

# The Use Of Linguistic Compression In Literary, Journalistic Texts

Kuzikulova Dilfuza Mahammatisakovna and Kushimova Mahbuba Janibekovna

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages  
Tashkent State University of Economics  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** *Invariably influenced by several factors in language, they provide the basis for economical word formation and analytical methods of expressing syntactic relationships. Shortened constructions are a stimulus for development, striving for brevity and clarity of speech, saving energy and time, striving to create a certain stylistic effect. That is why language compression is of great importance now, and its use is becoming more conscious.*

**Keywords—** literary text, view point, linguistic compression, language resources, semantic meaning, morphological, lexical, stylistic structures.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Phonetic devices are used to express images through speech. Phonetic devices serve to excite and influence the listener. Phonetic methods include "instrumentation" and the rules of writing poetry. Instrumentation comes in several forms. The most commonly used forms are euristic (pleasantness), onomatopoeia (imitation of a sound), alliteration (repetition of consonant sounds), assonance (repetition of vowels). Instrumentation is used to make the speech resonate, emphasizing its content and ideas. The Hebrew Greek word is derived from euphony, which means "phone" sound. The content of the text, in the expression of the idea, selects certain sounds, which affect the mood of the listener, sometimes making them feel sad, sometimes giving them joy. Thus, the euristic medium serves not only to express kindness, but also to express content.

## 2. MAIN PART

Linguistic compression should be understood as the compression of information, the creation of a meaningful volume, or the enrichment of content.

The changing direction of language and the speed of this change include the principle of economics as one of the important factors influencing equal development, including the development and functioning of language.

Compression does not narrow language resources. The observed growth of expressive methods in language does not negate the principle of economy, as it directs them to rid the language of redundancy.

Compression pervades all areas: phonetics, word formation, syntax, stylistics. The economy of language is determined by the generalization of all aspects of economics in all parts of the language system.

Proper use of compression tools allows you to achieve the desired result. A necessary condition for this is the composition of the text, which has a special significance due to its specificity. The information-pragmatic structure of the mass

communication text is designed for spontaneous, often superficial, perception of the text. At the same time, an attempt is made to capture the interest of information by the method of condensation in the minimum volume of the text and to concentrate the information in both types - conceptual and emotional.

The role of the communication situation in the oral types of mass communication text is that it removes all redundant means, as they must be deciphered to express an opinion in the context of a written message.

Nonverbal means of communication, appearance, facial expressions, gestures, etc. also allow to realize the economy of language resources in the process of communication, in which they replace what is said or a separate response. Parallel paralinguistic tools improve the logical course of communication and give it an emotional character.

Compression manifests itself at all language levels and in all cases is subject to the theories of law that shape them. This means that excess elements are encountered in compression. For example, at the phonetic level, compression can be manifested in a violation of the phonetic norm. Phonetic compression is common in texts related to poems. Their main task is to create a certain mood, showing emotional and aesthetic impact. These goals are achieved through the repeated use of rhymes by the authors of poetic works. There are a number of theories that the sounds of Russian, English, and other languages have a closed figurative meaning in themselves. These sounds become apparent when they are formed to a certain extent in the fiction. For example, Timofeev L. Sounds in Russian can be soft (e, i, yu, ya, j, z, v, l, m, n) and aggressive (o, u, s, r, sh). The lexical level of compression is distinguished by the use of short, often single-morpheme words, broad semantic words, pronouns, rhymes, and so on.

Manifested on a lexical level in literary texts. Compression is aimed at solving different levels of communicative tasks. So linguistic compression is a general typological pattern of mass media and it ranks with the already revealed and described text categories such as information, stereotyped and standardized

forms of expression, conceptuality, estimation, style diffusion. According to the psycholinguistic data the text compression is closely connected with semantic compression based on the summary of necessary logical clusters (abstract, annotation, review, summary).

### **3. CONCLUSION**

All the functioning patterns of linguistic economy are widely used in all genres of the mass media style. Implied semantic meanings of morphological, lexical, syntactic and stylistic structures find their materialization actually in the whole text and can be decoded by means of the context and of such extra linguistic factors as background knowledge and the situation of communication.

### **4. REFERENCES**

- [1] Barkhudarov L. S. Language and translation - M, 2003. - S. 64.
- [2] Nechay O.F. Resources on Television Communication and Aesthetics M. 1990. p.82
- [3] Arnold I.V. Modern English stylistics L. 1973 p. 102
- [4] Bloomfield L. Language. M., 1988, p. 98
- [5] Galperin I.R. Text as an object of linguistic research M. 1981 p. 53
- [6] Martine A. Principles of economy in phonetic changes M. 1970 p.112
- [7] Peshkovsky A.I. Russian syntax in scientific coverage M. 1976 p. 38
- [8] Polivanov E. D. Articles on general linguistics M. 1988 p. 45
- [9] Kubryakova E.S.Types of linguistic meanings M. 1981- p. 79
- [10] Lvovskaya Z.D. Theoretical problems of translation. - M, 2005. - p. 111.