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LINGUISTIC CONSTRUCTION OF JOURNALISM

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the importance of language in the area of journalism. The language that journalists use has an influence on how interview goes on and can interact to the listeners and viewers. Linguistic elements are part of the structure of news language. It plays a crucial role in using a correct language according to the situation. The article will discuss the different forms of questions that are used in journalism.

Key words: the language of journalism, linguistic construction, expanded vocabulary, a degree of interactivity, community, analysis and interview.

Introduction

What makes us human is language. We try to communicate with the world by using language and improve new skills and enlarged vocabulary in order to associate with people from the earliest month of life. We need to understand that writing and speaking are distributions of the language we are using. "Language can be used to persuade, argue, inform, expose: it is never altogether neutral".

Journalism's language always contains layers of meaning as journalists express and speak to communities of understanding with the help of this language. A degree of interactivity between journalists and individual readers is characterized by language. Journalists use language strategically in fulfilling the distribution and exercise of power. We will find out that in the language of journalism, power and identity are essential components. Language needs to serve and is regarded as instrument that can be shaped according to material circumstances and used to empower as well as dis-empower.

How journalism sets stories, how these stories function as arguments, and how the linguistic structure of the story shapes the way in which it is to be understood are studied in the

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analysis of journalism's language. Journalists are able to use language with creativity and style and this is the essential mark to use the required language. There would be no more than a picture book or a silent movie without the language of journalism. This is the reason why studying language that is used is important for us.

After you have finished managing to set your interview, the next step is to find out the way which is suitable to carry out your interview.

A combination of the followings aims will relate to the interview you do:

- To collect **information** when a news story breaks.
- To secure the **proof** of people at the center of a story.
- To get a **view** on a particular story or issue.

The questions you ask of your interviewees can reflect the way you speak whether you select an appropriate form to the situation. Look at the examples below:

- (a) **Aren't** you concerned by **what's** going on?
- (b) **Didn't** you see what was going to happen?
- (c) **Couldn't** you have reacted earlier?

Analysis: Parts of everyday conversational language are the shortened forms of speech or contractions – with the apostrophe. You may be using them in both broadcast and print. It is possible to use them if you are working in radio and television in order to sound more natural.

To frame your questions, there are a variety of grammatical constructions:

- (a) **When** did the earthquake strike?
- (b) **How** did the authorities react?
- (c) **Where** did it cause most damage?

Analysis: Interrogative questions have been used to introduce these questions.

Interviewing: Mike Gandon, Heather Purdey (2013),

What do you think of the way the government reacted to the earthquake?

- (a) **How do you think** the government handled the situation?
- (b) **When do you think** that the buildings will be made safe?

Analysis: The interrogative pronoun *what?*, the interrogative adverbs *how?* *when?* as the subject of the sentence. In instructing these questions, we often use the verbs *think* and *say*.

- (a) **To what extent** is the government to blame for what has happened?
- (b) **How much** is the government to blame for what has happened?

Analysis: To get opinions these two are useful.

You cannot always make your interviewees do what you most want them to do. To bring back the interview under your control, there is a language you can use:

With respect, you haven't answered my questions. **Let me put it to you again**. Your plan hasn't succeeded, has it?

Analysis: The phrases are firmly polite.

For presenters of television and radio programmes

Before introduce guests and formulate questions, you have to begin an interview. There are a number of standard phrases that you can say:

With me is John Smith.

Or:

I'm now joined by John Smith.

Or:

Joining me now is John Smith.

If your interview on the telephone, you can say:

On the phone from Washington is John Smith.

To end a live interview that the time is about to run over, you can interrupt politely with:

There, I'm afraid, I must stop you because we've run out of time

To summarize, the oxygen of public life (Angela Smith, Michael Higgins 2013), is the service of journalism. The competence of journalism is not just search for stories that have criteria for news. However, being able to design accounts of these events gives the prominence to their substantial characteristics.

References

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