

Functional and Stylistic Features of Adjectives in Newspaper Texts

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Abstract:

Currently, one of the actively developing directions in linguistics is language learning in a functional-stylistic aspect. Special attention is paid to the study of the use of language units in different functional styles.

Publicist texts are studied according to the functional approach to linguistic analysis of newspaper texts, investigated based on semantics and form of language units, their function in text formation. In the implementation of this function, the semantics and form of the language unit are transformed into a means of generating newspaper text. Although the analysis of the application of parts of speech and their semantic groups within functional styles is particularly important in iranistics, there are no studies on this subject. The study of the newspaper-publicist style of Persian is the most important direction of modern iranistics

Key words: stylistics, newspaper style, qualitative adjectives, relative adjectives, verbs, text, thematic group, verbs of speech, informative, functional features of verbs

Introduction.

In the world linguistics the journalistic texts are studied according to the functional approach to the linguistic analysis of newspaper texts, are investigated, based on the semantics and form of language units, their functions in the formation of the text. In the realization of this function, the semantics and form of a linguistic unit turn into a means, generating a newspaper text. Despite the fact that the analysis of the use of parts of speech and their semantic groups within the framework of functional styles acquires particular importance in Iranian studies, but nevertheless there are no monographic studies on this topic. The study of the newspaper and journalistic style of the Persian language is the most important direction of modern Iranian studies.

Analysis of the literature on the subject. In Iranian studies, the first studies on the Iranian press language are the studies of the English scholar E. Brown. In the book "History of Press and Literature of Iran in the Age of Mashruta" [1] the author gives detailed information on journalism of that era, Iranian newspapers published in India.

Nosiriddin Parvin's scientific works are devoted to the study of the Iranian press language, in which the history and characteristics of Iranian journalism are covered [2]. The history of Iranian press is also described in the works of Iranian scholars Jafari Honako and Mas'ud Barzin [3].

The specific features of the Iranian newspaper are reflected in the scientific articles of Mohammad Rizo Isfandiari [4], Zahro Abzori [5], Rabobe Mustahgi [6], Farzon Khudoband [7], Alirezo Bunyodi [8] and others.

It should also be noted the importance of studies by Tajik Iranists Mulloev Sharif [9], R. Mehdi [10], and Russian Iranists A. Abbasogli [11], which are relevant to the topic of this dissertation research.

Theoretical and methodological bases. When characterizing newspaper elements, interpreting examples taken from newspaper texts, the method of interpretation was used, in the process of studying the diversity of lexemes the methods of characterization, comparison, quantitative method, the method of generalization, semantic and stylistic analysis, as well as contextual and component analysis.

Analysis and results: On the basis of scientific findings and practical suggestions on the analysis of peculiarity of the Persian language's part of speech in the newspapers, methodological and functional features of the newspaper texts.

The use of scientific findings has helped to define the issues related to the methodology of translation in the process of translation of the newspapers, the definition of the linguistic character of the translated textual functional style, the selection of these unique methodologies in the translation process, and the new theoretical approaches to the translation of the translation process with the original text;

In newspaper texts, adjectives are especially important in stylistic terms. As is well known, in the periodical press journalists try to create their own style in the process of preparing articles, and in doing so they use adjectives of their own style. When certain events are saturated with emotionally colored means, it further increases interest. When conveying any information figuratively, the author necessarily uses adjectives.

The stylistic possibilities of native and derivative adjectives are not always the same in newspaper texts. In newspaper texts, derivative adjectives are used more often than native ones. This can be explained by the intensive development of modern life, the emergence of new words and concepts, the need for new means of their expression and clarification. Another feature of the implementation of adjectives in newspaper texts is the rare use of adjectives that are characteristic of artistic or colloquial style, or their absence. For example, adjectives expressing the character of people: شوخ cheerful, مهربان kind, خوشگل beautiful, قشنگ beautiful, زیبا beautiful, expressing taste شور sour, خوشمزه delicious, شیرین sweet, expressing physical attributes of people پیر old, لاغر thin are almost never found in newspaper texts.

Due to the fact that there is an evaluative component in the denotative and connotative meanings of adjectives, they embody aspects of feature expression and evaluation. Evaluation, emotion, expression as equal components of connotation are mostly widespread in the semantic structure of multi-valued words, they mainly express figurative meaning. The complexity and peculiarity in the structure of the lexical meanings of adjectives is manifested in their multiple meanings. The influence of nouns is important in comprehending the meanings of multivalued words.

سالم means healthy, useful, clean, normal, right. In newspaper texts, the word سالم in the meaning of physiological trait is not very active, mostly, this word is used in figurative meaning. In newspaper texts, it is active in the word combinations رقابت سالم healthy competition, انتخابات سالم fair elections, آب سالم clean water, هوای سالم clean air, غذای سالم healthy food. Along with this, there are also antonyms of the adjective -سالمنا سالم -unhealthy in newspaper texts.

بانک مرکزی همیشه این انتقاد را به بانکها وارد کرده که رو بانکها در رقابت ناسالم با یکدیگر باعث شده است [C. P.3898 :10] هر حوزه وضعیت نابسامان بوجود آید و هم 5 مال خود بانکها رو به نابسامانی برود

The central bank has always criticized that the banks' pursuit of unhealthy competition leads to disorder in the areas of payment and the failure of the banks' financial condition.

گرم - denotes meanings of warm, hot, interesting, stormy, friendly. The peculiarity of the use of this

adjective in newspaper texts is that it is widely used to express friendly relations between the two countries.

The use of word combinations involving these adjectives is mainly in articles covering Iran's international relations with other foreign countries, the visit of foreign leaders, which leads to the formation of certain clichés.

[S.R.22:6] قدرتهای سلطه گر، مخالف روابط گرم ایران با افریقا هستند

The dominant forces are against Iran's lukewarm relations with African countries.

Recently, there has been a widespread use of adjectives with political meanings in newspaper vocabulary. Taking into account the fact that the newspaper language has the peculiarity of expressing the operative attitude to the events taking place, we can note a certain transformation of the semantics of certain connotations in them. They are associated with politics, economics, business, media. Color is implemented as a symbolic background, forming a certain emotional mood. Because of this, political parties use colors as an emotionally affecting symbol and distinguishing feature. Color symbolism expresses contemporary color politics. For example, as a result of the political crises in Ukraine, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan, the colors dark yellow, pink, and velvet gain political meaning. Recently, these colors have been used in connection with new connotations. Color revolutions are popular as an expression of demonstrations of mass discontent.

Newspaper texts use units of sports terminology. The yellow card is known to be used as a warning in certain sports. In the example below the yellow card refers to the warning of a deputy.

[G.E.10278:12] پاسخهای فانی در آن جلسه کارساز نبود و در نهایت با ۱۱۴ رای مخالف، کارت زردی گفت

Fani's answers didn't help at the meeting, 114 negative votes he received a yellow card.

Red is mostly used for political and propaganda purposes. It is not only a color that induces a person to be immutable, to do something, it also warns of a certain danger. It has been found that the color green is actively used in contexts related to nature and ecology. In the sphere of adjectives denoting color, attention should be paid to a certain aspect. The degree of purity of the air is determined by certain colors. In Persian, there are certain colors that express this degree. This indicator is significantly active in determining the cleanliness of the air of the city of Tehran, these indicators are also reflected in newspaper texts.

The language of the media provides the general public with a language that reflects transformations, changes in society. The transformations taking place cause the need of the language for new words. From this point of view, adjectives formed using existing methods of word formation are widely used in newspaper texts. It can be noted that there are stylistic distinctions in grammatical forms, in particular, word-formation affixes. Most of the word-formation affixes of adjectives are common units that are active in colloquial speech, affixes and semi-affixes پذیر, ناک, شناس, دار, انه, مند are relatively active in journalistic style.

همچنین در بحث ورود سرمایه گذران قدرتمند داخلی و خارجی همانند دانش و فناوری و هم در ایجاد [G.E.10280:10]. بازارهای بین المللی موثر ود

Along with this, powerful domestic and foreign investors influence the penetration of science and technology and the emergence of international markets.

The activity in newspaper texts of adjectives formed with the negative prefix غیر compared to other prefixes is due to the fact that the particle غیر within these words has the limitation characteristic of the publicist style.

نماینده سازمان ملل در امور سوریه در نشست غیرعلنی در شورای امنیت، به شدت از کارشکنیهای [C.P.3913:6] عربستان عودی در روند مذاکرات سوریه انتقاد کرد

The UN representative for Syria strongly criticized Saudi Arabia for obstructing negotiations on Syria in a closed meeting of the Security Council.

In Persian, the negative particle **غیر** is used as a synonym for the negative affix **نا**. However, in newspaper texts, the productivity of adjectives involving the negative particle **غیر** can be noted. This circumstance justifies the connotation of formality in the negative particle. This can be interpreted as stylistic features of particles.

The occurrences of derived adjectives with the negative particle **غیر** in the antonymic pair demonstrate the peculiarities of newspaper texts.

در گزارش کمیته ویژه که برای استحضار رئیس جمهور تهیه شده، راهکارهای کوتاه و بلندمدت و ستورعملهای رابه منظور مسدود شدن همه منافذ شکل گیری پرداختهای غیرمتعارف در همه دستگاههای [W 3.10284:6] دولتی و غیردولتی ارائه کرده است

The report of the special committee prepared for the President provided long-term and short-term strategies, instructions to remove obstacles in all state and non-state organizations in the formation of official payments.

Despite the fact that most of the adjectives in newspaper texts are used in other styles, it has been found that the semantic and stylistic meanings of adjectives analyzed in the article are significantly expanded in newspaper texts. At the same time, multivalued adjectives in newspaper texts are used with the same meaning, but acquire the feature peculiar to the journalistic style. Most of the nouns and adjectives in Iranian newspaper texts are formed on the basis of national specificity - the state system of Iran, the socio-political and economic situation in the country, the specific features of the national mentality.

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