

**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUPS OF CRITICAL MATERIALS USED IN NEWSPAPERS**

Dr Farkhod N. Koshnazarov

Scientific researcher, Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: lexical-semantic groups, linguistics techniques, computational linguistics.

Received: 07.01.2024

Accepted: 12.01.2024

Published: 17.01.2024

Abstract: This study examines the lexical-semantic groups of critical materials used in newspapers. The analysis focuses on identifying and categorizing the lexicon related to crucial topics and events in newspaper articles. A corpus of newspaper texts is used to extract and analyze critical vocabulary, with particular attention to the semantic relationships and thematic clusters of the identified terms. The study employs computational linguistics techniques to uncover patterns and associations within the critical materials lexicon. The results provide insights into the key themes and concepts addressed in newspaper reporting, shedding light on the language used to discuss significant issues in the media. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the lexical-semantic landscape of critical materials in newspapers and offers valuable implications for fields such as journalism, media studies, and computational linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The main task of the author of critical material is to be able to interest newspaper readers in the material that reflects negative vices and shortcomings in the life of the society, attract their attention and keep their interest until the end of the text. It is natural for the author of the text to use the means of increasing effectiveness in critical material to achieve the communicative goal he has set for himself. However, if in the creation of the newspaper text, not only existing templates that have become a habit in journalism, but also lexical-phraseological and syntactic tools that serve to increase effectiveness are used, it will be possible to achieve the expected result. In the following years, such tools are widely used as the main means of increasing the effectiveness of published newspaper texts.

The main results and findings

Critical articles are considered within the framework of analytical genres, ensuring the originality of newspaper texts. It is considered as a separate genre in the language of newspaper journalism. Critical

articles are a slightly expanded form of communication based on the scope of the topic and answer a number of questions related to the essence of the topic and include elements of analysis. The main features of these genres are as follows:

- in critical articles, the author deviates to a certain extent from the dry and simple presentation of the evidence to newspaper readers;
- in critical articles, by providing a wider report on the events and incidents raised in the critical material and which are brought to the attention of many, the newspaper achieves a reaction to the facts of reality;
- arguments presented in critical articles are delivered to the newspaper based on sources, and in this way mutual harmonization of opinions and opinions of the journalist is achieved;
- when analyzing the topic raised in critical articles, the journalist relies only on vital evidence.

It seems that critical materials are characterized by full and in-depth coverage of the studied event, summarizing evidence related to problems in the life of an individual or society, uncovering the nature of events considered negative by society, and determining their cause. If we pay attention to the functional-stylistic nature of the texts considered as articles from the journalistic point of view, it will be known that there are a number of types of the text understood under this name, that is, the article.

The vocabulary of the critical materials includes currency field, plastic card, store and trade branches, terminals, seller and buyer, fraudsters, fraud, law enforcement officers, victim, victim, Criminal Code, crime. case, investigation department, medical labor examination commission, disabled, unable to work, disability period, bribery, TMEK certificate, prosecutor's office, law enforcement officers, crime, criminal case, deprivation of liberty, Ministry of Health, professional lexicon such as investigative work, fraud way, investigative actions, prompt action, hard work, enforcement proceedings, natural person, bailiffs, administrative and criminal responsibility, fine punishment, mandatory enforcement actions, family There are also stable conjunctions and expressions such as sacred duties, fuel resources, curbs, violators, fuel products, physical evidence, reforms, public welfare, property, which can transfer critical material to other parts of the newspaper. distinguishes from genres.

It should also be noted that the words and sentences characteristic of the task style of the language are actively used in the text of critical materials according to the requirements of the subject. This is explained by the fact that the newspaper is related to all spheres of people's life, news and changes in these spheres, existing problems are communicated to the public through the newspaper. "The author, according to the principle, always speaks on behalf of the public. That is why the author's personal attitude embodies the attitude of millions" [1].

For example, in the text of critical materials, words related to the following areas of social life are used:

- economic: plastic card, sales outlets, terminal, currency, fuel resources, gas stations, fuel products, vehicles, postal network, remittances, utility payment, private development production enterprise, mining and metallurgical combine, machine and tractor fleet, wholesale trade, farm, business, private entrepreneurship, consumer, micro-firm, private firm, bank, credit, finance department, technical service workshop, cash register such as report, budget, polyethylene film, car, spare parts.

- legal: police officers, court sentence, probationary period, transport prosecutor, fraud, fraud, law enforcement officers, Criminal Code, criminal case, investigation department, internal affairs department, investigative work, fraud way, investigation actions, urgent action, physical evidence, enforcement actions, confiscation of property, criminal responsibility, correctional work, lawsuit, judicial department, bodily injuries, misappropriation of another's property, forgery of documents,

material damage, drug addiction , such as court hearing, preventive inspector, legality, democracy, justice, humanity.

- medical: such as the medical labor examination commission, TMEK, the group of disabled people unable to work, the Ministry of Health, pharmacy, drugs, medical supplies, mental illness, sanitary-epidemiological control, food hygiene.

The task of the press is not only to quickly deliver the events that are happening around us to the general public, but also to instill in it the information that makes one feel the national mentality, unique traditions, and worldview of the nation to which the journalist belongs. In this way, it is possible to increase the effectiveness of the text and ensure deep penetration of information into the minds of students. Critical materials that provide information about negative events in the life of society are one of the main tools that increase the expressiveness and effectiveness of the newspaper text. It should also be noted that the units used in the text of critical materials are subordinated to one common goal, that is, the author's reaction to the shortcomings encountered in the life of society, situations that do not correspond to the procedures established on the basis of certain human criteria, and it is noticeable that he evaluates them according to these dimensions. This comes from the author's attitude to the concept of value. Accordingly, evaluations in critical texts vary. The essence of critical articles is to analyze the facts of reality, to analyze the events worthy of criticism in the life of the society, to determine the factors that cause it, to treat the issue based on the interests of the society and the established procedures. "Newspaper publicism not only reflects socio-political issues, but reacts to them and evaluates their essence, it influences and convinces the newspaper audience with the same art. This main and leading task of journalism makes it have a sharp political power. This, in turn, requires him to speak clearly and effectively. Therefore, the language of newspaper journalism always follows two trends: it is based on the interchangeability of expression and standard. These two trends in newspaper speech are derived from the two functions of journalistic style, informativeness (giving information) and influencing. These two functions of journalism are closely related to each other, and they are valid at the same time. The same two tasks of journalistic speech require the exchange of expression and standard in it, and the use of intellectual and emotional figurative speech tools in contrast. This situation forms dialectical units in newspaper language. The exchange of expression and standard is characteristic not only of the discourse of newspaper journalism, but also of the style of journalism in general [2]. It seems that in critical articles, lexical units, which have a semantically negative color, become a powerful evaluative tool. We can also see the proof of our opinion in the article "Kannabis ekkandi...":

...Those who "think about their health" will eventually answer to the law...

...Both cannabis "farmers" were brought to justice.

If we pay attention to the use of the words "those who care about their health" and "farmers" used in the above text, it is felt that the negative attitude and evaluation of the author towards the people he refers to is reflected.

The fact that the title of the article is directly related to the text is also evident in the text below. The article is called "Mirage in the distance". At the beginning of the article, the author thinks about human freedom, makes the newspaper reader interested in getting acquainted with the content of the article, and prepares it on this basis:

The highest value is human freedom. But in recent times, human trafficking has become one of the most dangerous threats to human freedom...

After the introduction of the article, the author directly introduces the reader to the details of the event:

Lobar and Sanobar Abbasova are mothers of one child each in the prime of their youth. However, these sisters, in the lust of earning money, defiled the honor of womanhood and joined the same abominable trade. Latofat, the girl caught by them, had just turned 16 and had not yet received a passport...

The "lectures" about the distant "paradise" stole the girl's imagination. The distant mirages followed the girl and left her faith to the judgment of all the sisters...

In short, the girl returned to Uzbekistan... The criminals were duly punished according to the court's verdict (Adolat sari, 2013.03.25).

At the end of the article, the author concludes his thoughts and describes his relationship. With this, he encourages the student to express his opinion and evaluate the facts of reality.

One of the distinctive features of the language and style of critical materials is that the issues raised by the author are not related to one person, but to the life of the whole society. The author's thoughts, attitude, and assessment are reflected in the text of such materials. The ideas expressed in it will have vital evidence. This ensures its reliability and authenticity. "The lexical layer of the language, that is, the vocabulary, is the part that changes rapidly compared to other levels, and this phenomenon is clearly noticeable in the language of the modern press, especially newspapers. The lexicon of the newspaper language is important as a source of socio-social, cultural, scientific and other information. In this sense, the newspaper has some advantages over other official publications with its immediate response to the vital needs of the people and its operativeness in providing information [3]. The fact that the issues raised in the critical materials are distinguished by their relevance is also felt in the following text. This situation is clearly visible in the critical article "Telephone noises or those who do not appreciate the value of time":

...In the city, the number of "ishbilarmon" ("businessmen") increased. They "started to solve" ("hal qila boshlashdi") big cases with a single phone...

...He is clearly a guy who wants to find a "lover" on the phone. If you pay attention, there will be people who "unknowingly" ("bilmasdan") fall into your phone...

...Some of them look like sticky mites. She doesn't want to hear you say, "Don't call me, I have a family. Recently, one of these "mites" has been calling my friend's mother every day, saying let's get to know each other, let's meet...

...My colleague, who is the father of three children, said one day:

- Every day a young girl (you can tell by her voice (ovozidan yoshligi bilinib turibdi) calls me. He says he wants to meet me. Even though I told him that I have a family and children, he kept on calling me, and finally I fought him.

... As the late enthusiast Hojiboy Tojiboyev said, if an Uzbek has a head like a pumpkin, what can he be capable of?! Life is measured by meritorious deeds, not by idle moments. Never forget this, my dears! (Towards Justice, 2013.12.16).

CONCLUSION

If you pay attention to the text of the above article, the raised topic is devoted to the details of an event that is unexpected, but which is encountered in life today. The author shows that mobile phones play an important role in our lives today, while talking about their advantages, there are also cases of their misuse. He uses a number of methods to express his attitude, including ironic use of words in contradictory meanings ("ishbilarmon," "hal qila boshlashdi," "sevgili," "bilmasdan," "kana" (such as "businessman", "started to solve", "lover", "unknowingly"), introduction from statements (you can tell from her voice her youth), from rhetorical questions (Who can express love to an old woman with a

widow who only knows how to answer the phone? can be able?!) also uses, these tools create a number of opportunities for the journalist to express his opinion and ensure the originality of the style of the article.

REFERENCES

1. Бегматов Э., Бобоева А., Асомиддинова М., Умурқулов Б. Ўзбек нутқи маданияти очерклари. Тошкент: Фан, 1988. - Б. 126.
2. Бегматов Э., Бобоева А., Асомиддинова М., Умурқулов Б. Ўзбек нутқи маданияти очерклари. Тошкент: Фан, 1988. Б. 129-130..
3. Бегалиев Н. Вақтли матбуот тилида лексик бирликлар тараққиётдан. -Ўзбек филологияси ва журналистикасининг долзарб муаммолари. Самарқанд, 1977. -Б. 89.