

Linguistic Units of the Modern Mass Media Used in the English Language

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Abstract: *The article is given to the absolute elements of present-day media language. It is intelligent, dialogical (dialogized), and possibly hypertextual, and has an expressive variety. Contemporary writers' discourse, contingent upon the social direction of the distribution, contrasts in its social and phonetic elements. It has some unique attributes like polyphony, polycodeness, perception. Media discourse is human-centric, mirrors the creator's perspective, understanding of occasions and peculiarities, it is coordinated not to average resident, but rather to delegates essentially of a specific layer, the person. Present-day talk is an account: a columnist makes his image of the world, recounts his tale about existence, which mirrors his intellectual, axiological, innovative inclinations. Right now news concerning political occasions and legislators is truly pervasive. To make political broad communications talk all the more brilliant and great, lawmakers and columnists utilize diverse expressive and non-literal phonetic units, with phraseological units being among them. Interpreters as far as it matters for them deal with the issues of moving them fittingly so that to protect the logical capability of unique broad communications texts and to impact the main interest group.*

Key words: *phraseological units, English mass media discourse, politics, pragmatics, translation, Professional Language, Slang, Linguistics, News Media*

Introduction

Phraseological units are somewhat passionate lexical units that make broad communications talk more amazing and strong. Political media texts are one of the most brilliant and most passionate sorts of talk, and phraseological units could contribute a great deal to accentuating critical issues and to accomplishing a creators' informative aim to affect the crowd. That implies that phraseological units can to some degree understand the commonsense capability of a text. The point of the exploration is to uncover the sober-minded capability of phraseological units utilized in English political broad communications talk and to dissect the methods of interpreting them. English phraseological units are the subject of the exploration.^[1]

The material of the review is English political media Research articles committed to the theme 'Russian official political race 2018' and their interpretations into Russian from such periodical distributions as The New York Times, Washington Post, The Guardian, The Times and some others, and from the web media project inoSMI and their interpretations into Russian. Hypothetical issues canvassed in the contemplating depend on the works by V.N. Komissarov (1960) V.V. Vinogradov (2001), J. Habermas (2007), and others. Hypothetical suppositions: political talk, its pragmatics; utilizing phraseological units to acknowledge the sober-minded capability of political broad communications talk; methods of deciphering phraseological units. The political talk could be characterized as the language that is fundamentally utilized in friendly and political circles of correspondence. Political talk incorporates parliamentary discussions, the discourses of political pioneers, political Research articles, and official political texts. The primary point of any political talk

¹Vinogradov V. V. The main types of phraseological units in the Russian language // Lexicology and Lexicography: M.: Science, 1986 [in Russian]

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is to make an impact on the crowd, to force specific perspectives and conclusions concerning political occasions or government officials. Along these lines, one can say that each political media text has a specific down-to-earth potential – the capacity of a text to create an important outcome on the readership.

Pragmatics concentrates on the significance and language utilization that are dictated by the speaker, the recipient, and different elements of the setting of an expression. It thinks about the exchange of importance between the speaker and the audience, the specific circumstance, and the significant capability of an expression. Considering the sober-minded objective of a text, a creator utilizes distinctive lexical units that can understand its commonsense potential. Phraseological units could be powerful parts portions of this jargon. Phraseological units are lexical units the significance of which can not be gathered from the implications of their part parts that make these units up. Phraseological units could be utilized to accomplish the objective to have an open effect on the crowd. Since they have such reference as underlying steadiness, the interpretation of phraseological units is anything but a simple matter. Our examination was done to demonstrate that phraseological units assume a significant part in acknowledging the realistic capability of a political talk and in assisting a creator with accomplishing their open aims. Creation execution of the exploration: an examination of the utilization and interpretation of phraseological units utilized in the paper Research articles considered; the level of their execution of talk pragmatics. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary characterizes 'proficient' as having the characteristics that you associate with prepared and talented individuals like viability, ability, association, and reality of way.

Moreover, Allan Bell (1990), an etymologist who is himself a writer, characterizes 'proficient language' as a language of the text that contains calling related, rules, norms, and course of action of legitimate words that outcomes in it being excessively hard for individuals to appreciate and some of the time not reasonable. Then again, Shirley Johnson and Kelly Fox who composed the book "What Slang isn't!", said that shoptalk isn't "whatever is new or famous in the method of language". All things being equal, it has its tongue like for instance "Durable, mostly provincial and financial assortments of a language" and expressions "Social phrases that get their importance from a social reference with which the speaker and audience must both be recognizable." cited from Crystal 1978. So, Crystal, 1974 and 1980 notices that languages are "the specialized language of an extraordinary field and concentrated words" and trademarks "a strong, snappy, mind-snatching expression, which will mobilize individuals to purchase something or act in a certain way" are slangs. Along these lines, with regards to the language introduced in the paper articles here in Malaysia, many varying perspectives exist in breaking down it. Articles in the papers should have perspectives, qualities, and construction that can be examined. Ringer (1990) was a lot worried about this and the job of the crowd in affecting media language styles, and in understanding, neglecting, or confounding the news introduced to it. Accordingly, inside the time that motivation towards effectiveness overwhelmed in the talk on composition, the readers' relationship with the columnist, with the story tended ought to accept of similar characteristics. As an expert writer, the great characteristics of good composing are both recognizable and secured by the proficient norms that are past debate. Consequently, to break down the nature of formal and casual words utilized by the columnists recorded as a hard copy of the articles for the two papers, this review examinations and analyzes the proficient language and shoptalk (words) found in the articles. Insight from a writer is additionally taken into contemplations to think of certain ideas toward the end. Davies (2008) in his review featured the utilization of French words in some English paper articles that can inspire the readers to peruse the articles due to the complex impacts accomplished through the utilization of French for an Anglophone crowd. Davies likewise referenced that the articles of the papers are considered as having the expert touch when the ruled words are clear and effective. Rampton (1998) proceeded by adding that the tasteful drive of words is considered extremely engaging and can arrive at the readers' psyches pointedly.^[2]

² Bell, A. (1996) Media and language; Slang (The University of South Carolina)

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The scope of models overviewed has shown the assortment of manners by which unknown dialects can be available inside an English editorial text. He did a review on the utilization of English in Mexican, Spanish and Bulgarian magazine articles in the German magazine *Der Spiegel*. Jackson, R.P (2010) in his article *Searching for a Voice of Authority in Newspaper Composing* revealed that readers rehashed recognizable regrets about nature of stating: "Dull and deadened ... excessively highbrow, nongraphic, amateurish, longwinded and undisruptive. In other words, proficient language is characterized as having the attributes of some objectivity and critical words. As the paper likewise tries to impact general assessment on different social, political, or moral matters, its language as often as possible contains jargon with an evaluative undertone, for example, to charge (the individual who purportedly perpetrated the wrongdoing), to guarantee (the litigant cases to Don't know anything about it). These cast a few questions on what is expressed further and make it clear to the peruser that those are not yet certified realities. Components of examination might be seen in the very choice and method of introducing the news, in the utilization of explicit jargon as well as in syntactic developments showing an absence of guarantee concerning the correspondent regarding the accuracy of the realities announced or his/her longing to keep away from liability. Taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slang>, phrases and shoptalk are comparative. Shoptalk in general alludes to stylish words (in design) for a period, so shoptalk changes over the long haul.

Likewise, shoptalk might be not quite the same as the locale to the district. For instance, some shoptalk words in California might be obscure to individuals in Florida, to avoid anything related to the distinction in shoptalk among England and the USA and other English talking networks. Expressions frequently start as shoptalk however get more imbued into the language and in actuality, numerous word references now contain numerous informal words and expressions, as they become a section of our ordinary language." Johnson and Fox (2011) cited saying that "shoptalk is the verse of regular day to day existence". Other than that, Bullard (2007) referenced that shoptalk was the principal justification for the turn of events of prescriptive language trying to dial back the pace of progress in both spoken and composed language. Latin and French were the main two dialects that kept up with the utilization of prescriptive language in the fourteenth century. It was not until the mid-fifteenth century that researchers started pushing for a Standard English language. Kenwood (1969) in his diary *A Study of Slang and Informal Usage in a Newspaper* clarified that the formation of these non-standard utilization bunches in the language (shoptalk) emerged through the idea of normalization. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century's word specialists and grammarians, particularly men like Dr. Samuel Johnson recommended that the English language ought to be sanitized and "fixed"; that, truth be told, it ought to be normalized for all time. In any case, just dead dialects stay inert; live dialects branch vastly every which way.

Subsequently, these Renaissance followers of normalization in language unexpectedly made, through beneficiary endeavors, the unsatisfactory - the shoptalk, casual and different regions not consigned to the "scrubbed" rendition. It was trusted that these obscenities would accordingly drop from use and stop to penetrate the standard degree of language. The news is only from time to time an independent execution. News media offer the exemplary instance of language created by numerous gatherings. Media crowds are huge and complex, going from the questioner whom a newsmaker addresses up close and personal, to the truant mass crowd, which itself comprises of various fragments Professional language is any text containing troublesome words that outcomes in it being excessively difficult for individuals to appreciate and not reasonable by any means. A portion of the columnists frequently use shoptalk words in a portion of their articles without seeing it or they did see it however chose to utilize it at any rate. The apathetic part is that when authors utilize bombastic words for it, because occasionally as essayists they have their clarifications why they utilize certain words yet in addition as I would like to think, the use of expert language in paper needs to limit down a piece because not all can comprehend a similar significance as what the essayist attempting to say. ^[3]

³ Bullard, W., Johnson, S., Morris, J., Fox, K. & Howell, C. (2009). *Language and Social History in South African Socio Linguistic*. South Africa: Clyson Printers.

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The advancement of shoptalk starts in groups of friends, which frequently infers clubs of teens, minorities, and troopers. Yet, not all shoptalk stays trademark to the gathering it started in; a few sorts of shoptalk grow across ages and become acknowledged standard language since social conditions make them in vogue or individuals have become used to hearing and utilizing them. Youngsters are infamous for involving shoptalk in their discourse. Across all races and locales, phrases like "buddy, how about we bob, this party is completely bust" can be tracked down moving off the tongues of numerous teens and are regularly mirrored and ridiculed by grown-ups and the media as an indication of youthfulness, unreliability, and unintelligence. We can't disregard shoptalk, as much as we can't disregard how we see shoptalk. Language specialist Michael Adams clarifies that "When we hear a word or sentence design, it goes through examination, whether or not we're aware of it: we judge its worthiness as per a specific arrangement of norms; the guidelines shift as indicated by the jargon against which the more current thing is estimated. "The adequacy being talked about is of the shoptalk term as an effectively-acknowledged word or an understandable expression. We are instructed from a youthful age that shoptalk is inappropriate utilization of language and numerous instructors and guardians demand that it ought not to be utilized at all when they are showing youngsters language structure and mature social abilities. Rousseau (2007) said that albeit all circles use shoptalk of some sort, we still judge each other depending on the shoptalk we use. Some shoptalk has become more standard and in this manner, is more satisfactory in different settings. The words "cool" and "hot" have expanded in fame what's more become broadly acknowledged in most friendly foundations; they are not generally considered as inappropriate as more current shoptalk like "that sucks," to communicate disillusionment or "busted," to depict ugliness. Until that point where most of society has become used to hearing the word or expression consistently and has warmed to it, shoptalk will keep on being seen adversely, as a sub-par a piece of language." Following this line of thought, a text investigation (content examination) subjective plan is done to study the correlation of expert language and slangs in the composition of articles in *The Star*, and *NST*. "Content investigation can be productively utilized to inspect any kind of correspondence," (Abrahamson, 1983, p.286). 12 articles from the two papers are dissected.

As far as dependability, this review involved twofold coding as a method for really looking at its unwavering quality (Miles and Huberman, 1994) where the two specialists code similar field information (bury coder unwavering quality). The legitimacy was set up through the emic idea where the way of life of composing articles for the two papers was painstakingly examined. Media language is one of the most significant objects of etymological exploration. Along these lines, the existing logical worldview shaped an extraordinary discipline named media phonetics. This term was presented into logical use by Tatjana G. Dobrosklonskaya: in her book "Media etymology: a precise way to deal with the review of media language: the cutting edge English media language" such issues as hypothetical establishments of media etymology, absolute elements of media texts, semantic elements of fundamental kinds of media texts, are talked about just as intellectual/ social parts of media text.^[4] Media phonetics (and media stylistics like a piece of it) fosters the issue of a connection between their own semantic and extralinguistic standards of making media texts, investigates the points of interest of their discourse sending, proposes a typology of media designs with social, type and the purposeful modular points of view, portrays the reasonable circle of media texts, its semantic and expressive elements (see the chips away at media stylistics featuring the job of creator's position in a discourse association of media texts (G. Y. Solganik, L. G. Kaida, L. M. Maidanova, N. S. Tsvetova, T. V. Shmeleva); addressing their typology (L. R. Duskaeva, V. I. Konkov, I. P. Lysakova, S. O. Kalganova, L. M. Maidanova, and so forth); introducing the particularity of discourse investigates in broad communications, particularly its architectonic (N. S. Bolotnova, L. R. Duskaeva, L. G. Kaida, E. V. Kakorina, V. I. Konkov, M. A. Kormilitsyna, N. A. Kornilova, N. A. Kuzmina, V. A. Salimovsky, S. V. Svetlana, A. P. Skovorodnikov, E. V. Chepkina, T. V. Chernyshova); fostering an arrangement of ideas run of the mill for media texts (E. S. Abramova, E. G. Malysheva, O. V.

⁴ Davies, E. E. (2008). Crossing les barricades: The use of French in some English newspaper articles. *Ecole Supé riure Roi Fahd de Traduction*, Tangier, Morocco.

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Orlova); portraying the world picture reflected in current media talk (I. V. Annenkova); considering various method for improving the expressiveness of media texts (A. P. Skovorodnikov, G. V. Bobrovskaya, G. A. Kopnina, M. A. Kormilitsyna, T. I. Krasnova). Unmistakable works manage the examination of creator's style in media talk (N. S. Bolotnova, M. A. Kormilitsyna); the qualities of polycode texts (E. S. Kara-Murza, N. N. Volskaya), propose the purposeful modular investigation of media texts (N. I. Klushina); examine publicizing texts according to the perspective of semiotics (A. N. Baranov, E. S. Kara-Murza, M. V. Gorbanevsky, T. V. Chernyshova); express the hypothetical parts of discourse in electronic media (I. A. Veschnikova); recognize discourse culture reason for an association of texts (N. D. Bessarabova, N. S. Lopukhina, V. V. Slavkin, O. B. Sirotinina, T. I. Surikova); portray Web distributions in a blogosphere – E. V. Kakorina, M. Yu. Sidorova, I. B. Aleksandrova, T. B. Karpova). By the meaning of Yu. N. Karaulov, current media language is a "planetary continuous flow" [4, p. 15], which contains components of various practical styles. This continuous flow is made by customary media (papers, magazines, TV, and radio), on the web variants of print distributions or radio and TVchannel and electronic organization media. These days present-day data field likewise incorporates the "resident news coverage", which takes a type of moblogging or writing for a blog. These generally new structures of mass correspondence – moblog (cell phone log – journal on a cell phone) and blog (inferred from weblog it implies a web journal) – involve a significant spot in an arrangement of mass correspondence of the XXI century. Various blogsthousanders presently acquired equivalent privileges with broad communications.

Resident news-casting is a significant piece of the present-day correspondence scene. These days moblogging is a significant type of getting of video plots on various driving TV stations, which work on a 24-hour broadcast. This strategy for social occasion data is utilized by such world well-known media organizations as the BBC News Intelligent, Bluffton Today, the IFRA site. The organizer of this type of news coverage was Ted Turner, who detailed the fundamental rule of TV — global news around the clock, progressively with the most extreme association of reports from the scene. The idea of information selectiveness too foreordained CNN motto: News is the primary result of CNN, CNN is information, Be quick to know. In Russia, this guideline works fundamentally on the TV channel Life. Correspondents of this broad communications regularly are quick to find out with regards to occurrences and different occasions, and their data and "picture" are addressed in different electronic media. Such eccentricity of the channel isn't just founded on a huge staff of own reporters, yet additionally the way that Life is prepared to purchase plots that can be shot on a versatile cameraphone by onlookers, who watched significant get-togethers. Comparable news legislative issues are regular to other driving TV channels, for model The First, Russia, and so on Consequently, any individual who figured out how to offer an intriguing and significant video can become a correspondent, to make his commitment to current mass correspondence. In Russia, numerous customary print periodicals (Novaya Gazeta, Argumenty I Factory, MK, and so forth) likewise place web journals and moblogs on their sites. Their creators are not just media experts yet in addition individuals occupied with different circles of work. This participation with non-proficient writers permits to cover fresh insight about the day, to make checking of socially critical themes that are chosen in the consequence of a statistics message: the more fascinating for readers the will be the topic, the more pertinent messages are reproduced in the blog of a media.^[5]

Consequently, the advanced editorial discourse is very different in terms of delineation, content, axiology, expressive attributes. It incorporates both conventional media – print news coverage, radio, TV, and their Internet forms, as well as e-zines and various sites equivalent to media. The media language of our century is intelligent, dialogical, and conceivably hypertextual, it exhibits complex variety contingent upon the social direction of the distribution, and is given in specific social and phonetic structures. They bring such characteristics as polyphony, polycodeness, representation. Media discourse is human-centric, mirrors the creator's perspective, translation of occasions and peculiarities, it is coordinated not to the average resident, but rather to agents in any event of a

⁵Jackson, R.P. (2010). Journals In Searching for a Voice of Authority in Newspaper Writing.

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specific layer, the person. "Living man", whose presence is reflected in the assorted media is the principal subject of current editorial discourse. It is not shocking that this being is regularly depicted with the assistance of various new borrowings and language: the editorial text catches the progressions that happened in the public eye and the awareness of the person presently.

Conclusion

The examination of our settings showed that phraseological units are not frequently utilized in political broad communications talk. By the by, their job in accomplishing an open objective ought not to be misjudged. They add to acknowledging the realistic capability of a text and help in making a specific effect on the crowd. The most well-known method of deciphering phraseological units to acknowledge sober-minded potential is distinct interpretation. From the discoveries, the NST involves more expert language than The Star recorded as a hard copy of the hard news stories for the paper. This is positive and can be prescribed to educators and speakers out there who have an interest to utilize paper articles as devices in their homeroom. The finding is like Davies (2008) where he referenced that the articles of the papers are considered as having the expert touch when the overwhelmed words are proficient since it makes a more clear and more proficient result. Concerning the shoptalk words, the two papers where the 12 articles are chosen, utilize next to no slang. These words are utilized just to make the articles sound more grandiose and upgrade the interest of the readers. As Bullard (2007) referenced that shoptalk was the principal justification behind the improvement of prescriptive language while trying to dial back the pace of progress in both communicated in and composed language. The discovery of the review is incongruity. Presently we know why the NST is lesser well known contrasted with The Star. As referenced by Dr. Samuel Johnson in Kenwood's (1969) article, the impacts of having shoptalk words in the article are to make the article vivid and intriguing. With least or even no slang in the article brought about the article to be exhausting, not infectious, and less mind snatching. With everything taken into account, emphatically, having more expert language words in the paper articles is positive to work on the language and grow the jargon of the readers, while having articles that contain fascinating slangy words could rouse the youthful readers to have some good times perusing the paper while snatching words that are assembled.

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ISSN 2774-3918 (online), <https://ksshr.kresnanusantara.co.id>. Published by Kresna Nusantara

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