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VERBS OF SPEECH ACTIVITY IN THE NEWSPAPERS

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to identify the features of the functioning of verbs of speech activity and determine their role in the organization of textual material. The article examines the semantic, grammatical and text-forming characteristics of verbs.

Key words: functional and stylistic aspect, linguistic aspect verbs of speech, categories, verbs of speaking, verbs of cognitive thinking, media texts, newspaper.

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Introduction

The functional and stylistic aspect of language learning is an actively developing scientific area of modern linguistics. Of particular importance is the study of the use of units of different language levels in different functional styles and their genre varieties. On the other hand, there is growing interest in the linguistic aspects of the designation of speech activity, including verbs of speech.

Verbs of speech activity, embodying various aspects of speech communication in a linguistic form, have long attracted the attention of researchers.

Along with the term “verbs of speech activity”, other terminological notations are also used in the scientific literature: “verbs of speaking”, “verbs of speech” and “verbs of speech and cognitive activity”. And although sometimes these terms are not differentiated, a certain distinction can be made between them: “verbs of speaking” are perceived, first of all, as verbs of oral speech, “verbs of speech” as verbs of not only oral, but also written speech, “verbs of speech activity” - as verbs of oral, written, as well as internal speech related to the thought processes that organize speech.

The broadest concept is contained in the term “verbs of speech and cognitive activity”. Verbs of speech-cognitive activity are a lexic-semantic group of verbs, which includes lexical and grammatical units, the semantics of which reflect and describe the main stages of the process of speech production: the

transition of internal mental processes hidden from the human eye into external oral or written speech (verbs of speech) and internal mental processes themselves (verbs of thought or mental verbs). Based on the proximity of semantics, thematic community, and grammatical characteristics, verbs of speech and thought activity are divided into two subgroups: verbs of speech and verbs of thought.

Verbs of speech and cognitive activity in any language are among the most commonly used in the main vocabulary, and their significance is confirmed by areas of use. They are widely used in the language, acting as etiquette expressing the urge to speech activity, constructions that introduce someone else's speech or indicate the source of information, as well as constructions that form the structural center of the text- reasoning, etc.

II. Literature review.

Attention to such researchers as L. G. Babenko, L. M. Vasiliev, M. Ya. Glovinskaya, N. B. Mechkovskaya and others are far from accidental: verbs of speech occupy an important place in any language, they are among the most common and popular means related with the transfer of information.

Verbs of speech form a complex system that has a field organization. N. S. Dzhambinova, following L. G. Babenko, divides verbs into three lexical-semantic fields:

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- 1) "action and activity",
- 2) "state",
- 3) "attitude".

Within the lexical-semantic field "action and activity", taking into account categorical-lexical semantics, the subfield "speech activity" is distinguished; in the subfield of verbs of "speech activity" there are lexical and semantic groups of speech verbs:

- 1) message verbs;
- 2) verbs of communication;
- 3) verbs of treatment;
- 4) impact verbs;
- 5) verbs of characterized speech activity.

Verbs of speech occupy a special place in the lexical system of the language, since it is they who organize the structure of the speech act and are directly oriented to the implementation of the basic functions of the language and specific functions of speech production. Verbs of speech are a complex denotation. They are characterized by the content of thought, the communicative side of speech, the interaction and contact of communicants, speech motivation, emotional attitude, assessment and the external side of speech. As a result, in the sphere of verbs of speech, the communicative function, which is primary for the language, is most fully manifested.

Verbs of speech form a systemically organized lexica-semantic group, the members of which are united by an invariant semantic attribute – speech itself. In a concentrated form, the properties of speech verbs are embodied in the dominant, represented by a pair of multivalued verbs speak. These verbs act as hypernyms, key units in the field of speech, since their semantics contain the main parameters of a speech-cognitive act. Concretization of one or another facet of the semantics of these verbs is carried out within the framework of the statement with the help of various distributors.

The structure of the functional-semantic sphere of verbs of speech is created on the basis of fragmentation of a hypernym into its particular manifestations. As a result of concretizing the purpose and content of speech, the semantics of the dominant verb are enriched and its functional load increases - it is used as the functional equivalent of its hyponyms (say - promise, advise, order, etc.).

Dominant verbs are the most common. As the research of S. M. Antonova, conducted on the material of the Russian language, showed, the most frequent verbs were speaking (about 30% of all uses of speaking verbs in the language of fiction and about 45% in the dialect) and saying (21% and 20%, respectively).

III. Analysis.

Verbs of speech were studied on the material of different languages especially many publications devoted to them in Russian studies. However, on the

material of the Uzbek language, verbs of speech activity have not yet received proper coverage.

For a fairly long time, the functioning of verbs of speech was studied mainly on the basis of literary texts, and only a few works touched on other functional styles, in particular journalistic. Meanwhile, due to the growing role of the media, journalistic discourse is attracting more and more attention of linguists, offering rich material for a special study of various linguistic phenomena, including verbs of speech activity.

The language of journalism is heterogeneous and has its own specifics in different genre varieties. Among the genre and thematic diversity of the newspaper and journalistic style, the news section occupies a special place.

The news text is a message about the most important events, which reflects all the phenomena of the surrounding reality, forming the current picture of the world in dynamics. The total volume of news texts in the general media stream significantly exceeds the number of other types of media texts, and the properties of high repeatability and reproducibility only enhance their value.

The statement of fact as a speech form is most often found in news texts. In addition, in the news texts, upon ascertaining the fact, a modal value of the novelty (freshness) of information appears.

The essence of such a modal meaning is that the main statement containing a statement of fact is accompanied by an element of the text (introductory word, particle, part of a complex sentence, separate sentence), indicating the source of information.

The news genre is characterized by a certain lexical and grammatical organization of textual material and certain types of utterances. Factographic statements in the informational style of the language of mass communication have several semantic features that affect the grammatical design of predicates when stating a fact. T.S. Dronyaeva argues that not only the temporal parameters of predicates (very important for considering other types of utterances), but rather the semantic characteristics of words expressing a predicative feature, take part in the formation of the textual value "statement of fact".

IV. Discussion.

The semantics of the verb in texts of this type has its own specificity, which, ultimately, is due to the socio-political spheres of society, which are reflected in the newspaper.

In the news texts, the cognitive activity of a person as one of the most important components of his life is reflected with necessity. Modern newspaper discourse contains the most diverse types of predicates of mental and verbal behavior of a person, which in the informational style perform two distinctly different functions. There are three main speech forms in the informational style — a statement of fact, an

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informative description, and an informative narrative, interconnected in a text by logical relationships. Firstly, they participate in the statement of fact as the main predicate, i.e., they directly form the dictum part of the statement. Secondly, such predicates are involved in the creation and in the complex interaction of the modus framework of the informative text.

In the system of informative speech, quite frequent statements state the fact of speaking (mental activity) as such. The verbal predicates in them are self-sufficient in the expression of fact. Statements of this type correspond to all semantic parameters of factuality. The purpose of the speaker in such statements is to state the fact of speaking (either verbally or in writing), i.e., to fix this process at any point in its course (at the beginning, continuation, end, result).

Verbs of information transfer acquire special significance in the news text. The verbs of this semantics indicate, on the one hand, the source of information, and on the other, its reliability, although it can be both objective and subjective.

An important semantic component realized by verbs in the framework of a news text is the significance of the reliability of the information communicated and its confirmation.

The most characteristic type of discourse in which the studied verbs are used is the author's speech introducing direct speech. In news texts in 48% of cases verbs of speaking are used in constructions introducing direct speech, the remaining 52% are in constructions of indirect speech and other cases of using verbs. Within the framework of the message, the constructions can be combined, since in the modern press the acceptance of selective or partial citation has become widespread.

The verbs of speech in the news text are used mainly in the form of simple preterit (51% of all cases of use) and in the present tense indicator (35%). Significantly less common are the forms of complex preterit and other times and moods. In general, the time frame is not significant for speech verbs (time is

revealed in the interaction of the verbs of this group and the semantics of the subordinate clause), the main thing is the indication of the source of the transmitted information.

The newspaper material reveals a distinct tendency in the distribution of tense forms, which is determined by the compositional structure of the news message: the heading is often dominated by the present (historical) tense, while the message itself includes past tense forms of the same or synonymous verb.

The most characteristic for verbs of speaking is the use in personal form of an indicator in the active voice. This is due to the fact that verbs of speaking are anthropocentric and characterize the action in terms of its activity.

In a sentence, verbs of speaking most often fulfill the function of a simple verb predicate. An analysis of the syntactic environment of speaking verbs shows that in most cases the semantic incompleteness of such verbs requires surrounding them with a sentence-nominal group. The role of the dependent environment can be defined as a concretization of the idea of speaking.

V. Conclusion.

The analysis carried out in the work made it possible to establish that the Spanish verbs of speech, along with the general features of their functioning, characteristic of the news genre of journalistic discourse in general (the predominance of assertive verbs, the predominant use of past and present tenses), reveal specific features inherent in the Spanish news text, which include: positional characteristics (the location of verbs of speech in the final part of the sentence).

A comprehensive analysis of the material allows you to highlight the functions of verbs of speech (informative, emotive, communicative) in the context and substantiate the important role of these language units as elements that contribute to the implementation of the main task of the news text - information.

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