LINGUISTIC PROPERTIES OF REPORTAGE
GENRE
D. Atakhanova
Uzbek State University of World Languages,
Kichik Hulk Street, 21a, Tashkent 100138, Uzbekistan
diyora0704@mail.ru

Abstract. In this article the reportage stage by stage, considering the linguistic specificity of reportage genre, analyzed: the linguistic properties of reportage genre, participation effect, factual data and reasoning, messenger, interesting questions, description, the place of the event, the historical references, the fairness and actuality, tell about the event and transfer information, special term vocabulary, brief conclusion and etc.

Keywords: accuracy, analysis, answer is a narrative genre event, communication tools, conclusion, contact with readers, documentation, event, factual information and argument, interesting questions, journalist, lead, linguistic features of the genre, reportage, story, theme reportage, text, vocabulary.

What are the linguistic properties of reportage genre? Let’s answer this question on the example of reportage "From the bottom of the Moskva river" of the journalist Valeriya Dubchak. Photoreporter is Mikhail Semenov. The reportage begins with the lead, briefly explaining the theme of the reportage. The lead ends with a rhetorical question. The role of this sentence and lead in whole is to attract the reader's attention to the material: But does it mean that the water in the Moskva River became clean?

Participation effect in this report is provided by the evidences of the experts studying the aquatic fauna, as well as the photographs that accompany the text. Obviously, the report turned out to be informative, because in the process of narration and describing the condition of the Moskva river, the author uses factual data and reasoning. For example: According to the Toxicological analysis carried out with the participation of the Institute of ecology and evolution of the RAS, the use of fish from the Moskva river, caught in the city boundaries and below the capital, is dangerous to health.

Direct speech in this reportage is the messenger:
“All the fish living within the city boundaries, are subjected to the cumulative impact of various chemical substances and pollutants discharged into the water and accumulated in the silts, forage organisms, plants and in the body of animals,” Leonid Sokolov notes in his study. Direct speech is included to the narration for the purposes to continue the story, expand on the event which is spoken about: “For the last century in the species diversity and in the quantity of fish the significant changes have occurred. “From the content the migratory fish has disappeared completely, starlet has disappeared, sneep, dace, orfe, dogfish and asp have become rather rare” – the ichthyologist Leonid Sokolov noted. Interesting questions, which he later answers himself, help the journalist to establish the contact with the readers. How is such diversity of fauna explained? The fact is that minerals and organics serve as excellent fodder for worms and those, in turn, provide food for fish eating the inhabitants of soil. The narrative type of speech dominates in the text. The narration is the necessary element of reportage, complying with the intention of the genre – to tell, how exactly the action happened. The author narrate about the events led to the change of fauna of Moskva River: For Moskva River the Russian capital is only the stage of big trip: out of 473 kilometers of waterway only 80 kilometers belong to Moscow. However just this city affected the river fauna stronger than others.

Description is used to show the condition of the river. The most pure area is in the west, at the entrance of the river into the city. Here is the most various fauna. In direct speech the description is also used: "In this silt the larvae of mosquitoes (bloodworms) live, as well as many sludgeworms (annelids), which adapt well to the contaminations, – Michail Chertoprud says, the hydrobiologist, studying benthic assemblages of rivers. – They have enough food, but the lack of oxygen. In water there is the overabundance of small decaying organic matters that are oxidized by bacteria. For this the oxygen dissolved in the water is spent, and for sludgeworms it becomes difficult to breathe".
The place of the event is named in the title of the reportage "From the bottom of the Moskva River". The text gives the description of this place. The historical references are used in reportage. They are important for restoring the fairness and actuality at the expansion of theme: The most significant changes have occurred in the twentieth century. New sluices and water reservoirs were built; water transport was developed and thus, on the canal named after Moscow, constructed in 1930th, some representatives of fish fauna which had not been met here before, entered to the river with Volga water.

The reportage is analytical. The author analyzes the event from all sides, involving the people directly related to the happening one. The rising action in the text is graphically highlighted lead: Moscowites are mistaken if they think that the main capital's river all living organisms have died long time ago. In the city boundaries only fish amounts to more than three dozen of species. But does it mean that the water in the Moskva River became clean? It introduces the theme and there is the question, the reply for which is given in the main part of the text. The main part is divided into several blocks; each of them has its own title: “levels of life”, “guests of capital”, “dangerous fishing”. The end in reportage is short and compacted. Thus, in this case also the journalist finishes his reportage with brief conclusion: The lovers of subaquatic walks around the capital are sure: the condition of Moskva river depends on each townsman.

In this reportage, the neutral vocabulary is predominantly presented. It is connected with communicative task of the reportage – to tell about the event and transfer information. The author used special term vocabulary: fauna, ichthyologist, hydrobiologist, toxicological analysis, organics, etc. Special vocabulary helps to create the fairness and the evidence of the event described. The reportage did not dispense with the specific names, serving for substantiation and reinforcement of the fairness of the described one. For example: Moskva river, the Institute of ecology and evolution of the RAS, “Mosvodocanal”, Leonid Sokolov, Strogino district, etc. For the reinforcement of the reader’s impression the author uses metaphors, such as waterway, mountains of rubbish. For the purposes of giving expressiveness to the text the metonymy is used in the reportage: “Mosvodocanal” periodically cleans the river, the water is self-rectifying, for Moskva River it is difficult to cope with the consequences of human activity.

So, we analyzed the present reportage stage by stage, considering the linguistic specificity of reportage genre.

References


