Conclusion. The annotators have a linguistic background, but do not have a medical education or special medical problems. In our opinion, these annotators may reflect the average knowledge of medical words among the general population. Then the content of the resulting vocabulary is presented and discussed. In addition, we also outline some of the possible uses and applications for which the dictionary might be useful. The vocabulary is freely available for research purposes.

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FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE TYPOLOGY OF NEWSPAPER SPEECH GENRES (SG)

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada yagona asosda - kommunikativ niyatda - ikki yo'nalishda amalga oshiriladigan jurnalistik nutq janrlarining tasnifi tavsiflanadi: jurnalistik nutq faoliyatini amalga oshirishning etakchi motivlarini hisobga olgan holda, nutq janrlari ma'lumotli, baholovchi va rag'batlantiruvchi bo'linadi. maqsadni belgilashning predmetli komponentini hisobga olgan holda guruhlar ichida janrlarni farqlash amalga oshirildi. Janr uslubini amalga oshirishga misol sifatida "Vaziyat haqida xabar berish" nutq janrlarining axborot-mazmun tuzilishining stilistik tahlili keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: publitsistik funksional uslub, janr niyati, nutq janri, janr uslubi

Аннотация. В статье описана классификация жанров публицистической речи, проведенная по единому признаку - коммуникативному замыслу - по двум направлениям: с учетом ведущих мотивов осуществления публицистической речевой деятельности речевые жанры были разделены на информативные, оценочные и побудительные. ; с учетом предметной составляющей целеполагания внутри групп осуществлялась жанровая дифференциация. В качестве примера реализации жанрового стиля приведен стилистический анализ информационно-содержательной структуры речевых жанров «Сообщение о ситуации».

Ключевые слова: публицистический функциональный стиль, жанровая интенция, речевой жанр, жанровый стиль

Abstract: The article describes the classification of journalistic speech genres, carried out on a single basis - communicative intention - in two directions: taking into account the leading motives for the implementation of journalistic speech activities, speech genres were divided into informative, evaluative and incentive; taking into account the subject component of the goal-setting, genre differentiation was carried out within the groups. As an example of the implementation of a genre style, a stylistic analysis of the informational-content structure of speech genres "Reporting a Situation" is given.

Key words: publicistic functional style, genre intention, speech genre, genre style.

Introduction: Today it is becoming more and more obvious that the search for Speech Genre - versatile reproductive forms of textual activity as samples of effective speech interaction in journalistic discourse - is one of the pressing media-linguistic problems. In the scientific literature, there are different approaches to identifying signs of gastric cancer. In the studies of A. Vezhbitskaya, T. V. Shmeleva, M. Yu. Fedosyuk and others, for this purpose, a set of semantic parameters of speech genres is revealed that are pragma-linguistically significant for distinguishing one SG from another. In this case, the genre is considered as a speech projection of a particular communicative situation. In other works, the idea of the genre is refined through the creation of a typology of genre forms [1-3], its foundations, the factors that determine the formation of speech genres are determined. In search of grounds for creating such a classification, we turned to the typological - functional-stylistic method, which has already shown productivity in the study of speech varieties in different spheres of communication. It is quite legitimate to consider speech genres of journalistic discourse as stable forms of public information-influencing speech activity. With such a functional-stylistic understanding of the journalistic style1, the most general criterion for distinguishing it from others is its ability to represent one of the types of social spiritual activity. Indeed, if the texts, following M.M. Bakhtin, are regarded as an "ideological and logical refraction of being", as the realization of ideological creativity and spiritual sociocultural activity of communists, then one cannot but agree that "linguistic, or functional, styles are nothing more than genre styles of certain spheres of human activity and communication "[4: 254]. These ideas of M.M. Bakhtin were one of the most important methodological foundations of functional stylistics [4; 6]. It was not by chance that the idea was recognized that the functional style also determines the genre peculiarity, namely, "the general setting for the use of linguistic means and the method of speech organization" [7: 7] for certain genres. Therefore, it was fruitful to carry out further classification subdivisions of speech genres on the basis of internal differentiation of the types of spiritual sociocultural activity, taking into account its varieties and goals [8]. According to the researcher, the main types of spiritual socio-cultural activity, which are the extralinguistic basis of the corresponding functional styles, should be considered as hierarchically organized systems of private activities and the typical actions that form them, underlying groups of speech genres and individual genres [8].

Based on the foregoing, the system of genre forms of newspaper journalism can be presented as the materialization of a "hierarchically organized system of private activities and typical actions that form them" [8] in the political and ideological sphere of communication. Moreover, each private activity is carried out in one way or another for the sake of achieving some communicative goal (intention). Considering that the speech genre, with this understanding, is a model for the realization of a communicative goal, the system of genre forms of newspaper journalism is legitimately represented as the implementation of the communicative goals of a journalist in this area. So we found ourselves facing the problem of identifying typical communicative goals in journalism. Which of them are typical in journalistic creativity? Considering that journalism and politics are deeply interconnected, it is quite reasonable to consider political-ideological activity as the extralinguistic basis of the journalistic style, the general goal of which, according to psychologists, is achieved in at least three stages: a) collecting information, b) processing it for forming an opinion about the collected facts of reality with the aim of c) ensuring managerial, political decisions and their application [9: 547]. In other words, the journalist enters into communication, seeking to report on the results of the selection of information, its processing and the formulation of management decisions on this basis, guided by the need of society for such information, in which the audience develops, on the one hand, "the ability to understand the surrounding environment, to understand and evaluate social phenomena, to identify their significance for oneself and influence on the ongoing processes and, on the other hand, in accordance with this to determine one's attitude towards them, to develop goals and directions activities [10: 51]. In this regard, it is natural to talk about three motives guiding the journalist's activities: 1) to inform about what is happening in the world, 2) to give a "diagnostic" assessment of the information received, 3) to develop and substantiate a managerial decision by formulating a will. By messages in the media about the dynamics in social life and the assessment of

this dynamics, the audience is oriented in the surrounding environment. Justification of important vectors and methods of social activity is carried out in journalism, focusing on any actions.

Informing about the world of events and people and orienting the audience to action are represented, in turn, by a number of stages, which are represented by different classes of texts (speech genres), while texts that explicate the same fragment of social orientation are typologically similar in that they represent the same way of achieving a communicative intention, and therefore, have a common logic for achieving it. Thus, social orientation in journalism is carried out in the totality of speech genres of the newspaper and journalistic style. Thus, if the functional style is considered as "a certain principle, a way of going through an activity" [11], then the journalistic style appears as a way of verbal expression of political activity, which is carried out in journalism by informing, evaluating and expressing will, carried out with different ideologies positions.

Thus, based on the proposed concept of publicistic speech and its extra-linguistic foundations, taking into account the peculiarities of typical communicative motives of the professional activity of a journalist, the system of speech genres of journalistic discourse is a combination of forms of implementation of different methods of informing, evaluation and will-expression. Each of the directions of social orientation is explicated in its own groups of journalistic genres, i.e. thematic, compositional and stylistic unities [4]. The first two groups - informational and evaluative (diagnostic) - orientate in the world of events and people. By creating texts in these genres, journalists help to answer the question of what kind of society we live in, and contribute to the creation of an ideological value-cognitive picture of the world. By creating publications in incentive genres, journalists contribute to the development of some form of behavior among the audience3, since in these genres the system of requirements put forward to various political institutions and social forces is determined, and ideas about the system of political actions leading to the achievement of the set goals. Faced with the need to clarify the composition of the speech genres of each of the selected groups, we turn to the definition of more private communicative goals of journalistic activity. We have shown above that in his professional activity a journalist is guided by three most important motives for entering communication - to inform, evaluate and motivate.

Taking into account that the content of the goal includes not only motivational, but also the subject side [14], we will try to establish what is the "subject" side of informing, evaluating and motivating: WHAT do journalists inform, WHAT do they evaluate and what they are encouraged to do. Further classification of gastric cancer is carried out on the basis of the subject components of the content of the communicative intention.

Methods, analysis and discussion

Classification of journalistic speech genres. It is clear that in different classes of texts the informational, evaluative and incentive principles are manifested to varying degrees and are not the same in terms of stylistic and speech means. Determining the subject aspect in the content, we proceed from the idea of the genre-forming property of dialog (for more details, see [15]) and set the subject aspect of typical communicative goal-setting, taking into account typical information requests and communicative interests audience that the journalist takes into account. The typical author's conception underlying the creation of a speech genre, on the one hand, is included in the structure of journalistic activity, and on the other hand, under the influence of the author's ideas about the typical information needs of the audience, it is developed as a response to the previously expressed judgment about the subject of speech. The factor of address (ND Arutyunova) in newspaper texts is manifested in the satisfaction of information requests and in bringing the compositional-thematic and stylistic properties of the text in accordance with the variants of hypotheses about the informational expectations of the reader. This means that the journalist, in the process of informational influence, interacts with the addressee in at least three types of "scenarios".

In the first group of informative genres, speech genres are subdivided on the basis of "meaningful expectations of the addressee", i.e. depending on WHAT is supposed to be reported. Due to the fundamentally dialogical nature of journalistic creativity [16], it is perfectly legitimate to present media reports as meeting the information needs of the audience, which are formulated in the form of a set of genre-forming questions: 1) what event took place and what was the result? 2) what

happened and how? 3) who are the actors in the events, what are their actions, what are their opinions and positions, what are they? In response to implicitly (in monologues) and explicitly (in dialogues) expressed questions of the addressee, news is reported (1) about events and incidents; 2) about the prevailing situations and observed phenomena; 3) about characters - their actions, characteristics and statements. On the basis of the listed genre issues, we distinguish such genres as "Reporting an incident", "Reporting a situation", "Reporting someone else's statement", "Information portrait". Isolation of the most important events, situations and characters allows you to familiarize the audience with the main changes in social reality.

The article presents a classification of the genres of newspaper journalism, carried out on the basis of those typical creative intentions that are formed in the process of information provided by journalism4. The distinguished genre-forming intentions interact with each other and represent a system in which social orientation in journalism is realized. Due to this, journalistic texts appear as a reflection of a special type of communication with specific functions inherent in it, performed in stable genre schemes. Each goal setting of the subject of speech is corrected by the genre hypothesis of the addressee (in information genres, this hypothesis is presented as a sequence of modeled information requests of the audience) and is embodied in interaction with it - this is the manifestation of the dialogical nature of genre models. As a result, the speech genre appears as a reflection of the algorithm of cognition (method) by the journalist of the surrounding reality. RJ is a stable sequence of communicative interactions, each of which is expressed by the interaction of different-level linguistic means.

It seems that the described typology of SG opens up new perspectives of seeing the nature of a journalistic text, which appears not only as a result of creative activity, but also as a process. Thus, the ideas about the peculiarities of expression of the genres traditionally distinguished in journalism are clarified and enriched.

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CONCEPT AND CAUSES OF LEXIC INTERFERENCE

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Аннотация. Мақолада интерференция ходисаси тилшунослик, социолингвистика, психология, психолингвистиканинг ўрганиш объекти сифатида тахлил қилинади. Шунингдек, таржима жараёнида лексик интерференция нима эканлигини таҳлил қилиниб, унинг намоён бўлиш сабаблари ўрганилган, лексик интерференция таъсирини камайтиришнинг айрим йўллари таклиф қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: интерференция ҳодисаси, лексик интерференция, тўсиқларнинг пайдо бўлиши, салбий ўзаро таъсирлар, қоидаларнинг бузилиши, юзага келиш сабаблари.