



Here “*чаман*” (flower-garden) means this world, “*савсан*” (iris) and “*шамшод*” (beech) mean temporary things in a metaphorical way. Both of them will die one day so will a person. Thus it will be illogical to escape from your death.

The last bayt continues the thesis of the first bayt.

*Ей Навоий, олам аҳлига чу йўқ эрмиш вафо,
Кел-у мундин нари бекаслик била мўтод бўл.*

(*Oh Navoi, whereas no one has loyalty, from now on be accustomed to live with loneliness*).

If there are no beloved ones in this world, from whom can you wait loyalty, kindness? In this situation the most reliable way is loneliness. There is a saying that God is beloved of alone. Maybe, it is the point which Navoi was going to mention.

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Persian newspaper language

Abstract. *Newspaper-journalistic style has specific features and the main task of the materials of this style is to report certain information to certain positions; thereby achieving the desired effect on the reader or listener. The content of the newspaper and informational messages is different in that here we are talking about events that are available for a broad understanding of the layers of non-specialists, directly or indirectly related to their lives and interests.*

Keywords and expressions: *practice translate, newspaper language, newspaper-publicity style, functional style, abbreviation, neologisms.*

Аннотация. *Мазкур мақола форс тили газета тилининг баъзи хусусиятлари ҳақида маълумот беради. Унда газетанинг асосий қисмини ташкил этувчи қисқартма, неологизм, ўзлашма каби грамматик ҳодисалар ёритилган.*

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: *функционал услуб, публицистик услуб, газета тили, қисқартмалар, метафорик модель, неологизм, ўзлашмалар.*

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена анализу некоторых особенностей языка газеты в персидском языке. В ней освещен ряд грамматических явлений: неологизмы, аббревиатуры, заимствования, которые составляют главную часть газеты персидского языка.*

Опорные слова и выражения: *функциональные стили, публицистический стиль, язык газеты, речевые стереотипы, аббревиация, метафорические модели, неологизмы, заимствования.*

Newspaper Language, as one of the functional style of speech has repeatedly drawn the attention of many scientists. Uzbek linguists E. Begmatov, A. Mamatov, A. Boboev, A. Abdusaidov, D. Teshabaeva, P. Rustamov, K. Yusupov, Sh. Rahmatullaev, S. A. Mukhammedov, A. Abdusaidov, I. Toshaliyev, P. Abdu-



sattorov, D. Sagdullaev, I. Azimova, Sh. Abduraimova, N. Kadirov; Russian linguists V. G. Kostomarov, G. Y. Solganik, B. S. Vinogradov, N. M. Firsov, A. V. Sinyavsky, N. N. Kurchatkin, A. N. Kojin, M. N. Kojina, O. A. Krylov, V. V. Odintsov, Y. S. Stepanov, K. L. Popok, G. V. Gorelova, A. N. Vasilyev and others made scientific research. Nowadays also Iran scientists interested in the newspaper and publicistic style of speech. This aspect of the work is devoted to a series of practical and theoretical scientists and methodologists. First of all, it thanks to Hasan Zulfikari, Tibe Mansouri Shod, Zaynab Mohammadi.

The main directions in the development of modern Iranian mass media were determined after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, when the Iranian journalism has entered in a new period of its evolution. With great changes in the field of ideology, politics and economy of the country, most of newspapers and magazines had stopped its being because of lacking the materials and political and ideological reasons. However, the most popular and main newspapers “Ettelā’āt” (“News”) and “Keyhān” (“Universe”) are continued its pressing.

Now press in Iran is under the control of the authorities. The largest daily newspapers of the country are under full control of the government. Major Iranian newspaper “Keyhān”, “Ettelā’āt”, “Abrār”, “Resālat”, “Jomhori-ye eslāmi” are published in Tehran. About 80% of all periodicals are published in Persian, 20% – in English, Arabic and others.

The subjects of Iranian newspapers include a number of sections, such as social news and local events. Iran and culture, international events, sports, etc. In general, the theme of the newspaper can be divided into 5 categories: politics, economy, culture, sports and social life. And each of these sections are different from each other using a kind of vocabulary and grammatical categories. In this article, we analyze the lexical and grammatical features of political subject.

For newspaper and publicistic style characterized by a desire to create a specific fund, inherent to a greater extent only that style of language means. Through this research, it is observed that most of the studied linguistic uniqueness of our style is manifested in the lexical level. In general, the newspaper lexicon is heterogeneous. It includes a large number of literary words (typical of the artistic style). But some categories of lexical units are particularly typical only for the language of the press.

There are considered some lexical peculiarities of publicistic style in Persian as a part of research. These are abbreviations, neologisms, metaphorical models and borrowings.

Accuracy formulation is characterized for newspaper-publicistic style. Their text is accurate, concise, and specific.

This style is characterized by the use of stereotypes which is typical for this style of speech. For example, when sending politicians applications commonly used verb word form [goft] “said”, [ešāre kard] “have”, [e'lām kard] “declared”, “announced”, [ezhār-e alāqe kard] “expressed interest” [ezhār-e omidvāri nemud / kard] “hoped”, [afzud] “added”, [ta'kid varzid / kard] “stressed”, “said”, [ezhār-e



tamayol kard] “took special interest”, [tasrih kard] “stressed”, [ezhār namud] “have”, [ezhār dāsht] “expressed interest”, [xāternešāni kard] “noted”, [yādāvari kard] “reminded”. It should be noted that the more commonly used among these verb forms [goft] “said”, and [afzud] “added”.

The information provided with a help of mass media differentiates with its compression feature of abbreviation. The number of abbreviations of various structures is continuously growing. Abbreviations are used in all functional styles, but their publicistic role cannot be overestimated. Names in the form of abbreviations of various international, regional, national, political and public organizations, educational institutions, professional organizations and associations, commercial, industrial companies, financial institutions, transport companies, sports and tourist organizations, clubs, libraries, museums and etc. can often be found in the press. In the newspaper, it can be find many examples of the use of abbreviations:

- مشترك اقدام جامه برنامه – برجام (joint comprehensive plan of action)
- ایران اسلامی جمهوری ارتش هوایی نیروی – نهاجا (Air Force Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran)
- ارتش کارکنان تعاونی اتحادیه – اتکا (Cooperative Society Army officers)
- تدوین و مطالعه سازمان – سمت (study organization and working group)
- جوکار آموزشی گروه – گاج (study group of searchers)
- شام عراق اسلامی دولت – داعش (Islamic State of Iraq, Libya)

The Iranian newspapers used mainly abbreviations of English origin, like GPS, LED, IRIB, e-mail, AQI (Air Quality Index), or the pronunciation of English abbreviations as ایرنا – IRNA, ناسا – NASA, آسه آن – ASEAN, اکو – ECO etc. are used in the Iranian newspapers. Neologisms can often be met in newspaper texts.

Under the meaning of neologisms can be understood any new vocabulary and phraseological units appearing in the language at current stage of its development and or denoting new concepts resulting from the development of science and technology, the new conditions of life, social and political changes, or express the new words created for the purpose of emotional and stylistic, already existing concepts.

In Persian examples of neologisms can be words that appeared relatively recently: pasātahrim – “after sanctions”, pasābarjām – “post sanction”, majāzi – “virtual”, pulšui – “money laundering”, ferāremaǧzhā – “brain drain”, 'eynak-e gogl – “Google window”, šerkat-hā-ye estārtāp – “startups”, san'at-e āyti – “IT industry”.

Obviously, such words are taken as neologisms only until the meaning of these words become used, after which they are entered the vocabulary and are no longer perceived as new. It should be noticed that the neologisms tend to occur on the basis of the existing linguistic tradition, using already in the language as a means of word-formation.

Besides neologisms, European borrowings and calcs or their combinations: teknoloji “technology”, sistem “system”, [geoestrātezhik] “geostrategic”, [geopo-



litik] “geopolitics”, [demākrātik] “democratic”, [ravābet- e diplomātik] “diplomatic relations”, [tamāšā-ye diplomātik] “diplomatic contacts”, [nazm-e novin-e jahāni] “new world way (procedure)”, [konferāns] “conference”, [markaz-e paxš-e xabar] “translational assembly”, [āzhāns] “agency”, [refrāndom] “referendum”, [jang-e sard] “cold war”, [mehvar-e šarārat] “(country) axis of evil” can be met among Persian newspaper language.

In the newspaper-publicistic style there are also metaphorical models such as [bāzu-ye siyāsi] “political arm”, [bāzu-ye nezāmi] “military arm” – is generally applied to any organization, legal or illegal, but also about the army, [mārāton-e hastei] “nuclear marathon”, [doping-e mošāwehha], literally “inspirational doping agents” (within the meaning of unresolved political and economic benefits and concessions, pursuing selfish goal), [raqs- e siyāsi] “political dance”, [siyāsat-e yek bam-o-do havā] “policy of double standards” (literally “one roof and two air”), [hayāthalvat-e siyāsi] “political background” – the zone immediate interests and security of the state (hayātkhalvat – the letters “a lonely place”), [cherāğ-e sabz-e siyāsidadan] “give the political wave”, [cherāğ-e sabz] “waved by light, flag, signal when overtaking or at a meeting of ships”.

In the press news are not frequently used polysemantic terms, synonymous terms, abbreviated terms and names in the press. Term “سرزمین” in political terminology can mean a country or a territory:

سر زمین ما تا قبل از پیروزی انقلاب اسلامی، استقلال نداشت.

“Before the victory of the Islamic Revolution, our country had not sovereignty”.

سر زمین ایران به قسمتهای مختلف تقسیم شده است.

“The territory of Iran is divided into different parts”.

In the first case, term “سرزمین” is used in the meaning of “country”, in the second case سرزمین is used in the meaning of “area”.

term نمایندہ may have a wider meaning – مجلسنماینده (member of parliament) or a more specialized نمایندهانجمن (representative of a company).

Newspaper-publicistic style is characterized by an abundance of Arabisms as separate tokens, set phrases and blocks. A characteristic feature of the newspaper language is considered excessive use of Arabisms. Arabisms used in newspapers, can be divided into 2 groups: Arabisms expressing social and political values and Arabisms expressing religious values.

The first group includes Arabisms such as omur Moškelāt mantaqe ravābet taqviyat ta’āmel ta’āmel manāfe’e ommat-e eslāmi tahavvolāt masāel mosavabbe tasvib taahhodāt forsat-hā va zarfiyat monāsebāt mozākerāt-e haste.

To the second group belong words such as [emām] “imam”, [fatv] “fatwa” solution (on any legal, religious, economic, political issues), [faqih] – “faqih” Muslim lawyer, [sure] – “sura”, the chapters of the Qur’an, [āye] – “ayat” every sentence



(sentence) in the Qur'an, [erfān] - higher divine knowledge, [masjed] – “mosque”, [towhid] – “recognition of God (Allah)”, [nabowat] – “faith in the prophets”, [ruz-e qiyāmat] – “doomsday”, [‘adālat-e elahī] – “Divine justice”, [emāmat] – “imamate”.

Articles in Iranian newspapers often given titles and vocabulary used when referring to the clergy and to reduce at the mention of the saints: Āyatellāh – The highest spiritual title of Iran, xojjatol eslām – Shiite religious title, below the rank of Ayatollah, emāmat-e valiallah ulazam – religious Šeyxuleslām title – the title of senior official on Islam, emām – in Islam, the spiritual person who is commits requires in charge of the mosque.

It is based on the basic concept was carried out practical analysis of the collected factual material. In a conclusion of the work can be said that the basic features of publicistic style of speech, which is taken together, set it apart from other functional styles. It can include the following:

1) The economy of language means, conciseness of presentation, in conjunction with the information saturation; selection of language means on the basis of their clarity (the newspaper is the most common form of mass media);

2) the availability of social and political vocabulary and phraseology, vocabulary rethinking of other styles (in particular, the terminology) for the needs of journalism;

3) the use of speech stereotypes typical for this style;

4) a variety of genres and the associated use of stylistic variety of linguistic resources:

5) multiple meanings of words, word formation resources (author's neologisms), emotional and expressive vocabulary;

6) the combination of features of publicistic style with the features of other styles (scientific, official-business, literary and artistic, colloquial). This process is associated with a variety of themes and genres;

7) Having research the material on the subject of the work, it can be concluded that the newspaper lexicon quite specific and significantly different from the vocabulary used in fiction, scientific and publicistic articles and conversational speech. The methods of conveying the information is distinguished with the abundance of neologisms, international words, using the suffixes in a different context and abbreviations.

