

**FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE OF ARABIC NEWSPAPER**

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Abstract

The language of the press has a speech structure, which is manifested in the special selection of language tools and their activity. This article talks about the language features of Arabic newspaper texts in Arab countries and the problems of their translation into another language.

Keywords: press, article, Arabic language, newspaper texts, language, Arab countries.

Introduction

When the Republic of Uzbekistan became independent, it established cooperation relations with the countries of the world, in particular with a number of Arab states, in different areas. As a result of the development of these cooperation relations, the practical importance of translation is growing. It is important to study the peculiarities of the Arabic press in the correct translation of media messages into Uzbek, reflecting the events taking place in foreign countries, as well as messages reflecting the significant changes taking place in our country into foreign languages. All words in the language form the composition of the dictionary, these words reach the people through the lexicon of the press language.

In applied Stylistics to such areas of social thought as science, law, politics, art, according to tradition, five main functional styles are distinguished these: scientific, formal, publicistic, artistic and oral[6:157].

Most linguists distinguish the publicistic style as an independent functional style in the language system. In this style – the peculiarities of scientific, formal, oral and artistic styles – are the basis for the origin of the debate. Belonging to a type of publicist style, the language of the press has such characteristics as information (informativity), influence (propaganda-propaganda), publicity, upbringing, analysis (analytical), organization, entertainment.

The language of the press has a colloquial systemicity, which is manifested in the special selection of language tools and their activity. The systematic integrity of the Press (newspaper-publicistic) style is formed through a complex of linguistic means of different levels – lexical, morphological and syntactic, as well as combinatorial –constructive means. It is known that in the upper courses of higher educational institutions where Arabic is taught, articles of socio-political content in newspapers and magazines are usually translated



so that students can get acquainted with the language of the media. Of course, naturally this process initially begins with the translation of the title. Just as it is important to name any work, choosing a title for an article is an important job. Purposeful and appropriate translation of the title of an article, like the title of a work, requires certain knowledge and qualifications from a person. The fact is that the titles of articles in the official Uzbek-language newspapers, which you want to translate into Arabic, often take the form of a word combination such as "reception at the White Palace", "a new stage of cooperation", "an urgent front" or a relative sentence such as "in the protection of the benefit of citizens" and do not open the content of the article. To find out what the article is about, it will be necessary to read it. Hence, headlines like this in the Uzbek press encourage readers to read the article, at most it can mean a conclusion to be made after reading[5:65].

As stated above this was the case of Uzbek media. Now, coming directly to Arab newspapers, then most headlines are "معهد الدراسات الشرقية يبدأ العمل" "Institute of Oriental Studies has begun to work" or "صباح الأحمد و رئيس أوزبكستان بحثا إقامة أرضية صلبة للعلاقات" in the form of "Saboh al-Ahmad and the president of Uzbekistan discussed the establishment of a solid foundation of their ties" in the form of an exhaustive sentence will open the content of the article. If the verb is involved in the title it comes after the owner in the form of the present-next tense in the style of "بحثا" passed or "يبدأ". Hence, the specificity here is that firstly the verb clause begins with the verb participle, not with the possessive, and the inversion event occurs, while secondly the event-event that occurs in the Past Tense is often given through the present-next-tense form of the verb in the style of "يبدأ". The inversion phenomenon is often more common in the headlines of messages relating to the arrival, acceptance of heads of state, officials or official delegations at an event, participation or negotiation, return. At the beginning of the sentence, it is also possible to indicate a certain specificity in the expression of the names of officials coming in the position of ega, their positions and lands. For example, the phrase "President of Uzbekistan" in Arabic will be "رئيس أوزبكستان" and "الرئيس الأوزبكي" and "الرئيس الأوزبكستاني", The Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan can be given in the form of "وزير خارجية أوزبكستان" along with "وزير الخارجية" the name of the country can be given as a relative adjective[5:66]. Also, in some Arabic newspapers there are phrases such as "صاحب السمو الشيخ زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان رئيس الدولة" - "صاحب السمو" - his highness, "آل" family, dynasty, "رئيس الدولة" - head of state. When translating them, it is compulsory to pay attention to which country it is.

The use of different methods and models in the derivation of Arabic terms results in phenomena of synonymy and polysemy. Due to the fact that there are different sources in the formation of terms, the phenomenon of synonymy arises[3:112]. The meaning is close, synonyms are understood for lexical units, which represent one concept, but are pronounced differently[5:66].

Some Uzbek terms are expressed in Arabic through the following synonyms: "situation, a condition" – "موقف، موقع، وضع، موضع، حالة" –

"contract, deal" – "إتفاق، عقد، معاهدة، صفقة" –

"discussion" – "محادثة، مباحثة، مفاوضة" –

"trouble, matter" – "قضية، مسألة، مشكلة" –



”دائرة، ميدان، مجال، حقل، صعيد“ – ”area, network“

When a single word has multiple meanings in a language, the phenomenon of polysemy occurs. In Arabic, the phenomena of synonymy and polysemy in political terms are often found in horses made of verbs[4:116].

An example of the phenomenon of polysemy is: made from the verb دار, The Masdar of Chapter 1 ”دائرة“: the word represents eight different meanings in the dictionary. For example; 1) circle 2) district, 3) circle, section, sector, 4) environment 5) session, 6) organization, administration, institution, 7) land-estate, 8)distress[7:274].The word forms the following terms in texts on political-social topics:

”دائرة الانتخاب“ – ”constituency“

”الدوائر الرسمية“ – ”official circles“

”الدوائر المطلعة“ – ”aware circles“

”دائرة المعارف الإسلامية“ – ”Islamic qomusi“

”الدائرة لمحكمة أمن الدولة“ – ”session (Assembly) of the State Security Administration“

”دائرة البوليس“ – ”Police Department“

”دائرة الحكومة“ – ”government organization“

In the modern Arabic press language, various words are used in the meaning of mutual speech, Dialogue, Council and negotiation between states, heads of state, heads of institutions and organization. While these words appear close to each other in terms of meaning, there are differences in place of use:

The word ”مفاوضة“ is used to mean negotiations between two or more individuals or states. A serious controversial problem or issue that is seen in this is put in between and discussed. The word ”مباحثة“ is a synonym of ”مفاوضة“ and is used in the sense of ”negotiation“. This word is also used in relation to political, economic and other issues or scientific discussions. The word ”مناقشة“ has the same meaning as the words ”مفاوضة“ and ”مباحثة“, but they are used more widely. It is used in the meanings of consulting, exchange of ideas, negotiation, argumentation to discuss economic, political, issues or solve problems.

The word ”محادثة“ in general is also used in the meaning of mutual conversation, dialogue, dialogue, exchange of views, and in political messages in reference to conversations and negotiations between employees in more senior government agencies, and in reference to ”محادثة تليفونية“ when communicating on the phone.

The meaning of the word ”محاورة“ is mutual talking, conversation, dialogues. It is also used in texts and messages in the meaning of mutual discussion, negotiation, counseling.

Therefore, in the translation of these words in the meaning of ”negotiation“, ”discussion“, it is required to form special attention and skills in the text. Otherwise, there may be malaise and uncertainty in the translation process.

Is a multi-use case in the formation of political terms generated using the method of semantic changes. Political terms made by double naming prevent the proliferation of intrusions from a foreign language in an effort to maintain the purity of Arabic. The phenomena of synonymy and polysemy indicate the interaction of terms.

Since the article, which is being translated from Uzbek into Arabic in general, is intended for the reading of an Arabic Reader, its title must also be translated in accordance with the



requirements of the Arab press. In this case, it is worth paying attention to the fact that literal translation can be incomprehensible to the reader. In this case, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the content of the article, and then select the title.

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