STYLISTIC FEATURES OF VERBS OF SPEECH IN PERSIAN NEWSPAPERS

Abstract: Language - one of the most complex phenomena of human society. Certain language means and styles, which we constantly use in communication, form a system. Due to the continuous development of the language, change the objectives and tasks of the various functional styles, stylistic unimaginable separation of speech as an inalterable dogma. Therefore, in theory there are no universally accepted criteria for style stylistic differentiation. However, the division into functional speech styles represented not only legitimate but necessary if it is made in view of the dynamics of the processes occurring in the natural language and society. The subject of the research is the newspaper-publicistic style of speech.

Newspaper-journalistic style has specific features and the main task of the materials of this style is to report certain information to certain positions; thereby achieving the desired effect on the reader or listener. The content of the newspaper and informational messages is different in that here we are talking about events that are available for a broad understanding of the non-specialists, directly or indirectly related to their lives and interests.

Persian newspaper texts use all semantic groups of verb. However, this article analyzes the peculiarities of speech verbs in newspaper texts. Therefore, verbs of speech that exist in all languages, and in the Persian language are one of the active means that perform the function of transmitting information.

The verb can be a base of the newspaper texts. In Persian, the verb is expressed in terms of behavior, time, virtue, and personality, or by actions. The grammar categories are typically reflected in the newspaper texts.

Key words: newspaper style, verbs, text, thematic group, verbs of speech, informative, functional features of verbs.

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Introduction

The changing social and political situation in the world, in turn, increases the demand for news in society. Nowadays, with the increasing importance of the media in our lives, there is a growing need for deep study. The language of the newspaper is composed of text units. These units, in turn, are the objects of study of stylistics.

It is not accidental that a number of linguists have been attracted by the verb as a subject of study. Most scientists emphasize the complex semantic structure of a verb that contains all the necessary components to describe a particular event.

A.A. Ufimtseva comments on the complexity of the semantic composition of verbs: “Verbal lexemes, in their nomination are word marks with different semantic signs, the reaction of the various actions, processes, states of relations with the subjects and
The relevance and novelty of the topic. Although there has been some scientific research on linguistics in the newspaper lexicon so far, this theme has not been explored using a new approach to newspaper texts, but it also provides new approaches to linguistics, but also suggests the need for new methods of newspaper textual research.

The purpose of the topic is to determine the composition of the verbs in the Persian language texts, their functional and methodological features. Research methods. Methods of descriptive, comparative, quantitative, generalization, semantic-methodical analysis, as well as contextual and component analysis were used in the analysis of newspaper elements, interpretation of newspaper sample examples, interpretation, analysis of lexeme diversity.

The main part

Speech is one of the types of human activity. An activity is a process, not a substance, a state or a feature. In this sense, one of the key components of the meaning of speech verbs is process understanding. The word "گفتگو" in Persian is the meaning of the word "to speak" to "acquire the ability to use the language". The structure of the sememe consists of the components of "speaking skills" and "speaker (subject)". Other meanings of speech verbs have more complex structure than this sememe: they contain the elements such as the speaker (subject), the listener, the process, the content. But the position of these semantic elements is not the same in all sememes. The structure of the meaning of the verbs of speech causes semantic differentiation of these verbs. It is well known that the publicistic style differs from other methods with its versatility. Among these genres the informative genre has a special place. The text of information requires the active use of verbs as it informs on important events and aims at prompt delivery of information. The semantics of the verb in informational texts is distinctive. The main verbs are the verbs of speech that have informative, emphatic, and affirming meaning.

During the analysis of the collected materials, which is actively used in Iranian newspaper texts, verbs were specified, such as "گفتگو"/ "to talk" / "to emphasise", "گفتگو"/ "to talk", "گفتگو"/ "to discuss", "گفتگو"/ "to report", "گفتگو"/ "to conclude", "گفتگو"/ "to mention", "گفتگو"/ "to state", "گفتگو"/ "to emphasise", "گفتگو"/ "to mention", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to mention", "گفتگو"/ "to mention", "گفتگو"/ "to mention", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include", "گفتگو"/ "to include".

The verbs of this group refer to the source of information and its reliability. The main semantic character of speech verbs in information texts is the reliability and validity of the information provided. In determining the specificity of a particular method, it is important to study lexical groups that are actively used in implementing the dominant function of the method. It is well known that, given the informative and affective nature of the publicistic style, the verbs of speech serve as a lexicon that shapes this style. Speech verbs combine under the "information" semema, acting as informants in newspaper texts. The basis of the lexical semantic field is the verb "گفتگو"/ "to speak".

The peculiarity of the use of speech verbs in newspaper texts is that different verbs can be used in the same sense. For example, the verbs "گفتگو"/ "to answer" and "گفتگو"/ "to speak" can be used as the meaning of "to say".

It is observed that the verbs used in newspaper texts are widely used not only in extracts but also in the content of ordinary sentences. As a result of lexical-semantic analysis of speech verbs, they are used to mean "to give information", "to report something," "to speak something," "to testify something," "to point out something." The main feature is that verbs are used in the sense of "report".

In the newspaper texts, the verbs "گفتگو"/ "to speak" represent not only the "information about something" but also the power and direction of the "speech process" in the words of a particular official:

"The Georgian leadership has reported that it had informed the international community about the possibility of attacks on the oil industry area and the international oil industry had expressed its willingness to participate in such an enterprise" (5)

Lavrov reported that it was not for the first time Israeli officials had reported the possibility of attacking Iran. Our position on this issue is well known. This is a serious mistake that can have unintended consequences.

"The Georgian leadership has reported that it had informed the international community about the possibility of attacks on the oil industry area and the international oil industry had expressed its willingness to participate in such an enterprise" (7)
Today we continue the rescue operation. Initially we managed to collect 400,000 barrels of oil, and we will do our best to prevent the environmental disaster”, said a rescue official.

In the newspaper texts, the verb پیشنهاد کردن also means “report something,” “request a job,” “recommend a candidate.”

From this point of view, you might be such a person and I recommend you to hold a post of Minister of Defense.

The main meanings of the speech verbs are in the text of newspapers, the social status of the communicators, the formal informality of the speech, and the system of speech conditions that reflect the subject of the speech. The function of the verbs is determined by their lexical meaning. Speech verbs in newspaper texts are one of the main functions of the newspaper-publicist method, and are a major factor in the implementation of information and influence functions (1, p. 268).

In the study of key verbs, which are used in the main (head, own) sense within the context of Iranian newspaper texts, it is clear that their meaning and methodological color are determined by the state of speech. Thus, in the context of the speech, it is possible to identify the component of the speech, such as the addressee and addressee of the speech, the interactions of the participants in the speech, the subject matter, and the state of the speech. Depending on the situation, formal and informal communication is separated from each speech situation. This situation of communication influences the choice of verb lexemes. Therefore, the use of verbs in different lexical semantic groups for different speech situations is different. Iranian newspaper texts use lexical semantic groups of speech, such as message, communication, influence, appeal, and speech activity. It has been established that the verbs of this lexical semantic group are used in different speech situations, some in formal and some in informal. For example, in the case of formal speech, verb-semantic group verbs are active, whereas speech activities are inactive in the lexical semantic group. This can be explained by the fact that the delivery of information to the addressee is the main task of the formal dialogue.

According to V. Kostomarov, it is a constructive principle of expression and standard method (1, P.65). Standardization, as one of the constructive principles of style, ensures rapid transmission of information, saves time, provides a quick response to events, and creates a style-neutral backdrop. It can also lead to the formation of certain patterns.

One of the peculiarities of the Iranian newspaper language is that each article begins with a particular form of verb in a person’s speech or opinion. In this case, there are verbs that are used: “said”, “taught”, “mentioned”, “emphasized” for the past tense, “added”, “said”, “reminded” for the present tense, “stated”, “declared” for the future tense. A further classification of verbs is also presented in this research. It is based on the definition of the verb’s main (head, own) sense within the context of the Persian language (6).

Meanwhile, a member of the Charity Council's Central Council said that it would be wrong for him to run for president three months before the election.

He elucidated his words as follows: I tried to add to Iranian cinema something that had not existed before.

It is common for newspaper texts to use the speech verbs that were mentioned above in the form of a combination of forms. Here is the form به تشریح جزئی یک کتاب چیزهایی را در سیاست داد (7) (Iranian, and we recommend that you have another look at it).
They considered the commitment by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the issue of Syria as a "commitment to peace". The head of the Traffic Control Center, Rohvar Nojo, said in the commentary on the traffic situation in the north of the country:

The form “he emphasized” added... compared to the Islamic Republic of Iran... in the north of the country.

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### Impact Factor:

- **ISRA** (India) = 4.971
- **ISI** (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
- **GIF** (Australia) = 0.564
- **JIF** = 1.500
- **SIS** (USA) = 0.912
- **PHHI** (Russia) = 0.126
- **ESJI** (KZ) = 8.716
- **SJIF** (Morocco) = 5.667
- **ICI** (Poland) = 6.630
- **PIF** (India) = 1.940
- **IBI** (India) = 4.260
- **OAJI** (USA) = 0.350

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