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COURSE PAPER

**The theme: The investigation of newspaper style in english and uzbek
languages**

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INTRODUCTION

This qualification paper is devoted to reveal linguistic features of newspaper style in English and Uzbek languages. So our qualification paper is titled as “The linguistic peculiarities of newspaper style”. We know that newspapers is one of the types of Mass Media which reflects life as mirror. News show the real changes which are happening round the world. They inform us about political, social, economic life of countries and etc. Also, we have another type of newspapers which we call an entertainment newspapers. Such newspaper differ from government newspapers according to their content and linguistic peculiarities of newspapers in English and Uzbek languages.

The actuality of this qualification paper by profound interest to the comparative study of linguistic features of English and Uzbek newspaper.

As an object of this qualification paper we have taken English newspapers “The Daily Mail”, “The Sunday Times” and the “New Europe” edited in England and in the US, in Uzbek language « Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати».

Subject matter is newspaper style and its peculiarities.

The aim of my choosing this theme is that among other types of functional style in English language newspaper style was an enigma for me and I decided to open its secrets for myself as a philologist and investigate linguistic peculiarities of this style.

This qualification paper is to define the peculiarities of newspaper style and to analyze the following basic newspaper features:

- 1) brief news items,
- 2) advertisements and announcements,
- 3) the headline,
- 4) the editorial,

The principal function of a **brief news items** is to inform the reader. It states facts without giving explicit comments, and whatever evaluation there is in news

paragraphs is for the most part implicit and as a rule unemotional. News items are essentially matter-of-fact, and stereotyped forms of expression prevail.

The principal function of **advertisements** and **announcements**, like that of brief news, is to inform the reader. There are two basic types of advertisements and announcements in the modern English newspaper: classified and non-classified.

The **headline** is a dependent form of newspaper writing. The specific functional and linguistic traits of the headline provide sufficient ground for isolating and analyzing it as a specific “genre” of journalism. The main function of the headline is to inform the reader briefly what the text that follows is about.

The function of the **editorial** is to influence the reader by giving an interpretation of certain facts. Their purpose is to give the editor’s opinion and interpretation of the news published and suggests to the reader that it is the correct one.

In main part we have spoken the firstly General Notes on Newspaper Style and the second one Brief News Items, the third one of main part we have spoken Advertisements and Announcements in Newspaper style, the fourth one Main Peculiarities of the Headline and at last one we have spoken Functions of the Editorial.

Also, to investigate this style thoroughly we decided to discuss the theme in comparison with Uzbek language.

Coming out of the aim there appeared different **tasks** to be taken under discussion.

- to present theoretical position of stylistics as one of the branches of linguistics.
- to inform about functional styles and its subtypes in the English languages
- to analyse linguistic peculiarities of newspaper style in Uzbek language.
- The following methods have been applied in the present qualification paper.

a)descriptive method

b)comparative method

c)component analysis

Methodological basis of this qualification paper is that it includes the works of foreign and native linguistics in the sphere of stylistics and general linguistics. The analysed examples from English and Uzbek newspapers comprise contribution into improvement of the second language acquisition and the material of this qualification paper can be used in the process of teaching of such linguistic aspects. Current events.

The novelty of the work is that up to present newspaper style of one language is studied in the sphere of only this language. But we have studied the newspaper style in comparison with Uzbek language newspaper style.

Theoretical value of the qualification paper comprises contribution into further, development of Comparative stylistics. Moreover the research makes a certain contribution into the development of Comparative Typology as well as Theory of Translation.

Practical value of the work comprises contribution into improvement of the second language acquisition. And the material of the present work can be used in the process of teaching of such linguistic educational Institutions.

The material includes:

- different types of scientific literature in stylistics.
- literary books of Uzbek, English and American authors.
- different types of newspapers.
- internet sites.

The qualification paper contains Introduction, Two Chapters, Summary and Bibliography.

CHAPTER I. THE MAIN TOPIC OF NEWSPAPER STYLE

I.1. Brief notions about newspaper style

Mass Media plays a great role in social life development. It serves as a communication between people, publishing, television, radio and state organizations. Press- is the mirror of life. It shows real changes which are happening in several spheres of our daily life. After the Independence of our Republic, the fate of Mass Media grew up. There appeared real changes for implementation of Mass Media as the 4th government. Of course, It is good for our future life. Because, the democratization of society is the progress connected with providing the freedom of speech and press in practice. Also, it is reminded, in the 64th article of constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan “The Mass Media is free and it works juridically. It is responsible for the honesty of the information as a signed rule.”

Nowadays, in our country there are much circumstances for free, wide and frank activity of Mass Media and the creators who are serving for it. In the last years the Oliy Majlis made several laws. They are “About the protection of journalistic activity” (24th of April in 1997), “About the freedom and guarantee for information getting” (24th of April in 1997), “About the rule of registration of Mass Media in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (15th of April in 1998). These laws are the protection of every type of Mass Media and every journalist. The law “about the protection journalists activity” gave to journalists juridical and social guarantees. For instance, in the 4th article of law three reminded: “The censorship is prohibited in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Nobody can get any agreement with the journalist on information and materials before-hand. Also, no one can require him to change the text of the material or information, or not to publish it.” But we must be careful with our speech according to the speech responsibility. The true use of word which will influence to people’s mind demands us to feel more responsibility and to be sensible.

Our president Islom Karimov put some responsive requirements to Mass Media as the 4th government. And in the congratulation to employees of Mass Media and Press he reminded that if the journalist knew the theme he had choose well enough he would have chances to analyse the achievements, lacks and problems of this profession widely. In consequence the article would be honesty.

In the 3rd article of law “About Mass Media” it is reminded, that everyone has right to come out in Mass Media in our country for describing his own opinion straightly. Besides, that, Mass Media in our country acts according to the law “About National language.”

If language is the mirror of society, then we shall say Mass Media is the most important bond of ideological, political and other kind of fights. Because, the connection of language with social life appears in Mass Media language. The Mass Media language appears in publicistic style, because, there corresponds the informative task to propaganda and agitation. We tried to show 7 features of publicistic style. Learning such kind of features in special creative works of journalists is the highest task or actual task, because, when the special creation of journalists gathers, it will show the most actual tasks of society and life as political, economical, ethical, philosophical, cultural problems and it will point the way of their solution.

There may not be a person who will refuse that the language is the mirror of society. Because, it is the witness which shows the degree of social development, people’s national features, provements, belonging to its history, its cultural, spiritual traditions and other things. As the language is the means of communication and interference, there will be discussions on its duty. If we pay attention to the language essence, on the one hand it is constant and conservative line. This feature gives chance to serve as communication-interference means. Such kind of means connect generations, centuries and thousands of years. Because of language does such kind of duty, we can read Orkhan Henasoy memorials, Makhmud Koshghary, Alisher Navoiy, Zakhridin Mukhammad

Bobur. We can introduce with world ideas and leave informations about our history and culture to our Generation.

If we call language as a mirror of society, then we shall call Mass Media language as a means of ideological, political and other kind of struggles, because, there appeared the bond of language and social life. The Mass Media language is expressed in publicistic style, because, there the duty of language informative, that is, giving information corresponds to propaganda and agitation. There in publicistic works the most important problems of modern life: political, economical, ethical, philosophical problems which society are interested in, culture, daily life and upbringing problem are shown. There are widely spread the newspaper-journal types of publicistics.

Newspaper features.

- 1) Economical usage of language means, that is the short and concrete expression of idea in order to provide the density of the information;
- 2) To choose the means of language which are understood by people easily;
- 3) The usage of social political vocabulary and phraseology, and usage of other styles in another meanings;
- 4) Existence of publicistic words and phrases;
- 5) The usage of different publicistic genre according to the language means and the existence of semantic words and the author's neologisms like occasionalisms;
- 6) The usage of scientific, colloquial, official and literary texts;
- 7) The usage of inversion and its richness of literary description means especially, rhetorical questions, emotional sentences and repetitions.

I. 2 NEWSPAPER STYLE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Newspaper style was the last of all the styles of written literary English to be recognized as a specific form of writing standing apart from other forms.

English newspaper writing dates from the 17th century. At the close of the 16th century. Short news pamphlets began to appear. Any such publication either

presented news from only one source or dealt with one specific subject. Note the titles of the earliest news pamphlets: “News, containing a short rehearsal of Stukely’s and Morice’s Kebellion” (1579) “News from Spain and Holland” (1593), “Wonderful and strange news out of Suffolke and Essex, where it rained a wheat the space of six or seven miles” (1583). News pamphlets appeared only from time to time and can not be classed as newspapers, though they were any questionably the immediate former unners of the British press.

The first of any regular series of English newspaper was the **Weekly News** which first appeared on May 23, 1622. It lasted for some twenty years till 1641 it ceased publication. The 17th century saw the rise of a number of other news sheets which, with varying success, struggled on in the teeth of discouragement and restrictions imposed by the Crown. With the introduction of a strict licensing system many such shells were suppressed, and the Government, in its turn, set before the public a paper of its own **The London Gozette**, first published on February 5, 1666. The paper was semi – weekly and carried official information, royal decrees, news from abroad, and advertisements.

The Daily Courant – was brought out on March 11, 1702. The paper carried news largely foreign, and no comment, the latter being against the principles of the first issue of his paper. Thus the early English newspaper was principally a vehicle of information. Commentary back as the middle of the 18th century the British, newspaper was very much like what it is today, carrying on its pages news both foreign and domestic advertisements, announcements and articles containing comments.

The rise of American newspaper, which was brought into American soil by British settlers, dates back to the late 17th, early 18th centuries.

It took the English newspaper more than a century to establish a style and a standard of its own. And it is only by the 19th century that newspaper English may be said to have developed into a system of language media, forming a separate functional style.

The specific conditions of newspaper publication, the restrictions of time and space, have left an indelible mark on newspaper English. For more than a century writers and linguists have been vigorously attacking “the slipshod construction and the vulgar vocabulary of newspaper English. The very term **newspaper English** carried a shade of disparagement. Yet, for all the defects of newspaper English, serious though they may be, this form of the English literary language cannot be reduced – as some purists have climbed – merely to careless slovenly writing or to a distorted literary English. This is one of the forms of the English literary language characterized as any other style – by a definite communicative aim and its own system of language means.

Not all the printed matter faunal in newspaper comes under newspaper style. The modern newspaper carries material of an extremely diverse character. On the pages of newspaper one finds not only news and comments on it, press reports and articles, advertisements and announcements, but also stories and poems, crossword puzzles, chess problems and the like. Since the letter serve the purpose of entertaining the reader, they cannot style, It is newspaper printed matter that performs the function of informing the reader and providing him with an evolution of the information published that can be regarded as belonging, to newspaper style.

Thus English newspaper style may be defined as a system of interrelated lexical, phraseological and grammatical means which is perceived by the community as a separate linguistic unity that serves the purpose of informing and instructing the reader. Information and evolution co – exist in the modern English newspaper, and it is only in terms of diachronic that the function of information can claim priority. In fact, all kinds of newspaper writing are to a greater or sor degree both informative evaluative. But, of course, it is obvious that in most of the basic newspaper “gerres” one of the two functions prevails; that, for example, news of all kinds is essentially informative whereas the editorical is basically evaluative.

CHAPTER II. THE INVESTIGATION OF NEWSPAPER STYLE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

II. 1. THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

Information in the English newspaper is conveyed, in the first place, through the medium of:

- 1) brief news items
- 2) press reports (parliamentary, of court proceedings, etc.)
- 3) articles purely informational in character.
- 4) Advertisements and announcements.

The newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on political and other matters. Elements of appraisal may be observed in the very selection and way of presentation of news, in the use of specific vocabulary, such as **allege** and **claim**, casting some doubt on the facts reported, and syntactic constructions indicating a lack of assurance on the part of the reporter, as to the correctness of the facts reported or his desire to avoid responsibility (for example: Mr. X was said to have opposed the proposal, Mr. X was quoted as saying...). The headlines of news items part from giving information about the subject – matter, also carry a considerable amount of appraisal (the size and arrangement of the headline, the use of emotionally coloured words and elements of emotive syntax) thus indicating the interpretation of the facts in the news item that follows. But, of course, the principal vehicle of interpretation and appraisal is the newspaper article, and the editorial in particular. Editorials (leading articles or leaders) are characterized by a subjective hand-have much in common with classical specimens of publicistic writing and are often looked upon as such. However, newspaper evaluative writing unmistakably bears the stamp of newspaper style. Thus, articles, editorials included, as coming within the system of English newspaper style. But it should be noted that while editorials and other articles in opinion columns are predominantly evaluative, newspaper feature articles, as a rule, carry a considerable amount of

information, and the ratio of the informative and the evaluative varies substantially from article to article.

To understand the language peculiarities of English newspaper style it will be sufficient to analyse the following basic newspaper features:

- 1) brief news items,
- 2) advertisements and announcements,
- 3) the headline,
- 4) the editorial,

a. BRIEF NEWS ITEMS AND ITS LEXICAL GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES

The principle function of a brief news item is to inform the reader. It states facts without giving explicit comments, and whatever evaluation there is in news paragraphs is for the most part implicit and as a rule unemotional. News items are essentially matter of fact and stereotyped forms of expression prevail. As an invariant, the language of brief news items is stylistically neutral and unbiased nature of newspaper reporting; in practice, however, departures from this principle of stylistic neutrality (especially so – called “mass papers”) are quite common.

It goes without saying that the bulk of the vocabulary and common literary. But apart from this, newspaper style has its specific vocabulary features and is characterized by an extensive use of:

a) Special political and economic terms, e.g. Socialism, constitution, president, apartheid, by – election, General Assembly, Gross output, per capital production.

b) Non – term political vocabulary. ..., progressive, nationwide, unity, peace. A characteristic. Features of political vocabulary is that the border line between terms and non – terms is less distinct than in the vocabulary of other special fields. The semantic structure of some words comprises both terms and non – terms, e.g. nation, crisis, agreement, member, representative, leader.

c) Newspaper clichés, i.e. stereotyped expressions, commonplace phrases familiar to the reader, e.g. vital issue, pressing problem, informed sources, danger of war, to escalate the war, war hysteria, over wheaming majority, plause. Clichés than anything else reflect the traditional manner or expression in newspaper writing. They are commonly looked upon as a defect of style. Indeed, some clichés, especially those based on trite images(e.g. captains of industry pillars of society, bulwark of civilization) are pompous and misleading. But nevertheless, clichés are indispensable in newspaper style, they prompt the necessary associations and prevent ambiguity and misunderstanding.

d) Abbreviations. News items, press reports and headlines abound in abbreviations. Of various kinds. Among them Abbreviated terms – names of organizations, public and state bodies, political associations, industrial and other companies, various offices, etc – know by their initials are very common e.g. UNO (United Nations Organization). TUC (Trades Union Congress), NATO (North Atlantic treaty Organization), AFL – CIO (American Federation of labour – Congress of Industrial Organizations), EEC (European Economic Community), TGWU (Transport and General Workers Union), FO (Foreign office), PIB (Priced and Incomes Board).

e) Neologisms. These are very common in newspaper vocabulary. The newspaper is very quick to react to any new development in the life of society, in science and technology. Hence, neologisms make their way into the language of the newspaper very easily and often even spring up on newspaper pages, e.g. lunik, a splash – down (the act of bringing a spacecraft to a water surface), a teach – in(a form of campaigning through heated political discussion), backlash or a white backlash laviolent reaction of American racists to the Negrois struggle for civil rights), frentlash (a vigorous antiracist movement), stop – go policies (contradictory, indecisive and inefficient policies).

The above – listed peculiarities of brief news items are the basic vocabulary parameters of English newspaper style.

The vocabulary of brief news items is for the most part devoid of emotional colouring. Some papers, however, especially those classed among “mass” or “popular” papers, tend to introduce emotionally coloured lexical units into essentially matter-of-fact news stories, e.g.

“Health Minister Kenneth Robinson made this shock announcement yesterday in the Commons”. (Daily Mirror)

“Technicians at the space base here are now working. Flat out to prepare Germany 6 for next Monday’s blast-off”. (Daily-Mail)

“Defense Secretary Roy Mason yesterday gave a rather frosty reception in the Commons to the latest proposal for a common defense policy for all EEC countries”. (Morning Star)

Important as vocabulary is, it is not much the words and phrases used in brief news items that distinguish them from other forms of newspaper writing. The vocabulary groups listed above are also commonly found in headlines and newspaper articles. The basic peculiarities of news items lie in the syntactical structure.

As the reporter is obliged to be brief, he naturally tries to cram all his facts into the space allotted. This tendency predermines the peculiar composition of brief news items and the syntactical structure of the sentence. The size of brief news items varies from one sentence to several (short) paragraphs. And generally, the shorter the news items, the – more complex its syntactical structure.

GENERAL NOTES OF NEWSPAPER STYLE

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rehearsal of Stukely's and Morice's Rebellion" (1579),¹ "News from Spain and Holland" (1593), "Wonderful and strange news out of Suffolke and Essex, where it rained wheat, the space of six or seven miles" (1583). News pamphlets appeared only from time to time and cannot be classed as newspapers, though they were unquestionably the immediate forerunners of the British press. The first of any regular series of English newspapers was the Weekly News which first appeared on May 23, 1622. it lasted for some twenty years till in 1641 it ceased publication. The 17th century saw the rise of a number of other news sheets which, with varying success, struggled on in the teeth of discouragement and restrictions imposed by the Crown. With the introduction of a strict licensing system many such sheets were suppressed, and the Government, in its turn, set before the public a paper of its own - The London Gazette, first published on February 5, 1666. the paper was a semi-weekly and carried official information, royal decrees, news from abroad, and advertisements.

The first English daily newspaper – the Daily Courant- was brought out on March 11, 1702. the paper carried news, largely foreign, and no comment, the latter being against the principles of the publisher, as was stated in the first issue of his paper. Thus the early English newspaper was principally a vehicle of information. Commentary as a regular feature found its way into the newspapers later. But as far back as the middle of the 18th century the British newspaper was very much like what it is today, carrying on its pages news, both foreign and domestic, advertisements, announcements and articles containing comments. The rise of the American newspaper, which was brought onto American soil by British settlers, dates back to the late 17th, early 18th centuries. It took the English newspaper more than a century to establish a style and a standard of its own. And it is only by the 19th century that newspaper English may be said to have developed into a system of language media, forming a separate functional style. The specific condition of newspaper publication, the restrictions of time and space, have left an

¹ Galperin I.R. Stylistics p.296

indelible mark on newspaper English. For more than a century writes arid linguistic have been vigorously, attacking the slipshod construction.

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Thus, English newspaper style may be defined as a system of interrelated lexical, phraseological and grammatical means which is perceived by the community as a separate linguistic unity that serves the purpose of informing and instructing the reader. Information and evaluation co-exist in the modern English newspaper, and it is only in terms of diachronic that the function of information can claim priority. In fact, all kinds of newspaper writing are to a greater or lesser degree both informative and evaluative. But, of course, it is obvious that in most of the basic newspaper “genres” one of the two functions prevails: thus, for example, news of all kinds is essentially informative, whereas the editorial is basically evaluative. Information in the English newspaper is conveyed, in the first place, through the –medium of :

- 1) brief news items,

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The newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on political and other “matters”. Elements of appraisal may be observed in the use of specific vocabulary, such as allege and claim, casting some doubt on the facts reported, and syntactic construction indicating a lack of assurance on the part of the reporter as to the correctness of the facts reported or his desire avoid responsibility (for example, “Mr. X was quoted as saying...”). The headlines of news items, apart from giving information about the subject-matter, also carry a considerable amount of appraisal (the size and arrangement of the headline, the use of emotionally coloured words and elements of emotive syntax), thus indicating the interpretation of the facts in the news item that follows. But, of course, the principal vehicle of interpretation and appraisal is the newspaper article and the editorial in particular. Editorials (leading articles or leaders) are characterized by a subjective handling of facts, political or otherwise. They have much in common with classical specimens of publicistic writing and are often looked upon as such. However, newspaper evaluative writing unmistakably bears the stamp of newspaper style. Thus, it seems natural to regard newspaper articles, editorials included, as coming within the system of English newspaper style. But it should be noted that while editorials and other articles in opinion columns are predominantly evaluative, newspaper feature articles, as a rule, carry a considerably amount of information, and the ratio of the informative and the evaluative varies substantially from article to article.

To understand the language peculiarities of English newspaper style it will be sufficient to analyze the following basic newspaper features:

- 1) brief news items,
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BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

The principal function of a *brief news item* is to inform the reader. It states facts without giving explicit comments, and whatever evaluation there is in news paragraphs is for the most part implicit and as a rule unemotional. News items are essentially matter-of-fact, and stereotyped forms of expression prevail. As an invariant, the language of brief news items is stylistically neutral, which seems to be in keeping with the allegedly neutral and unbiased nature of newspaper reporting; in practice, however, departures from this principle of stylistic neutrality (especially in the so-called “mass papers”) are quite common.

It goes without saying that the bulk of the vocabulary used in newspaper writing is neutral and common literary. But apart from this, newspaper style has its specific vocabulary features and is characterized by an extensive use of:

- a) Special political and economic terms, e.g. Socialism, constitution, president, a partied, by-election, General Assembly, gross output, per capita production.

- b) Non-term political vocabulary, e.g. public, people, progressive, nationwide, unity, peace, a characteristic feature of political vocabulary is that the border line between terms and non-terms is less distinct than in the vocabulary of other special fields. The semantic structure of some words comprises both terms and non-terms, e.g. nation, crisis, agreement, member, representative, leader.

- c) Newspaper clichés, i.e. stereotyped expressions, commonplace phrases familiar to the reader e.g. vital issue, pressing problem, informed sources, danger of war, to escalate a war, war hysteria, over whelming majority, amid stormy applause. Clichés more than anything else reflect the traditional manner of expression in newspaper writing. They are commonly looked upon as a defect of style. Indeed, some clichés, especially those based on trite images (e.g. captains of industry, pillars of society, bulwark of civilization) are pompous and hackneyed,

others, such as welfare state, affluent society are false and misleading. But nevertheless, clichés are indispensable in newspaper style: they prompt the necessary associations and prevent ambiguity and misunderstanding.

d) Abbreviations. News items, press reports and headlines abound in abbreviations of various kinds. Among them abbreviated terms- names of organizations, public and state bodies, political associations, industrial and other companies, various offices, etc.-known by their initials are very common, e.g. UNO (United Nations Organization), TUC (Trades Union Congress), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations), EEC (European Economic Community), TGWU (Transport and General Workers Union), FO (Foreign Office), PIB (Prices and Incomes Board),

e) Neologisms. These are very common in newspaper vocabulary. The newspaper is very quick to react to any new development in the life of society, in science and technology. Hence, neologisms make their way into the language of the newspaper very easily and often even spring up on newspaper pages, e.g. *lunik*, *a splash-down* (the act of bringing a spacecraft to a water surface), *a teach-in* (a form of campaigning through heated political discussion), *backlash or white backlash* (a violent reaction of American racists to the Negroes' struggle for civil rights), *front lash* (a vigorous antiracist movement), *stop-go policies* (contradictory, indecisive and inefficient policies).

The above-listed peculiarities of brief news items are the basic vocabulary parameters of English newspaper style.

The vocabulary of brief news items is for the most part devoid of emotional colouring. Some papers, however, especially those classed among "mass" or "popular" papers, tend to introduce emotionally coloured lexical units into essentially matter-of-fact news stories, e.g.

"Health Minister Kenneth Robinson made this *shock* announcement yesterday in the commons." (*Daily Mirror*)

“Defense Secretary Roy Mason yesterday gave a rather frosty reception in the Commons to the latest proposal for a common defense policy for all EEC countries.” (Morning Star)

Important as vocabulary is, it is not so much the words and phrases used in brief news items that distinguish them from other forms of newspaper writing. The vocabulary groups listed above are also commonly found in headlines and newspaper articles. The basic peculiarities of news items lie in their syntactical structure.

As the reporter is obliged to be brief, he naturally tries to cram all his facts into the space allotted. This tendency predetermines the peculiar composition of brief news items and the syntactical structure, of the sentences. The size of brief news items varies from one sentence to several (short) paragraphs. And generally, the shorter the news item, the more complex its syntactical structure.

The following grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance, and may be regarded as their grammatical parameters.

a) Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses, e.g.

“Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster-General (Kingston-upon-Thames), said *he had been asked what was meant by the statement in the Speech that the position of war pensioners and those receiving national insurance benefits would be kept under close review.*” (The Times)

“*There are indications that BO AC may withdraw- threats of all-out dismissals for pilots who restrict flying hours,* a spokesman for the British Airline Pilots’ association said yesterday” (Morning Star)

b) Verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial) and verbal noun constructions, e.g.

“Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, has sought to set an example to the faction-ridden Governing Liberal Democratic Party *by*

announcing the disbanding of his own faction numbering 47 of the total of 295 conservative members of the Lower House of the Diet.” (The Times)²

c) Syntactical complexes, especially the nominative with the infinitive. These constructions are largely used to avoid mentioning the source of information or to shun responsibility for the facts reported, e.g.

“The condition of Lord Samuel, aged 92, *was said last night to be* a ‘little better” (*The Guardian*)

“A petrol bomb is *believed to have been exploded against* the grave of Cecil Rhodes in the Matopos.” (*The Times*)

d) Attributive noun groups are another powerful means of effecting brevity in news items, e.g. “*heart swap patient*” (*Morning Star*), “*The national income and expenditure figures*” (*The Times*), “*Labour backbench decision*” (*Morning Star*), “*Mr. Wilson’s HMS fearless package deal*” (*Morning Star*).

e) Specific word-order. Newspaper tradition, coupled with the rigid rules of sentence structure in English, has greatly affected the word-order of brief news items. The word-order in one-sentence news paragraphs and in what are called “leads” (the initial sentences in longer news items) is more or less fixed. Journalistic practice has developed what is called the “five-w-and-h-pattern rule” (*who-what-why-how-where-when*) and for a long time strictly adhered to it. In terms of grammar this fixed sentence structure may be expressed in the following manner: Subject-Predicate (+Object) –Adverbial modifier of reason (manner) – Adverbial modifier of place –Adverbial modifier of time, e.g.

“A neighbour’s peep through a letter box led to the finding of a woman dead from gas and two others semiconscious in a block of council flats in Eccles New Road, Salford, Lanes, yesterday.”(*The Guardian*)

It has been repeatedly claimed by the authors of manuals of journalistic writing that the “five-w-and-h” structure was the only right pattern of sentence structure to use in news reports. Facts, however, disprove this contention. Statistics

² Galperin I.R. Stylistics, p.300

show that there are approximately as many cases in which the traditional word-order is violated as those in which it is observed. It is now obvious that the newspaper has developed new sentence patterns not typical of other styles. This observation refers, firstly, to the position of the adverbial-modifier of definite time. Compare another pattern typical of brief news sentence structure:

“Derec Heath, 4.3, *yesterday left* Falmouth for the third time in his attempt to cross the Atlantic in a 12ft dinghy.” (*Morning Star*)

“Brighton council yesterday approved a £ 22,500 scheme to have parking meters operating in the centre of the town by March.” (*The Times*) This and some other unconventional sentence patterns have become a common practice with brief news writers.

“The committee- which was investigating the working of the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act- said that some school children in remand centers are getting only two hours lessons a day.” (*Morning Star*)

There are some other, though less marked, tendencies in news item writing of modifying well-established grammatical norms. Mention should be made of occasional disregard for the sequence of tenses rule, e.g.

What is ordinarily looked upon as a violation of grammar rules in any other kind of writing appears to be a functional peculiarity of newspaper style.

b. Advertisements and Announcements in Newspaper Style

Advertisements made their way into the British press at an early stage of its development. So they are almost as old as newspapers themselves.

1. The principal function of *advertisements* and *announcements*, like that of brief news, is to inform the reader. There are two basic types of advertisements and announcements in the modern English newspaper: classified and non-classified.

In classified advertisements and announcements various kinds of information are arranged according to subject-matter into sections, each bearing an appropriate name. In *The Times*, for example, the reader never fails to find several

hundred advertisements and announcements classified into groups, such as BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN MEMORIAM, BUSINESS OFFERS, PERSONAL, etc. This classified arrangement has resulted in a number of stereotyped patterns regularly employed in newspaper advertising. Note one of the accepted patterns of classified advertisements and announcements in The Times:

Grammatical peculiarities of English newspaper.

The following grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance, and may be regarded as their grammatical parameters.

a) Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses, e.g.

“Mr. Boyd – Carpenter, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster – General (Kingston-upon-Thames), said he had been asked what was meant by the statement in the Speech that the position of war pensioners and those receiving national insurance benefits would be kept under close review”. (The Times)

“There are indications that BOAC may withdraw threats of all-out dismissals for pilots who restrict flying hours, a spokesman said yesterday” (Morning Star).

b) Verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial) and verbal noun constructions e.g.

“Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, has sought to set an example to the faction ridden Governing liberal Democratic Party **by announcing the disbanding** of his own faction **numbering** 47 of the total of 296 conservative members of the lower House of the Diet.” (The Times).

c) Syntactical complex, especially the nominative with the infinitive. These construction are largely used to avoid mentioning the source of information or to shun responsibility for the facts reported, e.g.

“The condition of lord Samuel, aged 92, **was said** last night to be a little better” (The Guardian).

“A petrol bomb is believed to have been exploded against the grove of Cecil Rhodes in the Motopos”. (The Times).

d) Attributive noun groups are another powerful means of effecting brevity in news items, e.g.

“**Heart swap patient**” (Morning Star), “**the national income and expenditure** figures” (The Times), “**Labour backbench** decision” (Morning Star) “Mr. Wilson’s HMS **Fearless package** deal” (Morning Star).

e) Specific word-order. Newspaper tradition, coupled with the rigid rules of sentence structure in English, has greatly items. The word – order in one – sentence news paragraphs and in what are called “leads” (the initial sentences in longer news items) is more or less fixed. Journalistic practice has developed what is called the “five-w-and-h-pattern rule” (who – what – why – how – where – when) and for a long time strictly adhered to it. In terms of grammar this fixed sentence structure may be expressed in the following manner: Subject – Predicate (+ Object) – Adverbial modifier of reason (manner) – Adverbial modifier of place – Adverbial modifier of time, e.g.

“A neighbour’s peep through a letter box led to the finding of a woman dead from gas and two others semiconscious in a block of council flats in Eccles New Road, Galford, Lancs, **yesterday**” (The Guardian).

It has been repeatedly claimed by the authors of manuals of journalistic writing that the “five – w – and – h” structure was the only right pattern of sentences structure to use in news reports. Facts, however, disprove this contention. Statistics show that there are approximately as many cases in which the traditional word – order is violated as those in which it is observed. It is now obvious that the newspaper has developed new sentence patterns not typical of other styles. This observation refers; firstly, to the position of the adverbial modifier of definite time. Compare another pattern typical of brief news sentence structure:

“Derec Heath, 43, yesterday left Falmouth for the third time in his attempt to cross the Atlantic in a 12ft dingy.” (Morning Star)

“Brighton council yesterday approved a 22,500 scheme to have parking mats operating in the centre of the town by March” (The Times).

This and some other unconventional sentence patterns have become a common practice with brief news writers.

There are some other, though less marked, tendencies in news item writing of modifying well – established grammatical norms. Mention should be made of occasional disregard for the sequence of tenses rule, e.g.

“The committee – which was investigating the working of the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act – **said** that some school children in remand centres are getting only two hour’s lessons a day”. (Morning Star).

What ordinarily looked upon as a violation of grammar rules in any other kind of writing appears to be functional peculiarity of newspaper style.

b. Advertisements and Announcement

Advertisements made their way into the British press at an early stage of its development, i.e. in the mid – 17th century. So they are almost as old as newspapers themselves.

The principal function of **advertisements and announcements**, like that of brief news, is to inform the reader. There are two basic types of advertisements and announcements in the modern English newspaper classified and non – classified.

In classified advertisement and announcements various kinds of information are arranged according to subject – matter into sections, each bearing an appropriate name. In The Times, for example, the reader never fails to find several hundred advertisements and announcements classified into groups, such as BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, INMEMO, RIAM, BUSINESS OFFERS, PERSONAL, etc. This classified arrangement has, resulted in a number of stereotyped patterns regularly employed in newspaper advertising. Note one of the accepted patterns of classified advertisements and announcements in The Times.

BIRTHS

CULHANE – On November 1st, at st. Bartholomew's Hospital, to **BAKBARA** and **JOHN CULHANE** – a son.

All announcements in the Birth section are built on exactly the same elliptical pattern. This tendency to eliminate from the sentence all elements that can be done without is a pronounced one in advertisement and announcement writing.

The elliptic sentence structure has no stylistic function; it is wily technical to economize space, expensive in what newspaper men call the “advertising hole”. Though, of course, having become a common practice, this peculiarly brevity of expression a stylistic feature of advertisements and announcements which may take a variety of forms, for example: TRAINED NURSE with child 2 years sucks post London preferred – write Box C. 6.58, The Times, E.C.4.

Here the absence of all articles and some punctuation marks makes the statement telegram – like. Sentences which are grammatically complete also tend to be short and compact.

The vocabulary of classified advertisements and announcements is on the whole essentially neutral with here and there a sprinkling of emotionally coloured words or phrases used to attract the readers attention. Naturally, it is advertisements and announcements in the PERSONAL section that are sometimes characterized by emotional colouring, for example:

ROBUST friendly student, not entirely unintelligent Christmas vocation job. No wife, will travel, walk, ride or drive and undertake any domestic, agricultural or industrial activity. Will bidders for this curiously normal chap please write 13ox c. 552, The Times, E.C. 4.

Emotional colouring is generally moderate, though editors seem to place no restrictions on it. See the following announcement in the PERSONAL section of The Times:

Alleluia! I'm a mum.

(A jocular modification of the chorus of the well – known American song “Alleluia, I’m a mum”. A young woman is stating that she has become a mother).

As for the non – classified advertisements and announcements, the variety of language form and subject – matter is so great that hardly any essential features common to all may be every possible means: typographical, graphical and stylistic, both lexical and syntactical. Here there is no call for brevity, as the advertiser may buy as much space as he choose.

The following are the initial lines of a full – page advertisement of Barclays Bank carried by an issue of The Guardian.

All announcements in the ‘Birth’ section are built on exactly the same elliptical pattern. This tendency to eliminate from the sentence all elements that can be done without is a pronounced one in advertisement and announcement writing. The elliptic sentence structure has no stylistic function; it is purely technical – to economize space, expensive in what newspaper men call the “advertising hole” Though, of course, having become a common practice, this peculiar brevity of expression is a stylistic feature of advertisements and announcements which may take a variety of forms, for example:

TRAINED NURSE with child 2 years seeks post London preferred-
Write Box C.658, The Times, e.g. 4.

Here the absence of all articles and some punctuation marks makes the statement telegram-like. Sentences which are grammatically complete also tend to be short and compact.

The vocabulary of classified advertisements and announcements is on the whole essentially neutral with here and there a sprinkling of emotionally coloured words or phrases used to attract the reader’s attention. Naturally, it is advertisements and announcements in the PERSONAL section that are sometimes characterized by emotional colouring, for example:

ROBUST, friendly student, not entirely unintelligent, seeks Christmas vacation job. No wife, will travel, walk, ride or drive and undertake any domestic,-

agricultural or industrial activity. Will bidders for this curiously normal chap please write Box C.552, The Times, e.g. 4

Emotional colouring is generally moderate, though editors seem to place no restrictions on it. See the following announcement in the PERSONAL section of The Times:

“Alleluia! I’m a mum”

(A jocular modification of the chorus of the well-known American song Alleluia)

“I’m a bum”. (A young woman is stating that she has become a mother)

As for the non-classified advertisements and announcements, the variety of language form and subject-matter is so great that hardly any essential features common to all may be pointed out. The reader’s attention by every possible means: typographical, graphical and stylistic, both lexical and syntactical. Here there is no call for brevity, as the advertiser may buy as much space as he chooses.

The following are the initial lines of a full-page advertisement of Barclays Bank carried by an issue of The Guardian:

WHAT WE WANT

A bank’s business is with other people’s money, so we want people whose integrity is beyond question. Money is a very personal business, so we want people who like people. Banking is work that calls for accuracy, so we want people who can work accurately. Our staff has to have integrity, personality, accuracy; we want them to have imagination too,

4. The Headline

The headline (the title given to a news item or an article) is a dependent form of newspaper writing. It is in fact a part of a larger whole. The specific functional and linguistic traits of the headline provide sufficient ground for isolating and

analyzing it as a specific “genre” of journalism. The main function of the headline is to inform the reader briefly what the text that follows is about. But apart from this, headlines often contain elements of appraisal, i.e. they show the reporter’s or the paper’s attitude to the facts reported or commented on, thus also performing the function of instructing the reader. English headlines are short and catching, they “compact the gist of news stories into a few eye-snaring words. A skillfully turned out headline tells a story, or enough of it, to arouse or satisfy the reader’s curiosity.”¹ In some English and American newspapers sensational headlines are quite common. The practices of headline writing are different with different newspapers. In many papers there is, as a rule, but one headline to a news item, whereas such papers as *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The New York Times* often carry a news item or an article with two or three headlines, and sometimes as many as four, e.g.

BRITAIN ALMOST “CUT IN HALF”

Many Vehicles Marooned in Blizzard

(*The Guardian*)

STATE AUDIT FINDS NEW CITY DEFICITS IN LAST

2 BUDGETS

Asserts Bookkeeping Errors Led Controller to Overstate Anticipated Revenues

\$ 292-MILLION INVOLVED

Report Asserts Both Beamed And Golden Issued Notes Without Proper Backing

(*The New York Times*)

FIRE FORCES AIRLINER TO TURN BACK

Safe Landing for 97 Passengers

Cabin Filled With Smoke

Atlantic Drama in Super VC10³

(The Times)

Such group headlines are almost a summary of the information contained in the news item or article.

The functions and the peculiar nature of English headlines predetermine the choice of the language means used. The vocabulary groups considered in the analysis of brief news items are commonly found in headlines. But headlines also abound in emotionally coloured words and phrases, as the italicized words in the following;

End this bloodbath (*Morning Star*) Milk Madness (*Morning Star*) Tax agent a cheat (*Daily World*)

No Wonder Housewives are pleading: "HELP" (*Daily Mirror*) Roman Catholic Priest sacked (*Morning Star*)

Farther more, to attract the reader's attention, headline writers often resort to a deliberate breaking-up of set expressions, in particular fused set expressions, and deformation of special terms, a stylistic device capable of producing a strong emotional effect, e.g.

Cakes and Bitter Ale (The Sunday Times) Conspirator-in-chief Still at Large (The Guardian)

Compare respectively the allusive set expression cakes and ale, and the term commander-in-chief.

Other stylistic devices are not infrequent in headlines, as for example, the pun (e.g. 'And what about Watt'-The Observer), alliteration (e.g. Miller in Maniac Aroid-The Observer), etc.

Syntactically headlines are very short sentences or phrases of a variety of patterns:

a) Full declarative sentences, e.g. "They Threw Bombs on Gipsy Sites" (*Morning Star*), "Allies Now Look to London" (The Times)

³ Galperin I.R. Stylistics, p.303

b) Interrogative sentences, e.g. ‘Do-you love war? (Daily World), “Will Celtic confound pundits?” (Morning Star)

c) Nominative sentences, e.g. “Gloomy Sunday” (*The Guardian*), “Atlantic Sea Traffic (*The Times*), “Union peace plan for Girling stewards”(Morning Star)

d) Elliptical sentences:

a. with an auxiliary verb omitted, e.g. “Initial report not expected until June!” (*The Guardian*), “Yachtsman spotted” (*Morning Star*)

b. with the subject omitted, e.g. ‘Will win” (*Morning Star*), “Will give Mrs.Onassis \$ 250,000 a year. (*The New York Times*

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The headline (the title given to a news item or an article) is a dependent form of newspaper writing. It is in fact a part of a larger whole. The specific functional and linguistic traits of the headline provide sufficient ground for isolating and analyzing it as a specific “genre” of journalism. The main function of the headline is to inform the reader briefly what the text that follows is about. But apart from this, this headlines often contain elements of appraisal, i.e. they show the reporter’s or the paper’s attitude to the facts reported or commented on, thus also performing the function of instructing the reader. English headlines are short and catching, they “compact the gist of news stories into a few ensnaring words. A skillfully turned out headline tells a story or enough of it, to arouse or satisfy the readers curiosity”. In some English and American newspaper sensational headlines are quite common.

The practices of headline writing are different with different newspapers. ⁴In many papers there is, as a rule, but one headline to a news item, where as such papers as *The Times*. *The Guardian*, *The New York Times* often carry a news item or an article with two or there headlines, and sometimes as many as four, e.g.

⁴ Bastian, Geaorgel. *Editing the Day's News*. N.Y. 1956. p. 62.

BRITAIN ALMOST “CUT IN HALF” Many Vehicles Marooned in
Blizzard (The Guardian).

STATE AUDIT FINDS NEWCITY DEFICITS IN LAST 2 BUDGETS.

Asserts Bookkeeping Errors led Controller to Overstate Anticipated
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Report Asserts Both Beame And Goldin Issued Notes Without Proper
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Such group headlines are almost a summary of the information contained in
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The functions and the peculiar nature of English headlines predetermine the
choice of the language means used. The vocabulary groups considered in the
analysis of brief news items are commonly found in headlines. But headlines also
abound in emotionally coloured words and phrases, as the italicized words in the
following:

End this **Bloodbath** (Morning Star).

Milk **Madness** (Morning Star)

Tax agent Housewives are **pleading**: “Help” (Daily Mirror).

Roman Catholic Priest **sacked** (Morning Star).

Furthermore, to attract the reader's attention, headline writers often resort to a deliberate breaking – up of set expressions, and deformation of special terms, a stylistic device capable of producing a strong emotional effect, e.g.

Cakes and **Bitter** Ale (The Sunday Times).

Conspirator – in – chief Still at large. (The Guardian).

Compare respectively the the allusive set expression **cakes** and **a/e** and the term commander – in chief.

Other stylistic devices are not infrequent in headlines, as for example, the pun (e.g. “And what about Watt’ The Observer), alliteration (e.g. Miller and Maniac Mood – The Observer) etc.

Syntactically headlines are very short sentences or phrases of a variety of patterns:

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d) Elliptical sentences:

a. with an a waliary verb omitted, e.g. “Initial report not expected until June!” (The Guardian), “Yachtsman spotted” (Morning Star);

b. with the subject omitted, e.g. “Will win” (Morning Star), will give Mrs. Onassis \$ 250,000 a year” (The New York Times);

c. with the subject and part of the predicate omitted, e.g. “Off to the sun” (Morning Star), “Still in danger” (The guardian).

e) Sentences with articles omitted, e.g. “Sleep to Overall Settlement Cited in Text of Agreement” (International Herald Tribune), “Blaze Kills 15at Party (Morning Star).

Articles are very frequently omitted in all types of headlines.

f) Phrases with verbals – infinitive, participles and gerundial, e.g. “To get US aid” (Morning Star), “Keeping Prices Down” (The Times).

g) Questions in the form of statements, e.g. “The worse the better” (Daily World), “Growl now, smile later” (The Observer),

h) Complex sentences, e.g. “Senate Panel theatres Board of Military Experts who Favoured Losing Biolder” (The New York Times), “Army Says it Gave LSD to Unknown Gis” (International Herald Tribune).

i) Headlines including direct speech:

a. introduced by a full sentence, e.g. “Prince Richard says: “I was not in trouble” (The Guardian), “What Oils the wheels of Industry? Asks James Lowery-Olearch of the Shell-My and B.P. Group” (The Times)

b. introduced elliptically, e.g. “The Queen”, “My deep distress” (The Guardian), “Observe Mid-East Ceasefire – U Thant” (Morning Star).

The Above – listed patterns are the most typical, although they do not cover all the variedly in headline structure.

The headline in British and American newspapers is an important vehicle both of information and appraisal; editors give it special attention, admitting that few read beyond the headline, or at best the lead. To lure the reader into going through the whole of the item or at least a greater part of it, takes a lot of skill and ingenuity on the part of the headline writer.

4. THE EDITORIAL

The function of the editorial is to influence the reader by giving an interpretation of certain facts. Editorials comment on the political and other events of the day. Their purpose is to give the editor’s opinion and interpretation of certain facts, of the news published and suggest one. Like any evaluative writing, editorials appeal not only to the reader’s mind but to his feelings as well. Hence the use of emotionally coloured language elements, both lexical and structural. Here are example:

“The long-suffering British housewife needs a bottomless purse to cope with this scale of inflation (Dialy Mirror).

“But since they came into power the trend has been up, up, up and the pace seems to be accelerating”. (Daily Mail)

In addition to vocabulary typical of brief news items, writers of editorials make an extensive use of emotionally coloured vocabulary. Alongside political words and expressions, slang, and professionalisms. The language of editorial articles is characterized by a combination of different nal effect, for example:

FAT GIFTS FOR SOME

THE TORMOST boss of the giant Bank Organization, Sir John Davis, has sacked the lesser boss MR. Graham Dowson, who gets £ 150.000 from the company’s till as “compensation” for loss of office.

Were there screams of agony in the capitalist press or from the Tories about the size of this golden handshake? There were not.

Fat gifts are the usual thing when big basses go. The bigger and richer they are, the fatter the cheques (Morning Stars).

(2) THATCHER

MRS. THATCHER. Has now arrived back from her American jamboree. Proudly boasting that she is now “lotally established as a political leader in the international sphere”.

This simply goes to show that the fawning American audience drawn from the top drawer of US capitalist society to whom she spoke will buy any barrage of trite and pious platitudes.

When she arrived back brimming over with her new-found international fame, she regaled us all once again with her views on equality and the opportunity to be unequal.

One thing is certain. The capitalist system for which she stands can never been accused of denying the majority of the British people of this opportunity to be equal. (Morning Stars).

(3) LOCAL BLOODSUCKERS

Local Government was once dull. But looming for rate plays this spring are rate increases of an average of 25 per cent outside. London and above 60 per cent within it.

These follow last year's stratospheric increases. Alas, if rapacious demands of this kind can emerge from them, what goes on in Britain's town halls can not be so tedious. Chaotic, frightening scandalous, yes; dull, no... (The Daily Telegraph).

The above quoted examples from English newspaper editorials abound in emotionally coloured vocabulary units. Along with neutral and literary (common and special) vocabulary one can find word used with emotive colouring: topmost, giant, screams (of agony) (1), fawning, pious, platitudes (2), scandalous, frightening, rapacious, alas (3): colloquial vocabulary units: to sack, fat (1), jamboree (2); slang: to buy (in the sense of accept) (2); and instances of linguistic imagery; this golden handshake (1), the top drawer of US capitalist society (2), stratospheric increase (3), etc. All these lexical means are highly emotive and thoroughly evaluative.

Emotional colouring in editorial articles is achieved with the help of various stylistic devices, both lexical and syntactical, the use of which is largely traditional. Editorials abound in trite stylistic means, especially metaphors and epithets, e.g. international climate, a price spiral, a spectacular sight, an outrageous act, brutal rule, an astounding statement, crazy policies. Traditional paraphrases are also very common in newspaper editorials, such as Wall Street (The British Government), Fleet Street (the London press), The Great Powers (the five or six biggest and strongest states) the third world (states other than socialist or capitalist), and so on.

Most trite stylistic means commonly used in the newspaper have become clichés.

But genuine stylistics means are also sometimes used which helps the writers of the editorial to bring his idea home to the reader through the associations that genuine imagery arouses. Practically any stylistic device may be Found in editorial writing, and when aptly used, such devices prove to be a powerful means of appraisal, of expressing a personal attitude to the matter in hand, of exercising the necessary emotional effect on the reader. Note the following example:

“This is huge slice of industry should be come a battleground in which public cash is used as a whip with which to lash workers is a scandal...

Yet it is the workers who are being served up as the lambs for sacrifice, and it is public money that is used to stoke the fires of the sacrificial pyre.”
(Morning Star)

The stylistic effect of these sustained similes is essentially satirical. A similar effect is Frequently achieved by the use of metaphor, irony, the breaking-up of set expressions, the stylistic use of word-building, by using allusions, etc. Two types of allusions can be distinguished in newspaper articles writing.

- a. allusions to political and other facts of the day which are indispensable and have no stylistic value;
- b. historical literary and biblical allusions which are often used to create a specific stylistic effect, largely-satirical.

The emotional force of expression in the editorial syntactical stylistic devices. Some editorials abound in parallel constructions, various types of repetition, rhetorical questions and other syntactical stylistic means.

Yet the role of expressive language means and stylistic device in the editorial should not be over – estimated. They stand out against the essentially neutral back-ground. And whatever stylistic clevises one comes across in editorials, they are for the most trite. Broadly speaking, tradition raging supreme in language of the newspaper. Original forms of expressions and fresh genuine stylistic means are comparatively rare in newspaper articles, editorials included.

However, although all editorials, as a specific genre of newspaper writing, have common distinguished features, the editorials in different papers vary in degree of emotional colouring and stylistic originality of expression. While these qualities are typical enough of the “popular” newspaper (those with large circulations), such as the Daily Mirror and the Daily Mail, the so-called “quality papers”, as The Times and The Guardian, make rather a sparing use of expressive and stylistic means of the language. Whatever stylistic “gems” one may encounter in the newspaper, they cannot obscure the essentially traditional mode of expression characteristic of newspaper English.

II. 2. THE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

We know that the appearance, formation and entrance of press into social life is connected with historical development of periods but its having legal base is closely connected with the independence of the Republic. We must take into account, that thanks to the independence newspapers are given free action and they have legal base in contemporary life. There are still problems and lack in press development in our country which have not found solution yet. In which case the journalists' skill, talent, style and level of his knowledge at language rules are important.

A perfect language and style of newspaper serves for being contentable and understandable. Nowadays, it's very important when there technology is developing and press publication competition is rising up. A perfect language style of journalist and the saving literary language normatives serves for press language progress. That's why, it is important to learn stylistics. Lacks of materials which are being announced in newspaper and journals. A newspaper style brings a large influence to the development of Uzbek language that the press has a duty of developing language and saving its originality. That's why the solution of stylistic linguistic problems and lacks of press language is a contribution to the

development of our native language. Because it is difficult 4th government without improving its quality degree.

In this case, the meaning language and stylistic quality of materials, which are being announced in press plays a great role. In order to analyse and learn newspaper language and style we have introduced with a weekly newspaper “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” Let’s see the information.

“Мукофат муборак” N 42 (3871) published in 2006.

“Ўзбекистон ёзувчилар уюшмаси, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар Академияси, Хоразм вилояти ҳокимлиги билан ҳамколикда эълон қилган Хоразм Маъмун Академиясининг 1000 йиллигига бағишланган энг яхши асарлар танлови якунланди. Танловга тақдим этилган жами 14 муаллифнинг насрий, шеърий ва публицистик асарлари уларнинг мазмун мундарижаси ва гоъвий бадий саъвияси атрофлича урганиб чиқилди ва улар орасидан танлов талабларига ҳар томонлама жавоб бера оладиган 3 янги асар ажратиб олинди.”⁵

In these sentences the event is simply expressed and there is not any personal attitude of the journalist to the event, so, we don’t see any words of his expressive varieties and reflection but the given facts. There is not used too. There is not any stylistic devices like metaphor, irony, hyperbole and simile. Also, the rhetorical question is not used too. There used literary and linguistic terms. Almost, the author’s attitude is not noticed too, in political and economical informations. Sometimes, we can see his personal attitude in cultural information and news.

Let’s introduce with the information of “Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати” with headline “Ўзбек қуғирчоклари кохирада” 2006 N-40 (3869):

“Жамоа сафарга масъулият билан ёндашганлиги боис томоша мувафакқият қозонди.”⁶

In this sentence the author’s attitude to the society is noticed clearly.

⁵ Ўзбекистон санъати. Мукофат муборак. 2006 42 (3871)

We shall take the following fragments from the information which was announced with the headline “Боқий меърос” in 2006, № 39 (3868) of the some newspaper:

“Сурхон диёрида туғилиб усган моҳир рассом уз асарларида юртимизининг жанубида яшовчи, қуёш тифида тобланган инсонларни тасвирлайди.”, “Машҳур рассомнинг автопортрети ва бошқа унлаб дурдона асарлари галереядан узининг муносиб урнини эгаллаган.”⁷

Here the author’s expresses his attitude

Calling the painter “моҳир” and “Машҳур”. Also, characterizing painter’s creation as “Боқий меърос” (in the headline) is the author’s attitude too.

In conservation and interview genre articles the author’s can use language means more freely. During the conservation the author’s attitudes to the person whom he is talking with is noticed in his questions and expressions. As an example, we shall take the conservation of Nargiza Ikromova and Arevat Gregorian in “Уз.А.С” the Author’s expressed her companion with five-six sentences before the conservation. She says: “Ареват Григлрян оқҒсарикдан келган, ширадор овозли, кузлари доим порлаб турадиган ширинсуз ва камтар, атрофдагиларга эътибор ва ҳурмат билан қарайдиган қиз экан. Чехрасида жозиба акс этиб бу арман қизининг узбек тилига эҳтиром билан қарашидан, узбекона илтифотларидан қувондим.”⁸

Such kind of expressions are the author’s opinions. The author expressed her positive attitude.

Or Let’s Look thorough Dilfuza Rakhimova’s article about Shirin Azizova with the headline “Ишончли тўғоним эди...”

“Жуссаси кичкина, ҳаракатлари жуда тийрак бу актрисани купчилик танирди. Ваъдасининг устидан чиққани учун атрофдагиларга суянч була олган бу аёлнинг сахнада ярата олган, ҳаётдаги, санъатдаги урнига ҳиёнат қилмай яшаб утган бу инсон Ширин Азизовадир.”

⁷ Узбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. Узбек кугирчоклари кохирада-2006.40 (3869) сон

⁸ «Уз.А.С.»-Узбекистон адабиёти ва санъати

2. Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. Бокий меърос -2006. 39 (3968) сон.

There are many genres and styles in the “Уз.А.С” too, as in other newspapers have. Every style has its constant language units.

We can meet the following constant means in publicistic style: вазиятни кескинлаштириш, илғор анъаналарга содиқлик, ислохатларни кенг миқёсида утказиш, илғор тажрибаларни кенг жорий қилиш, ресурслардан самарали тарзда фойдаланиш, интенсив ривожланиш йули, самарадорлигини ошириш, ишлаб чиқариш потенциал, иқтисодий тежамкорлик and etc.

In publicistic style there widely used words with the meanings of marking and usual epithets: муносиб (ҳисса, улуш), тарихий (узгаришлар, воқеалар), ҳар томонлама (муносабат, тараққиёт), дустона (суҳбат, учрашув, мулоқот), фидокорона (меҳнат), улкан, буюк (иншоат, ишлар), оламшумул (узгаришлар, янгиликлар).

There in different genres of Publicistic speech a solemn words or word combinations which enter to literary. Speech are used: ижодкор ёшлар, мухташам улуғвор, зафар қучмоқ, букилмас, баркамоллик, шижоаткорлик.

Besides this, there are a negative meaning shade units in publicistic speech: жиноятчилар тудаси, талон-тарож, уғирлик, қотиллик, текин-хурлик, эскилик сарқитлари, сурбетлик ва бошқалар:

A syntactic features of publicistic style are the followings:

1. More usage of interrogative sentences:

Here the stylistic aim is shown

“... не боидан одоб ахлоқи, ҳаёси билан ҳурмат эҳтиром уйғотган миллатдошларимизнинг айрим ёшлари кийиниш бобида европаликларни ҳам ерда қолдириб кетадиган даражага бориб етишяпти?”.

Usually, in publicistic style the integrative sentences are in appeal and dialogue form, that the author himself asks and answers to his question.

“Орзу қиламиз, биз ҳам набираларимиз учун шундоқ арғумон була олармикинмиз? Албатта буламиз!”⁹

2. Widely usage of homogenous sentences.

Here the publicistic aim from using homogenous sentences is shown clearly, that the reader attended to the event which is being expressed. Also, the publicistic use of homogenous words in order to appear antipathy and sympathy for the expressed event.

For example: Пахтачилик соҳасида эришилаётган муваффақиятларнинг асосий омиллари ҳақида гапирганда, мен биринчи гапда халқимизга хос меҳнатсеварлик, ҳалоллик ва танглик фазилатларини, эртанги кунга ишонч, уз юртига садоқат ва меҳр билан яшаш туёғусини, одамларимизнинг онги ва тафаккурида руй бераётган ижобий узгаришларни алоҳида таъкидлашни истардим ...”

“Улар орасида Хитой, Германия, Ҳиндистон, Туркия, Россия, Жанубий Корея, Италия, Покистон, Малайзия каби йирик мамлакатларнинг вакиллари, брокерлари, хорижий пахта тейдерлари, тилшунос ва мутахассислари бор.”

3. More usage of exclamatory sentences. An exclamatory sentences in publicistic style follow people to future, creating news, developing society and the tovlers to achieve success in their work. Usually, such kind of words are used in publicistic articles, at the end of the basic articles.

Almost, the calls are In form of exclamatory, request words. And the publicistic force which inspires people is clearly noticed in them.

For example: “Ғолибларни Кутлаймиз!”¹⁰

4. Widely usage of introductory word combinations and parenthetical clauses.

Most sentences in publicistic articles begin with introductory words. The affirmative words – ҳа, йук Pronouns – албатта, модомики, мана масалан,

⁹ «Уз.А.С»-Наргиза Икромова»

¹⁰«Уз.А.С» 2006 йил 42 сон-Мукофат муборак

эхтимол, бугунгидан, чунончи -, and modal words come as an introductory word combinations and for making the expression of idea more realy.

For example: in the initial article of “Уз.А.С” 2007¹¹, N-6 (3886), almost, all sentences began with the introductory word combinations and parenthetical clauses: “Айникса мустақиллик йилларида Навоийга курсатилаётган эъзозу эхтиромни соҳибқирон Амир Темурга курсатаётган ҳурмат – иззатдан кейинги иккинчи уринда, деб айтиш мумкин¹².”

5. More usage of generalized sentences.

Here it seems, that the publicistic is appealing to the II person. But actually, he requests to people by traditional mode of expression characteristic of newspaper English.

THE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

As for analysis we have taken the article from the Sunday Times which is titled “Goldman to make £10bn move for BAA”. It’s reported by Dominic O’lonnel and Mark Kleinman on June 4.

2006. We know that newspaper style in English language is more free in using grammar and stylistic choice of words. From title we can see that instead of past indefinite tense infinite is used. Also, the signs of complex sentences, lingered paragraph and represented speech are widely used in this article e.g.

City sources except Ferro vial to improve it’s offer in the hope of securing a recommendation to accept from the BAA board, which has said the company is worth at least 940 p a share.

Also, there can be found some stylistic devices, here – No would they join the fray if Ferro vial offered a knock out price, the sources said – two SD are fief.

Lected as inversion “would they join” and metaphorical phrase which is used in sport “knock out price”.

¹¹ «Уз.А.С»-Дилфуза Раҳимова. Ишончли тугоним эди.

¹² «Уз.А.С» 2007 йил 6 (3886) сони Омон Мухтор «ТО тузди Навоий ояти ишк...»

In Oxford Advanced learners Dictionary it is explained as the following- blow is one that hits smb. so hard that they can no longer get up¹³. But, in the article this phrase is used to express the lowest sum of money.

The battle heated up on Friday when Citigroup, which is advising and part-funding the Ferro vial consortium, mounted a raid on BAA's shares. In this articles hyperbole is used exaggerate the stage of battle. Here the airport authority is having an argument, but their dispute is expressed by the word battle and we know that in battle people use cold weapons. So, here the exaggeration is used. Also the word – heat means “to get very hot”, the heating of the battle is also hyperbole.

Also, political and economic terms, newspaper clichés are frequently used in this article. E.g. – a formal bid, to meet investment, alternative investment and etc.

Besides them, some abbreviations are also used: BAA, which stand for – BAA- bachelor of applied arts¹⁴.

In brief news item ¹⁵ phonetic SD such as onomatopoeia is used e.g. – crews giving free a device –We know that the word – crow – imitation to cock but in this brief news item its used for human. So, it is onomatopoeia. In the articles with the headline “Enron DUO are facing life in jail may 28. 2006 of The Sunday Times, according to its content, juridical team is used too. E.g. will be sentenced, blamed.

And the phraseological unit as – back on track is also used in the brief news item: called with the headline “Good roadside manner”.(The Sunday Times) which make people think, signs the place of press and its importance is society. Because, the publicistic style is the basic style of the press.

Bellow we are going to analyze the peculiarities of newspaper articles in English and Uzbek Languages.¹⁶

NATO GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

Jeap de Hoop Scheffer, Secretary General of NATO held a press conference at the reception house of Uzbek Foreign Ministry on 20 October.

¹³ Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionaries p.852

¹⁴ Абдулла Орипов «Бошлангич Улуглар даврони» «Уз.А.С» N43 (3872) сон

¹⁵ The Sunday times Good road side manner.2006. May 28.

¹⁶ Webster's New World dictionary Michael Agnes editor in chief.2002 Wiley Publishing.p.46

Malika Tursunhodja noun Staff writer.

At the Istanbul Summit in June, NATO's 26 Heads of State and Government described Central Asia and the Caucasus as strategically important regions. Alliance leaders also agreed at the Summit on several measures to improve our contacts, the appointment of Secretary General's Special Representative for the two regions and the deployment of two Liaison Officers to each region. This month I will be making my first visit as NATO's Secretary General to all five countries in Central Asia. The principal objective of my visit will be to highlight, and to discuss with key policy-makers' in the region, our many shared security interests and the vital importance of closer cooperation between us, "Jaap de Hoop Scheffer said"

"Our security today is affected by a range of different risk and theatres-terrorisms and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are among the most lethal and the important. There is also instability caused by failed states like Afghanistan used to be. NATO has transformed significantly in order to be better able to deal with these challenges, and this process continues. But the Alliance, has already shown its determination to tackle problems when and where they arise. Last year, we assumed command of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. At our Istanbul Summit, we decided to expand our presence in Afghanistan in order to better help the Afghan authorities. At our Istanbul Summit, we decided to expand our presence in Afghanistan in order to better help the Afghan authorities in providing security, including in the election period. We also decided to help train Iraq's security forces. We are implementing those decisions at the moment, he added.

"We want, at the same time, to make better use of the partnership relations that we have developed over the past decade. The new challenges to our security know no borders. Meeting these challenges, and defeating them, requires the closest possible international cooperation. NATO is determined to pursue such a cooperative effort. We want to broaden our cooperation with other institutions, notably the European Union and the United Nations. And we event to work more

closely with our partner of the Alliance. It also includes closer ties with Russia, which is a strategic partner of the Alliance. It also includes closer cooperation with the countries of Central Asia- who may be geographically distant from us, but who are of vital importance to our security” the NATO chief said.

НАТО Тошкентда пресс-конференция утказди

НАТО нинг бош секретари Japp de Shefer 20-октябрда, учрашув чоғида Узбекистон Ташқи ишлар вазирлигида пресс конференция утказди.

НАТО нинг 26 мамлакат давлат ва ҳокимият бошлиқлари июнда Истамбулда утказилган саммитда Урта Осиё ва Кавказ стратегик жиҳатдан муҳим ҳудудлар эканлигини таъкидлашди. Саммит чоғида Иттифок бошлиқлари бизнинг алоқаларимизни яхшилашга қаратилган бир қанча масалаларда келишиб олишди ва НАТО бош секретарининг махсус вакиллари иш ҳудудларга тайинлаш ва шу ҳудудларнинг ҳар бирига алоқа офицерларини жойлаштириш ҳақида ҳам келишиб олишди. Бу ой мен НАТО нинг бош секретари сифатида биринчи марта Урта Осиёнинг 5 та мамлакатларига ташриф буюрмоқчиман. Менинг ташрифимдан асосий мақулланган ҳавфсизлик манфаатлари ҳамда уртамиздаги ҳаёт аҳамиятга эга булган яқин ҳамкорлик муносабатларини муҳокама қилиб ёритиб беришдир, -дейди Japp de Хур Shefer.

Ҳозирги кунда бизнинг хавфсизлигимизга бир қатор таҳдид солмоқда, уларнинг орасида ҳаддан ташқари хавфли ва қурқинчлиси терроризм ва аҳолини оммавий қириш учун мулжалланган қуролғяроқларини тарқалиб кетганлигидир. Бу барқарорликка раҳна солишга Афғонистон сингари мамлакатларнинг нотуғри сиёсати сабаб булмоқда. НАТО бу муаммолар билан янада яқинроқ танишиш мақсадида тубдан узгарди ва бу узгариш жараёнини давом этмоқда. Лекин Иттифок аъзолари аллақачон муаммоларни қаерда ва қачон пайдо булганлиги сабабларини тагига етиб

катъиян унинг олдини олиш чораларини куришга қарор қилди. Утган йили биз Афғонистонда ҳалқаро хавфсизлик ёрдам фаолиятини бошлашга буйруқ қабул қилгандик. Истамбулдаги саммитда афғон ҳокимиятига хавфсизликни таминлаш мақсадида, айниқса сайлов жараёнида у ерда бизнинг фаолиятимизни кенгайтириш керак эканлиги туғри деб топилди. Биз шунингдек бир қатор Ироқ хавфсизлик кучларига ёрдам беришга аҳд қилгандик. Ҳозирда уларни амалга оширмақдамиз,- дейди у.

Шу вақтнинг узида биз утган декададаги мустаҳкамланган ҳамкорлик муносабатларини янада яхшироқ йулга қуйишни хоҳлаймиз. Бизнинг хавфсизлигимизга булган чақириқларнинг чегараси йуқ. Бу чақириқлар билан юзмағюз булиб ҳимоя қилиш, уз навбатида мумкин қадар яқинғяқин ҳамкорликни талаб қилади. НАТО иш ҳамкорлик самарасини кузлаб иш юритмоқда. Биз бошқа ташкилотлар билан ҳам ҳамкорлик қилиш тарафдоримиз, жумладан, Европа Иттифоқи ва Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти билан ҳам ва ҳамкорлик қилаётган малактлар билан янада яқинроқ фаолият юрғизишни истаймиз. Айниқса Иттифоқнинг стратегик жиҳатдан муҳим булган ҳамкори Россия билан мустаҳкам ришталарини кучайтириш диққат марказидадир. НАТО бошлиғининг айтишича, гарчи географик жиҳатдан биз узоқ масофада булсак ҳам Урта Осиё мамлакатлари билан ҳамкорлик қилиш хавфсизликка ҳаётий муҳимлик касб этишни таъкидлади.

ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER TEXT

This text based on political issue, the aim of it to inform the reader about real condition of nowadays social life.

From lexical point of view we can prove that this is a newspaper article:
So:

1. There are a lot of special political and economic terms, such as press conference, strategically important, security interests, terrorism and proliferation, alliance, election period, instability, partnership relationships, cooperation,

cooperative effort, special representative, weapons of mass destruction, liaison officers.

2. Newspaper clichés, common place phrases familiar to the reader:

Vital importance, mass destruction, press conference, strategic partner, well informed sources, tackling problem.

3. Abbreviations and neologisms: NATO. Deployment, reception house, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

From grammatical point of view it is also newspaper text

So following grammatical peculiarities will be proving to our words:

1. Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses, such as,

Alliance leaders also agreed at the Summit on several measures to improve our contacts, including the appointment of Secretary General's Representative for two regions and the deployment of two Liaison Officers to each region.

The principal objective of my visit will be to highlight, and to discuss with police – makers in the region, our many shared security interest and vital importance of closer cooperation between us, Jape de Hoop Scheffer said.

2. Verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial)

At our Istanbul Summit, we decided to expand our presence in Afghanistan in order to better help the Afghan authorities in providing security, including in the election period.

3. Specific word order, such as: Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Secretary of NATO held a press conference at the reception house of Uzbek Foreign Ministry on 20 October. There is also instability caused by failed states like Afghanistan used to be.

4. And the headline of newspaper text is a full declarative sentence:

NATO gives press conference in TASHKENT.

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

1. To have butterflies in the stomach- ҳаяжонланмоқ, испытывать волнение.

2. To have green fingers- туғма боғбон, преуспевать как Садовод-любителъ.

3. In brown study- чуқур уйга толиш, быть в глубоком отчаянии.

4. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back- туя элакка келганда оқсар. Последняя капля переполняет чашу.

5. King for a day- ётиб қолгунча отиб қол. Калиф на час.

6. Make to break- ё жон чиқсин, ё ном. Либо пан, либо пропал.

7. To tell tales out of school- уйингдаги гапни кучадан эшитмоқ.
Выносить сор из избы.

8. Hobson's choice- умуман танлаш имкони йуқ. Выхода нет.

CONCLUSION

So the subject matter of the presented qualification paper is the analysis of newspaper style in English and Uzbek language.

The actuality of this qualification paper by profound interest to the comparative study of linguistic features of English and Uzbek languages.

The following tasks have been discussed in the qualification paper:

- the present theoretical position of stylistics as one of the branches of linguistics.
- To inform about functional styles and its subtypes in the English language.
- To investigate the main peculiarities of newspaper style in the English language.
- To analyse linguistic peculiarities of newspaper style in English language.
- To analyse linguistic peculiarities in Uzbek language.
- The Hypothesis of the word.
- The applied methods in the present qualification paper.

The theoretical value of the qualification paper comprises contribution into the development of comparative stylistics. Moreover the research makes a certain contribution into the development of Comparative Typology as well as Theory of Translation.

The practical value of the work comprises contribution into improvement of the second language acquisition. And the material of the present work can be used in the process of teaching of such linguistic aspects as Comparative Typology, Comparative stylistics and Theory of Translation in linguistic educational Institutions.

SUMMARY

Language as a system may figuratively be depicted as an explater of language in-action. All rules and patterns of language which are connected and classified in works of grammar, phonetics, lexicology, and stylistics first appear in language in action, where they are generalized and framed as rules and patterns of language as a system.

It is important here to call attention to the process of information of scientific notions. Whenever we notice a phenomenon that can be singled out from a mass of language facts we give it a name, thus abstracting the properties of the phenomenon. The phenomena then being connected and classifield are fellowed by into the ranks of the units of language as a system. It must be pointed out that most observations of the nature and functioning of language units have been made on the material presented by the written variety of language. It is due to the fixation of speech in writing that scholars of language began to disintegrate the continuous flow of speech and subject the functioning of its components to analysis.

The same concerns the issue of functional styles of language. Once they have been recognized as independent, more or less closed subsystems of the standart literary language, they should be regarded not as style of speech but as styles of language, in as much as they can be patterned to as the kinds of interrelation between the component part in each of the styles. More-over, these functional styles have been subjected to various classifications, which fact shows that the phenomena now belong to the domain of the language as a system.

However it must be constantly born in mind that the units which belong to this olomain are abstract in their nature.

Functional styles are merely models deprived of material substance, schemes which can be materialized in language forms they become practical realizations of abstract schemes and signify the variants of the corresponding in variants of the models.

It goes without saying that the more observant the student is, the easier it will be for him to appreciate the peculiar usage of the language media.

To sum up our investigation we can say the following that if we consider the language to be the mirror of society Mass Media are the main means of ideological and political fights, we can say. The close connection of language with the life of society is reflected in the language of Mass Media. The language of newspapers is reflected by newspaper style. We know that newspaper style is included to publicistic style in Uzbek, but in English language these two styles are separate styles. They are differed from each other only by their one function that newspaper style aims at informing the reader where as publicistic style is aimed at impacting on the reader, listener or spectator.

We think that the language of newspaper is reflected in publicistic style as well as in newspaper style as the functions of informative and to attractiveness are mixed altogether.

In Uzbek newspaper we have defined the following seven features of newspaper style. They are:

1. Economical usage of language means.
2. To choose the means of language understandable to people.
3. the usage of social political vocabulary and phraseology and the usage of other styles in another meanings.
4. Existence of publicistic words and phrases.
5. The usage of different publicistic genre.
6. The usage of scientific, colloquial, official and literary texts.
7. The usage of inversion and its richness of literary description means.

In English newspapers we can observe the following:

1. English newspaper style may be defined as a system of interrelated lexical, phraseological and grammatical means which is perceived by the community as a separate linguistic unity that serves the purpose of informing and instructing the reader.

2. Information in the English newspaper is conveyed, in the first place, through the medium of:

- 1) brief news items.
- 2) press reports (parliamentary, of court proceedings. etc.)
- 3) articles purely informational in character.
- 4) advertisements and announcements.

3. The main linguistic features of English, newspapers include:

- a) Special political and economic terms
- b) Non-terms political and economic vocabulary.
- c) Newspaper clichés.
- d) Observations.
- e) Neologisms.

4. Grammatical features:

- a) Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses.
- b) Verbal construction and verbal noun constructions.
- c) Syntactical complex.
- d) Attribute noun groups.
- e) Specific word order.

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