

Newspaper style

Author: Khazratkulova F. T.

Annotation: In this article, the conception of newspaper, the characteristics of newspaper style, clichés and phrases, and their importance in the newspaper, the evaluation of newspaper clichés and phrases in newspaper context are given.

Key words: stylistics, newspaper, functional styles, official style, publicistic style, scientific style, newspaper style, belles-lettre style, public accessibility, periodicity, universality, currency, brief news items, advertisements and announcements, headlines.

Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, is that the study and interpretation of texts of every type and/or speech communication in relevance their linguistic and tonal style, where style is that the particular kind of language employed by different individuals and/or in several situations or settings. For example, or the everyday language, the vernacular, could be used among friends, whereas more formal language, with relevancy grammar, pronunciation or accent, and lexicon or choice of words, is commonly utilized during a cover letter and résumé and while speaking during interview.

The English literary system has evolved form of designs easily distinguishable one from another. they don't seem to be homogeneous and be several variants of getting some central point of resemblance or better to say. All integrated by the invariant – i.e. the abstract ideal system. They are:

- 1) Official(documents and papers) is that the foremost conservative one. It uses syntactical constructions and archaic words. Emotiveness is banned out of this style;
- 2) Scientific (brochures, articles, other scientific publications) is employed in professional communication to convey some information. It's most conspicuous feature is that the abundance of terms denoting objects, phenomena and processes characteristics of some particular field of science and technique. Also precision clarity logical cohesion;
- 3) Publicistic (essay, public speech) is concerned with its explicit function of pragmatic persuasion directed at influencing the reader in accordance with author argumentation;
- 4) Newspaper style(mass media) – special graphical means are accustomed attract the readers attention;
- 5) Belles-lettres style(genre of creative writing) the richest register of communication besides its own language means, other styles is employed besides informative and persuasive functions, belles-lettres style incorporates a singular task to impress the reader are aesthetically;

Newspaper style¹, because it is clear from its name, is found in newspapers. you ought to not conclude though that everything published during a newspaper should be named the newspaper style. The paper contains vastly varying materials, a number of them being publicist essays, some-feature articles, some-scientific reviews, some-official stock-exchange accounts etc., in order that a daily (weekly) newspaper also offers a spread of designs. after we mention “newspaper style”, we mean informative materials, characteristic of newspaper only and not found in other publications.

To attract the reader's attention to the news, special graphical means are used. British and American papers are notorious for the change of type, specific headlines, space ordering, etc. we discover here an outsized proportion of dates and private names of nations, territories, institutions, individuals. to attain the effect of objectivity and impartiality in rendering some fact or event, most of newspaper information is published anonymously, without the name of the newsman who supplied it, with little or no subjective modality. But the position and attitude of the paper, nonetheless, become clear from the selection not only of subject-matter but also of words denoting international or domestic issues.

¹ Grundy, P. (1993) *Newspapers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

A **newspaper** is a periodical publication containing written information about current events and is usually typed in black ink with a white or gray background. Newspapers can cover a good style of fields like politics, business, sports and art, and infrequently include materials like opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns.

Newspapers² typically meet four criteria:

- **Public accessibility:** Its contents are reasonably accessible to the general public, traditionally by the paper being sold or distributed at newsstands, shops, and libraries, and, since the 1990s, made available over the web with online newspaper websites. While online newspapers have increased access to newspapers by people with Internet access, people without Internet or computer access (e.g., homeless people, impoverished people and other people living in remote or rural regions) might not be ready to access the net, and thus won't be ready to read online news. Literacy is additionally an element that stops people that cannot read from having the ability to learn from reading newspapers (paper or online).

- **Periodicity:** they're published at regular intervals, typically daily or weekly. This ensures that newspapers can provide information on newly-emerging news stories or events.

- **Currency:** Its information is as up to this point as its publication schedule allows. The degree of up-to-date-ness of a print newspaper is restricted by the necessity for time to print and distribute the newspaper. In major cities, there could also be a morning edition and a later edition of the identical day's paper, so the later edition can incorporate breaking news that have occurred since the morning edition was printed. Online newspapers are often updated as frequently as new information becomes available, even several times per day, which implies that online editions are often very up-to-date.

- **Universality:** Newspapers covers a spread of topics, from political and news to updates on science and technology, arts, culture, and entertainment.

To understand the language peculiarities of English newspaper style it'll be sufficient to analyze the subsequent basic newspaper features:

- 1) brief news items;
- 2) advertisements and announcements;
- 3) headlines;

Brief items: the main function is to tell the reader. It states only facts without giving comments. The vocabulary used is neutral and customary literary. Specific features are:

- a) special political and economic terms;
- b) non-term political vocabulary;
- c) newspaper clichés;
- d) abbreviations;
- e) neologisms;
- f) newspaper phrases.

Headlines. the most important function is to tell the reader briefly of what the news is to follow about. From the syntactically point of view headlines are structured with short sentences, interrogative sentences, nominative sentences, elliptical sentences, sentences with articles omitted, headlines including direct speech.

Advertisements and announcements. The most vital function of advertisements and announcements is to inform the reader. There are two forms of them: classified and non-classified. In classified the knowledge is arranged in keeping with the topic matter: births, marriages, deaths, business offers, personal etc.

The article written in the newspaper can be formal, semi-formal or informal, betting on your intended audience. If it is in a broadsheet the sentences will be longer and more complicated, and the vocabulary will be more advanced. The tone is more formal and serious as they focus on important national and international issues, eg *The Times* and *The Telegraph*.

² Land, G. (1981) *What the papers say: a selection of newspaper extracts for language practise*. London: Longman

Semi formal is that the fine line between formal and informal. It signifies that the editor just know the situation, but not on a private level. Some newspapers also have particular political points of view, which might affect how they report events in the news.

Using formal language doesn't suggest that you simply must sound stilted and boring. you'll be able to still sound lively and interesting by using words imaginatively but choosing carefully to avoid slang and incorrect grammar. News reports use formal language, but the words are rich and stimulating to stay the audience interested. BBC Bitesize

Newspapers with a world audience, for instance, tend to use a more formal form of writing.

Formal English is employed in "serious" texts and situations — as an example, in official documents, books, news reports, articles, business letters or official speeches.

Despite the above, I noticed news websites are using some Informal English words and magnificence within their article content. Examples: ... But now she's decided to travel a step³ ... BBC

... They laid into the Senate committee with a vigor that Brennan ... The Guardian⁴

In order to hurry up and simplify the reading and understanding of the newspaper text, the language of newspaper messages uses words and phrases that are repeated from number to number. They constitute a sort of newspaper style terminology and, in essence, are newspaper cliches or clichés. They, like nothing else, reflect the normal variety of presentation of fabric in newspaper articles.

For example: negotiation - international relations;

legitimate interests - legitimate interests.

Example

This is a news report from *The Financial Times*, which is a broadsheet paper. Only part of the report is printed here. It is about children in Singapore being the best in the world at maths.

July 22, 2016

Why Singapore's kids are so good at maths

The city-state regularly tops global league tables. What's the secret of its achievement?

Sie Yu Chuah smiles when asked how his parents would react to a low test score. "My parents are not that strict but they have high expectations of me," he says. "I have to do well. Excel at my studies. That's what they expect from me." The cheerful, slightly built 13-year-old is a pupil at Admiralty, a government secondary school in the northern suburbs of Singapore that opened in 2002.

At meetings of the world's education ministers, when it is Singapore's turn to speak, "everyone listens very closely", says Andreas Schleicher, head of the OECD's education assessment programme.

But what is it about Singapore's system that enables its children to outperform their international peers? And how easy will it be for other countries to import its success?

A densely populated speck of land in Southeast Asia, Singapore is bordered by Malaysia to the north and the leviathan archipelago of Indonesia to the south. The former British trading post gained self-rule in 1959 and was briefly part of a Malaysian federation before becoming fully independent in 1965. A sense of being dwarfed by vast neighbours runs deep in the national psyche, inspiring both fear and pride. In a speech to trade union activists on May Day last year, prime minister Lee Hsien Loong told citizens: "To survive, you have to be exceptional." The alternative, he warned, was being "pushed around, shoved about, trampled upon; that's the end of Singapore and the end of us".

The Financial Times, Jeevan Vasagar

Analysis

This article:

- uses the headline to make a direct statement, "Why Singapore's kids are so good at maths" – the purpose of the report is to explain why
- the language "global" league tables highlights the international success – followed by a rhetorical question, "What's the secret of its achievement?" to interest the reader

³ BBC News 1996 December

⁴ The Guardian November 15, 2010 "War, Morality and Harry Morant." *Sydney Morning Herald*.

- the conversational tone is avoided to being too formal, eg “kids” and “what’s the secret” – the audience can be parents as well as educational experts
 - the rhetorical questions are answered by the report
 - a metaphor “speck of land” makes Singapore sound tiny – the reader is even more amazed at its huge success – and its tiny size is reinforced by the description that it is “dwarfed” by its neighbours
 - imperative language by Prime Minister is explained by the efforts behind the brilliant maths results, “You have to be exceptional”
 - the extract ends with a rule of three, “*pushed* around, *shoved* about, *trampled* upon” – the aggressive verbs imply the struggle Singapore students face if they do not achieve highly at school
- Clichés are necessary in newspaper style, as they evoke the required instant associations and don't allow ambiguity. Newspaper stamps are often divided into two groups:

Phrases always utilized in the identical composition. A phrase may be a group of words that express an idea and is employed as a unit within a sentence. Eight common kinds of phrases are: noun, verb, gerund, infinitive, appositive, participial, prepositional, and absolute.;

Collocation with variation in composition.

The first group is represented by a wide variety of structures. AN (adjective + noun):

Joint research - modern research.

Big business is a big business.

V (A) N (verb + noun):

To have priority - take advantage

NN (noun + noun).

V rger N (verb + preposition + noun):

To be in effect - to be in action.

NNN (noun + noun + noun):

Space Expansion program - space research program.

ANN (adjective + noun + noun):

Manned space flight - a space flight with an astronaut on board.

The second group is a kind of support word, which has a high frequency in newspaper texts and a varying lexical environment.

Examples of combinations with nouns:

Community - group, public;

national community - national group;

world community - the world community.

Complaint - complaint;

to lodge a complaint - protest.

Combination with adjectives:

vital - issue, interest

racial - policy, tension

A cliché (UK: /'kli:ʃeɪ/ or US: /kli'ʃeɪ/) is a component of a creative work, saying, or concept has become overused to the purpose of losing its original meaning or effect, even to the purpose of being trite or irritating, especially when at some earlier time it absolutely was considered meaningful or novel. In phraseology, the term has taken on a more technical meaning, touching on an expression imposed by conventionalized linguistic usage.

A cliché is an expression that's trite, worn-out, and overused. As a result, clichés have lost their original vitality, freshness, and significance in expressing meaning. A cliché may be a phrase or concept has become a “universal” device to explain abstract concepts like time (better late than never), anger (madder than a wet hen), love (love is blind), and even hope (tomorrow is another day). However, such expressions are too commonplace and unoriginal to go away any significant impression.

Most phrases now considered clichéd originally were thought to be striking but have lost their force through overuse. The French poet Gérard de Nerval once said, "**The first man who compared woman to a rose was a poet, the second, an imbecile.**"

A cliché is commonly a vivid depiction of an abstraction that relies upon analogy or exaggeration for effect, often drawn from everyday experience. Used sparingly, it's going to succeed, but the employment of a cliché in writing, speech, or argument is mostly considered a mark of inexperience or an absence of originality.

Clichés are important because they express ideas and thoughts that are widespread and customary within a culture, hence the phrase “cliché but true.” Yet in our culture, we tend to dislike clichés because we place a high value on creativity, originality, and cleverness, instead of on repetition and using other people’s words. Not all cultures feel this fashion though; in China, it's considered good to use clichés because Chinese culture places the next value on tradition and appears down on individuality. But even in our culture, clichés are still quite common in popular books, poems, movies, television shows, speeches, and advertisements.

It is important to recollect that each cliché was once original and have become overused only because it had been such a preferred idea initially. So, many clichés come from classic works.

Example 1

Many clichés have their origins in classics like Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*: **A rose by the other name would smell as sweet.**

This cliché is from Juliet’s speech within which she claims that it doesn't matter that Romeo comes from her family’s enemy house, the Montague. Like many Shakespeare quotes, this phrase was so creative when Shakespeare wrote it, that now people have overused it—to mean that the names of things aren't important compared to their qualities.

Countless clichés were coined by Shakespeare, including:

- ♣ All that glitters isn't gold – (*The Merchant of Venice*)”
- ♣ Jealousy is that the envy – (*Othello*)”
- ♣ Melted into nothingness – (*The Tempest*)

And clichés are still alive and well in popular movies (“alive and well” is a cliché!). Consider the movie *The Last Song*:

The Last Song Trailer

“It is a story of second chances, first loves, and the moments in life that lead us back home.”

This movie is complete with the brooding teenage daughter, the father figure looking for a second chance, and the rambunctious younger brother, who is there just to provide comic relief. These are all clichés.

This movie may be cliché, but many people still enjoy it. For this reason, cliché is a matter of taste; critics may not like clichés, but they can still be part of enjoyable entertainment.

“The cliché owes much to **journalese**. It is the language of the label and instant metaphor, drawing its inspiration from space-starved newspaper headlines:

*Every cub reporter knows that . . . fires rage out of control, minor mischief is perpetrated by Vandals (never Visigoths, Franks, or a single Vandal working alone) and key labor accords are hammered out by weary negotiators in marathon, round-the-clock bargaining sessions, thus narrowly averting threatened walkouts.*⁵

Clichés and journalese are usually used when inspiration runs dry (!), especially as a deadline approaches.”⁶

Clichés are, by definition, prevalent phrases or ideas in literature, advertisements, and numerous other forms. At The End Of The Day, Cliches Can Be As Good As Gold They are common in romance novels, parodies, and television. Although critics advise against clichés, they remain popular.

Clichés and phrases have two meanings:

- dictionary or connotative meaning, which is the real meaning of a cliché.
- Connotative meaning: the meaning in the context which can be understood by before and after words.

⁵ John Leo, "Journalese for the Lay Reader." *Time*, Mar. 18, 1985

⁶ Andrew Boyd et al. *Broadcast Journalism: Techniques of Radio and Television News*. Focal Press, 2008

For example: behind the closed doors - The exact origin of the phrase is not known. It is easy to determine that is related to a secret meeting that will be held away from the public eye. In order to ensure that no one can see or hear what is being discussed the door will be closed to keep them out. It is thought to be closely related to the 14th century word *secretus* meaning hidden or withdrawn. Today we use the word secret to describe something that is hidden from others.

Definition of *behind closed doors* by Merriam Webster: in a private room or place : in private
All of their meetings are held *behind closed doors*.

They seemed like the perfect couple, but you never know what goes on *behind closed doors*.

The decisions are made *behind closed doors*.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS: THE ART OF HANS BELLMER. (The Discovery Series: 9). Therese Lichtenstein (The whole article is <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/adx.21.1.27949188>) Here we can conclude that every phrase or cliché can both have two meanings, which can be only seen in the context. Another example is: The Stonewall You Know Is a Myth. And That's O.K.

By Shane O'Neill • May 31, 2019

"Who threw the first brick at Stonewall?" has become a rallying cry, a cliché and a queer inside joke on the internet — never mind the fact that it's not clear whether bricks were ever thrown during the uprising at all. (The whole article and video can be seen through this link: <https://www.nytimes.com/video/us/100000006322550/stonewall-lgbt-pride-anniversary.html?emc=rss&partner=rss>)

The cliché *to throw the first brick* means to throw the brick to somewhere for the first time. But after reading the whole article, I can claim that it is about why Stonewall riots became in the history. This cliché can be translated in our language: go`riga g`isht qalamoq, yomonlik qilmoq.

This kind of clichés are found in Uzbek language too, namely:

Belni bog`lamoq biron ishni bajarishga shaylanmoq, astoydil kirishmoq va ahd qilmoq kabi ma`nolarni bildiradi.

Agar biz belni bog`lab ishlamasak, mo`l hosil ololmaymiz.

Do`ppisini osmonga otmoq biron narsadan yoki biron voqeadan judayam hursand bo`lmoq, quvonmoq ma`nolarini bildiradi

Agar bugun men 5 baho olsam judayam do`ppimni osmonga otaman.

Tirnoq ostidan kir qidirmoq iborasi yomon niyat bilan deyarli aybi yo`q kishining faoliyatidan ayb topishga harakat qilmoq ma`nosini bildiradi.

Ba`zi odamlar borki, faqat birovning tirnog`idan kir qidiradi.

O`z yog`ida o`zi qovurilmoq – o`z ma`nosida rostan yog`da qovurilmoq, yoki matn ichida azob chekmoq, ruhiy qiynalmoq ma`nolarida kelishi mumkin.

Reference

1. Argamon-Engelson, Shlomo, Moshe Koppel, and Galit Avneri. "Style-based text categorization: What newspaper am I reading." *Proc. of the AAAI Workshop on Text Categorization*. 1998.
2. Fang, Irving. *Writing Style Differences in Newspaper, Radio, and Television News. Monograph Series No. 1*. Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Writing, University of Minnesota, 227 Lind Hall, 207 Church St., SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455, 1991.
3. Cameron, Catherine, Stuart Oskamp, and William Sparks. "Courtship American style: newspaper ads." *Family Coordinator* (1977): 27-30.
4. Aday, Sean, and James Devitt. "Style over substance: Newspaper coverage of Elizabeth Dole's presidential bid." *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics* 6.2 (2001): 52-73.