

## ANALYZING ENGLISH AND UZBEK MEDIA DISCOURSE LINGUISTICALLY

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### **Annotation:**

In the course of its development, media linguistics gradually separated from a number of other sciences into a separate, special direction, which, with the help of resources of different languages is aimed at exploring the global spectrum of problems linguistics, among which is the formation of "media reality". This article analyses English and Uzbek media discourse linguistically.

**Keywords:** media, discourse, media linguistics, media discourse, linguistic analysis.

Media discourse is understood in three different directions and respective functional categories. Considering the first approach determined by the components of the communication structure. Among them: sender message recipient, text itself, distribution channel, various encodings and appropriate context. This method is based on the structural part of the communication model.

The second, functional, direction is indicated by the embodiment of speech practitioners within various scientific approaches. According to Kozhina, it enough for functional-stylistic analysis in the aspect of studying individual elements of speech communication. In the third direction, media discourse directs the thematic originality of the described text, therefore it is possible the inclusion of media text in the thematic group, and for its discreteness, there is a definition of social parameters.

At the moment it acquired the format of online newspapers, online broadcasting, in connection with which it is introducing concept of media literacy. This term refers to the whole a number of operations: search for materials, objective assessment, creation of the text itself, its dissemination through the media and communication itself.

However, the problem of distinguishing the concept of "media discourse" remains unresolved, since these texts are heterogeneous, and analysis becomes more complicated the difference in the form of creation and their reproduction, the variety of genre types, variability of distribution channels.

According to A.V. Smirnova, media discourse is a complex system of texts that are united by a common social task to be performed. Hence, the main purpose of this discourse is regulation of the behavior and thinking of the recipient of information.

The power of mass media influence on humanity in the modern world actively studied by researchers of all directions, among them

T.G. Dobrosklonskaya 2005 ("Medialinguistics: a systematic approach to the study language of the media"), Allan Bell 1991 ("The language of news media"), Golding and Elliot 1979 ("A Handbook of Media and Communication Research") and others. Theon Van Dijk in 2013 highlighted how strongly people are affected by news texts that become read by them, seen ever, so how they receive and systematize their knowledge about the world around them.

In this study, we noted that the subject component terrorist discourse is a terrorist attack. The vast majority of countries America and Europe will know that there has been an explosion or armed attack from the media, it is they who completely shape a person's view of similar crimes.

The embodiment of the selected discursive characteristics is carried out through texts, but what is important here is the difference between a simple text and a media text, which is a holistic set of factors. It is the media text that is the corpuscular unit media discourse is a complex of speech practices in all their complexity interactions with each other.

Another side of the media text will be its formative, reflective and organizing property. The first, reflective, ability is manifested in the ability to project the events of the surrounding world in the form of a continuous the movement of mass information in the process of creating a picture of the human world.

Media texts have a number of universal characteristics, such as topicality, strict genre specificity, a certain type of formatting.

Here, the organizing property of the media text is manifested in the form of a fixed information flow through sustainable conceptual models, repetitive media topics. Accordingly, in the information space a holistic, ordered picture of the world is created.

It is worth paying attention to such a feature of the media text as thematic attachment of information, that is, the definition of material in a special stable group of media topics: social problems, sports, education, theatre. The topic will always be related to the denotation of the text, that is, its stable subject matter.

We cannot miss the realization of the ideological function, the impact of the media on consciousness with the help of concepts related to conditioned value systems. This is more important than ever today, in an era of innovative development, information wars. Information chain, its process representation is directly related to the concept of an event. No matter how dynamic informational news code space preserves the most characteristic event features.

The first link in the information chain is the selection stage facts, where there is already a division in the perception of various events. Most this is very noticeable in the coverage of military or ethnic conflicts, moments fierce confrontation. At this stage, the decisive interpretation of information, ethical placement of accents. Together with that interpretation implies a certain freedom in the interpretation of the meaning, whose boundaries are determined by ideological factors.

The next stage is the creation of sustainable images that carry both positive and negative assessments, such as violent terrorists or suffering refugees. This is where stereotypes come in. constitutes the next stage of the information chain. The term itself denotes a common idea about the presented subject reality, endowed with a bright emotional and evaluative coloring.

In the history of the development of the media text, a special place is given to newspaper reports, so Gordon Brown in 1966 distinguishes five varieties, among which are 'news reports' style of newspaper reporting. D. Crystal and D. Derek highlight registers - "situational use of language" so, in their classification, the concept of the language of newspaper reports appears 'the language of newspaper reporting'; print ad word style 'the language of press ads'; features of the speech of news and radio reports 'the language of broadcast talks and news'.

Media texts carry out one of the main functions as fully as possible mass communication, namely - informative. It helps to set a strong relationship between the subject of the message and its phrasal, stable filling. Interesting desire to share information and comment, information and opinion, which is so vividly noted in the English newspapers. Always is two separate sections: news and analysis, opinion, comment.

The affective impact of media texts is based on emphasizing the reliability of what is reported and maintaining attention to the information, therefore important point is its factual presentation, accuracy, brevity and consistency. The statement must be objectified, without imposed author's "I". However, the formation of the media text is based on ideological structures, which themselves determine the choice of linguistic means for their representation.

In the study, we distinguish three main meanings of the event, based on research V.Z. Demyanov, who formulated the semiotic triad: "denotate-object-name", namely: the name of the object-referent-text describing item. From this point of view, each event will be understood as a separate the idea is realistic or anti-realistic.

In this understanding, every event is considered as a kind of "scene", resenting the nature of what is happening. An important factor is the cause of the event, a certain "active principle", which determines the main features of the main moments. In his research on the structure of news in the press, Thön Van Dijk in 1985 brings out the term "semantic macrostructure", which is understanding not as a separate sentence, but as the "theme" of the whole fragment. Consequently, the analysis was carried out at the level of meaning, not template syntactic forms.

Based on the foregoing, the text can be put forward to the first macro-theme, which is only a whole sentence, since only the macro position of the author can be put forward in it. Thus, in the process studying, accepting a news message, the recipient launches in his mind already embedded information acceptance model and updates it if the current required in the communication process.

Inseparable from this there is a "semantic microstructure" representing each separate stage of linguistics (phonetics, morphology, etc.).

Each genre unit of online media discourse has micro-, macro and hyper structure. At the center of consideration of microstructure lies predominantly the subject of the informational message as an important element semantic composition. The macrostructure is determined by the components of the text, which further establishes its genre affiliation.

The pivotal element in the macrostructure of a media message is Headline and Lead, because it is in them that the macro-theme is manifested. Theon Van Dijk draws attention to some of the main categories of news reporting, including Headline, Lead, Main Event, Photo, Aftermath, A comment. In general, these discharges can be represented as both basic and optional, and their location is determined by the method of continuous the exposed material.

For the study, it is important to introduce such a concept as "hyper structure", which is understood as a set of texts addressed to the same event and united by a single theme. In this definition, any individual the message acts as a separate independent text that can enter into thematic block. The set of thematic blocks in general is single news continuum.

Thus, the creation, implementation, interpretation and use information, its functioning is a multifaceted phenomenon, in which will be based on an event that forms around itself various interpretations and options. The subject matter of these interpretations and interpretations can be the most varied. In accordance with the stated purpose of our study the theme is catastrophes and natural disasters.

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