificity of the figurative system of journalistic style. Among the methods of speech, the journalistic style has its own peculiarities. Because it forces other style materials to be reworked. The famous French linguist Balli wrote: "Scientific language is the language of ideas, artistic speech is the language of emotions." The importance of the topic covered in the media requires careful reflection and appropriate means of logical expression of thought, and the expression of the author's attitude to events is not possible without the emotional means of language.

Conclusion

If we look at the research of our linguists, their opinions intersect in certain places, in some places they are slightly different. The works that are part of this style are noteworthy in providing the charm of linguistics.

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