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**THE FUNCTIONS OF STANDARD INTRODUCTORY
WORDS IN MEDIATEXTS***Usmonova Shakhodat**independent researcher, UzSWLU**lola9779@mail.ru***Abstract:**

Background. *The article analyzes the stylistic features of standard introductory words used in newspaper texts in Uzbek and English. It has also been suggested that there is a standard similarity in the introductory words that connect sentences in Uzbek and English newspaper texts, and these words are often significant as they come at the beginning of a sentence. All analyzes were compared using examples of Uzbek and English newspapers.*

Methods. *Introductory words in modern newspaper text is a powerful means of representing the author of a newspaper text, explication of dialogicity, as well as reproduction of the features of colloquial speech to give effect ease, spontaneity in expressing thoughts. The language standard of a newspaper is determined by the need and speed of information transmission. There are unique ways to use introductory words in newspaper texts. It is well known that introductory words are words that are not syntactically associated with a sentence, express the attitude to the idea expressed in newspaper texts, the general value of the idea, to whom it belongs, or its inherent connection with the previous idea.*

Results. *Research of the peculiarities of using introductory words in the language of the newspaper of the last decade has led to interesting observations. The tendencies of formation and development language of the media, such as democratization, strengthening of the personal principle, setting for dialogue, proximity to oral communication, influenced the expansion of pragmatic functions of introductory words.*

Discussion. *Introductory words and phrases, as well as in the form of introductory sentences, are used in all styles of speech. The publicistic style is most often used. Introductory words and phrases are especially common in modern media texts, including newspaper ones. In media texts they represent the meanings of faith, affirmation, suspicion, desire, surprise, emphasis, assumption, the content of which belongs to the whole sentence or part of it. Also analysis shows that in one newspaper text one can observe sentences consisting of a series of introductory words.*

Conclusion. *The presence of standard introductory words in the Uzbek and English texts of the newspaper gives a special meaning to the text. Connects the sentences, expresses the author's opinion on the subject. In addition, standard introductory words are widely used in all genres of the newspaper.*

Keywords: *standard, introductory words, arsenal, media text, semantics, stylistics, feature, function.*

Introduction. The attitude to communication conditioned the global “authorization” of the newspaper text, the strengthening of the personal principle, open self-expression, the ability to subject any subject of speech to individual-subjective assessments. Introductory words serve as an indicator of the subjective way of perceiving reality.

In a modern newspaper text that conveys a casual tone of communication that mimics the process of thinking, spontaneity in the expression of thoughts, introductory words are used in the form of updated constructions that reproduce the features of colloquial speech. The result is a complex, rich in shades of meaning, multidimensional overlay and alignment. One of the notable features of colloquial syntax, reflected in written speech is the displacement and interpenetration of syntactic constructions, an abundance of transitional types. The pragmatic orientation of newspaper texts is objectified in the dialogic nature of interacting consciousnesses, assuming the actualization of the category of the addressee. Introductory words are used in newspaper text and as a means of internal dialogization of monologue speech. A dialogized monologue is designed for the reader's co-creation, participation in the speech-thinking process, as it activates the consciousness of the reader as a perceiving subject.

Introductory words allow you to build more logical sentences, more accurately and effectively express your thoughts. Introductory words are called so precisely because they “introduce” the reader into the meaning of the sentence. They denote a logical connection between the original thought and the final, thereby giving the text smoothness and integrity. Introductory words are like road signs that help the reader navigate the text.

Methods. Introductory words do not have their own syntactic connections with the sentence, but are included in its composition and give “an additional characteristic of the content of this sentence” [Barkhudarov L.S., Shteling D.A. 1973; 424]. The use of introductory words allows the author to express his own position while avoiding personal assessments and characteristics of information, which fits into the stylistic norms of media discourse, where the detachment and objectivity of the author is considered an unspoken rule. Introductory words, as a rule, receive their own grammatical design, independent of the members of the sentence in which they are included. At the same time, introductory elements often retain the property of a separate member of the sentence, since, being included in the composition of the sentence, thereby they semantically and syntactically connect with the members of this sentence, that is, enter into certain relations with them [Ilyina M.G., 2013; 56]. Introductory words act as clarifiers of the modality of the statement, limit or strengthen the expressed thought. The essence of this status is that lists of introductory words “themselves appear in the form of certain grammatical paradigms, which, in turn, turn out to be constituents of higher paradigmatic series at the sentence level” [Blox M.Y., 2000; 160].

The place of the introductory words in the sentence is not fixed: being correlated with the entire content of the sentence, they can appear at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the sentence, with the first two locations being more common:

Structural analysis of the studied introductory words made it possible to distinguish: simple introductory words (*аммо, бироқ, агар, thus, but, so*); complex introductory words, consisting of two or, less often, three stems, functioning as a whole and characterized by their integral form (*қўшимча қилиб айтганда, умуман олганда, хулоса шуки, in addition, in general, obviously*); phraseological combinations - stable, non-free turns, the general meaning of which is motivated by the semantics of the constituent components, of which one component can be used in its direct meaning, and the second in a figurative (*танганинг икки томони бўлганидек, қиссадан ҳисса шуки, ажабланарли томони шундаки, on the one hand, on the other hand*).

Research into the features of the use of introductory words in the language of the newspaper in the last decade has led to interesting observations. Such tendencies in the formation and development of the language of the media, such as democratization, strengthening of the personal principle, setting for dialogicity, proximity to oral communication, influenced the expansion of the pragmatic functions of introductory words. The attitude to communication (and not just to the information) conditioned the global “authorization” of the newspaper text, the strengthening of the personal principle, open self-expression, the ability to subject any subject of speech to individual-subjective assessments. Introductory words serves as an indicator of the subjective way of perceiving reality. It introduces an external modal meaning into the sentence, directly and openly revealing the personality of the speaker/writer: *менинг фикримча, тахминларга кўра, фикри оғизимча, бу менинг тахминим, шахсан мен учун, муаллифлардан бирининг шахсий нуқтаи назаридан, бу мутлақо шахсий фикрим, it seemed to me, this is my assumption, for me personally, in my deep conviction, this is a purely personal opinion, this is the personal point of view of one of authors* and others. The verbs seemed within introductory words are used to indicate the sensation of the observer at the moment in question. The author of the text is either not sure of the adequacy of his observation, or knows about the discrepancy between appearance and reality. In both cases, the nomination of the subject of speech is dictated by the desire to emphasize the personal nature of the assessment, thereby, possibly, to separate one's opinion about this subject from the opinions of others. Direct indication by the subject of the assessment that it belongs to the individual sphere of the speaker / writer is also the main way of reducing categoricity.

Results. Introductory words in media texts represent the meanings of faith, affirmation, suspicion, desire, surprise, emphasis, assumption, the content of which belongs to the whole sentence or part of it. Introductory sentences do not break the structure of speech and do not add new evidence to the issue under discussion, but rather express the speaker's reaction to this issue. Some introductory words are used to draw the audience's attention to the topic under discussion. The most actively used method is journalistic. Introductory words and phrases are especially common in modern media texts, including newspaper ones.

A similar standard is used in introductory words that connect sentences in Uzbek and English newspaper texts. First of all, these types of words are important as they often appear at the beginning of a sentence. They are: *қўшимча қилиб айтганда – in*

addition, аслини олиб қараганда – as a matter of fact, мисол учун – for example, биринчидан – firstly, иккинчидан – secondly, хулоса шуки – in conclusion, шунинг учун – therefore, худди шундай – similarly, мисол келтирсак – to cite an example, рақамларга кўра – according to statistics, натижалардан қатъий назар – no matter the outcomes, бироқ–however, ўтган йиллар мобайнида – over the years, эътиборлиси – noteworthy, бундан ташқари – moreover, бошқача қилиб айтганда – in other words, қисқаси – in short, таъкидланганидек – as noted, юқорида таъкидланганидек – as mentioned above, бу орада – meanwhile, гап шундаки – the point is, ўтган давр мобайнида – over the past period, бунга жавобан – in response and so on.

In general, the use of standard stamps and cliches in introductory words in the text of the newspaper in Uzbek and English has its own characteristics. They are usually used in the following cases:

I. Introductory words express the speaker's attitude to the expressed idea. They have the following semantic and stylistic features:

1. Represents confidence or confirmation: *дарҳақиқат, шубҳасиз, ҳақиқатдан, сўзсиз, албатта, тўғри, чиндан ҳам, очиги, тўғриси айтганда, аниқроқ қилиб айтганда, гапнинг тўғриси* and in newspaper articles in English *indeed, true, frankly, undoubtedly, more precisely* and so on.

For example: *Дарҳақиқат, бугунги давр ёшлардан ишжоатни талаб қилади* (“Yoshlar ovozi”, 2019. №24); *Ҳақиқатдан ҳам, ушбу мулоҳазаларда жон бор* (“Xalq sozi”, 2019. №191); *Шубҳасиз, бу каби тадбирлар ёшларда мафкуравий иммунитетни мустаҳкамлашда муҳим омил бўлиб хизмат қилади* (“Ishonch”, 2017. №44); *Чиндан ҳам, замонамиз тинч, осуда. Бунинг замирида ҳукуматимиз томонидан олиб борилаётган оқилona сиёсат турибди* (“Xalq sozi”, 2017. №12).

In English newspapers: *Undoubtedly, human rights should be at the core of any effort to combat or eliminate trafficking in persons* (“Washington post”, 12.07.2017); *Indeed, three people died in the recent clash* (“The Times”, 28.10. 2019. №45). *Frankly speaking, our concept of risk management arrangements is that business should above all be risk-oriented* (“The Boston Globe”, 08.01.2017); *More precisely, the conference aimed at speaking about Active Ageing in the prism of town-twinning and local governance* (“New York Times”, 5.09.2019).

In addition, introductory words in the text perform the following functions:

a) expresses suspicion: *эҳтимол, шекилли, балки, чоғи, афтидан, башарти, probably*, in English *perhaps, at the time, apparently* and so on.

Here examples: *Эҳтимол йиллар ўтар, замонлар ўзгарар, бироқ авлодлардан қолган бой маданий мерос ўз аҳамиятини йўқотмайди* (“Madaniyat”, 2019.№21); *Башарти, жабрланувчининг иқрори, пушаймонлиги чин дилдан экан, унга енгиллик бериш қонунлармизда белгиланган* (“Adolat kozgusi”, 2017, №13); *Балки йиллар мобайнида йигилиб қолган муаммонинг ечими топилар, аммо бугунги ҳолат истеъмолчиларнинг сабр косасини тўлдиргани рост* (“Zarafshon”, 2020, №42).

Examples in English: *Perhaps the parties, by authorizing specific reservations, were merely emphasizing that such reservations were not contrary* (“The New York

Times”, 2019. №29); **Probably**, *countries did not want this as there were specialized agencies dealing with regulation such as ITU and the International Monetary Fund* (“Washington Post”, 2020. №74); **Apparently**, *a massive agro-economic dependency on water-intensive crops poses a challenge for the introduction of less water* (“The USA today”, 2019. № 58).

b) expresses hope, desire, satisfaction: *минг шукрки, шукрки, шукрлар бўлсинки, хайрият, ишқилиб, яхшиямки*, in English newspaper articles *well, wish, with pleasure* and etc.

For instance: **Яхшиямки**, *тўйларни тартибга солувчи қарор қабул қилинди. Бу қарор кўнлаб урф-одатларимизга зид бўлган салбий ҳолатларни бартараф этилишида дастуриламал бўлиб хизмат қилмоқда* (“Ishonch”, 2018 йил, №22). **Шукрлар бўлсинки**, *Наврўз умумхалқ байрами ҳар доимгидек юртимизда истиқомат қилувчи турли миллат ва элатлар вакилларининг фаол иштироки билан ўтмоқда* (“Janub vaqti”, 2016, №11).

Examples in English: **With pleasure** *the delegation noted and satisfaction the Secretary-General’s introductory statement at the commencement of this High-level Meeting* (“The Wall Street”, 2019. №91).

c) expresses surprise: *наҳотки, тавба, қаранг, таажубки, таассуфки*, in English *why, unfortunately*. Examples in English: **Таажубки**, *матбуот анжуманида мухбирларнинг саволларига мутассади ташиқлот вакилларидан аниқ жавоб олинмади*. (“Oila va jamiyat”, 2016. №10). **Таассуфки**, *жамият маънавиятига бозор иқтисодиёти, шароити, четдан кириб келаётган жиловланмаган эркинлик, бошқаларни ҳайратга солиш, беҳаё хатти-ҳаракатлар ўз таъсирини кўрсатмай қолмаяпти* (“Mahalla”, 2019. №42). In English: **Unfortunately**, *in contemporary discussions of the green economy, foresters may find themselves on the periphery, apparently* (“The Wall Street”, 2019. №63).

d) expresses the emphasis: *ахир, бинобарин, бундан таиқари, бир сўз билан айтганда, шу ўринда таъкидлаш лозимки, умуман олганда* in English newspaper texts *in addition, in fact, besides* and so on.

For examples: **Умуман олганда**, *партия электорати томонидан жойларда ўтказилаётган тарғибот тадбирлари одамларнинг партиялараро дебатларда иштирокини таъминлаш баробарида, мамлакатимизда рўй бераётган сайловларга бўлган муносабатини янада шакллантиришида муҳим омил бўлиб хизмат қилмоқда* (“Adolat”, 2019, №42); **Бундан таиқари**, *Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигида алоҳида бошқарма ташиқил этилиши ҳамда Қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириши ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти жамғармасига 20 миллиард сўм миқдоридида маблағ ўтказилиши, мазкур соҳага халқаро молия институтлари маблағларини кенг жалб қилиши ва уларнинг манзилли этиб боришини назорат қилиши, кадрларга бўлган эҳтиёжни тўлдириши юзасидан ҳам қатор вазифалар белгилаб қўйилди-ки, бу юқоридида таъкидланган вазифаларнинг ўз вақтида ва самарали бажарилишини таъминлаш имконини яратади* (“Milliy tiklanish”, 2020, №34).

Examples in English: **In addition**, *widespread gender-based violence and discrimination are issues which must be urgently addressed* (“Washington post”,

2019. №12); *In fact, it was the first peace-keeping force ever created by a General Assembly resolution* (“The New York Times”, 2017. №50).

II. Expresses to whom the said opinion belongs. Examples of such introductory words in Uzbek and English are: *менимча, менинг фикримча, назаримда, айтишларича, билишимча, айтмоқчи* *I think, in my opinion, I mean, as far as, I know*. From this type of introductory words in Uzbek, such as ...*бизнингча, бизнинг фикримизча, маълум бўлишича, ...қайд этилишича, ...нинг фикрига кўра* are used in the texts of thoughtful materials published in the newspaper, in the expression of opinion. *Фикримизча, мазкур ҳолат юзасидан Тошкент шаҳар ҳокимлиги ўз муносабатини билдирган ва томонлар муаммони шу йўл орқали ҳал этишган* (“Jamiyat”, 2020, №21). *Назаримда, нафақат касалхоналарда қолаётган шифокор ва ҳамширалар, балки санитария-эпидемиологик осойишталик марказлари ходимларини ҳам бугунги кун қаҳрамонлари деб аташ мумкин* (“Mahalla”, 2020, №44). *Маълум бўлишича, Туркия университетларида туркий тиллар қаторида қорақалпоқ тили ва адабиёти, фольклори ўрганилади* (“Madaniyat”, 2019, №8).

Examples in English: *In my opinion, we believe the government has padded its charge against my client with a ridiculous terrorism count* (“The Wall Street”, 2018. №57); *Because I think this decision has not been thoroughly prepared* (“The New York Times”, 2018. №53).

Our analysis shows that in one newspaper text one can observe sentences consisting of a series of introductory words. For instance: *Қайд этилишича, симли интернет тезлиги бўйича Ўзбекистон ҳозирги кунда 174 та давлат қаторида 97-ўринни эгалламоқда. Таъкидлаш лозимки, бир йил ичида интернетнинг юклаш тезлиги 1,5 баробарга ўсди* (“Xabar”, 2020, №34).

This can also be found in English newspaper texts: *Experts have also played down the possibility that the current vaccines will not be as effective against it. So far, 76 people from 10 US states have been confirmed to have been infected with the UK variant, known as B.1.1.7. But the CDC said: “The modelled trajectory of this variant in the US exhibits rapid growth in early 2021, becoming the predominant variant in March.”* (“Washington Post”, 2021. №32).

The following introductory words are often found in the texts of decisions, decrees, appeals, court essays, feuilletons in Uzbek and English newspapers: ...*га мувофиқ, ...га кўра, ...га асосан, ...га биноан, according to, result, as, next to, according as* and so on.

Such introductory words are often expanded at the expense of common identifiers, cohesive parts: *Президент қарорига мувофиқ, жойларда сайёр қабуллар ташкил этилиб, фуқароларнинг мурожаатлари ўрганилмоқда* (“Ishonch”, 2017. №18); *Мазкур жиноятни содир этган шахслар Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жиноят кодексининг 97-моддаси, 2-қисми, а қисмига асосан жиноий жавобгарликка тортилди* (“Inson va qonun”, 2018. №32). In English: *According to information the Committee is concerned that, supplied by non-governmental organizations, torture may be practised on a widespread basis in China* (“The New York Times”, 2017. №26).

III. Expresses the connection of the idea with the previous idea. The following cases are observed:

1. The next thought expressed in a sentence, paragraph, or complex syntactic whole is related to the previous thought. In this case, the next introductory sentence is often the conclusion of the previous opinion. This task is performed by the following words: *бундан чиқди, шундай қилиб, бинобарин, қарабсизки, умуман, шу ўринда* and in newspaper articles in English *came out of it, so, consequently, you see, in general, in this place* and etc.

Examples in Uzbek: *Котибият юридик шахс ҳисобланади ва унинг фаолияти тегишли маҳаллий бюджетлар ҳисобидан молиялаштирилади. Шу ўринда қонунда котибият тузилмаси, низоми, штатлари, моддий-техника таъминоти, шунингдек, уларнинг ишлаши учун зарур харажатлар, тегишли маҳаллий кенгашлар томонидан белгилаб қўйилганини таъкидлаш жоиз* (“*Milliy tiklanish*”, 2020. №34). Examples in English: *But in general, most negative determinant matrices are neither hyperbolic nor Lorentzian* (“*The Boston Globe*”, 2018. №83).

IV. Represents the order in which thoughts are expressed: *биринчидан, иккинчидан, аввало, ниҳоят, сўнгра, охири, дастлаб* and in English *firstly, secondly, for example, at the end* and so on. For instance: *Дастлаб Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев “Сурхон Текстил” корхонасидаги шарт-шароитлар билан танишиб чиқди. Кейинги манзил Ангор туманида ташиқил этилган пахта кластери бўлди* (“*Xalq soʻzi*”, 2019. №191). In English: *Firstly, the bang in the pub had nothing to do with London* (“*The New York Times*”, 2017. №26).

V. Expresses that an idea is an event that usually occurs.

This task is carried out with the following introductory words in Uzbek and English: *одатда, одатга кўра, одам бўйича, as a rule, following in the tradition*.

Here some examples in Uzbek and English newspaper articles: *Одатга кўра, бу йил ҳам Наврўз умумхалқ байрами кенгликларда, тоғ ён-бағирларида ўтказилади.* (“*Uzbekiston ovozi*”, 2016 йил, №16). *Following in the tradition of Vargas and Marcos, the President fabricated a security threat to make the case for bypassing Congress* (“*Washington Post*”, 2019. №15).

Discussion. The pragmatics of a speech communication does not require confirmation of the truth of the transmitted information. It is assumed that the unreliability of the information must be specified without fail. However, to enhance the pragmatic impact, various methods of reliability of newspaper texts are being implemented.

The author emphasizes the truth of the transmitted information in introductory words, testifying to what he personally saw or heard. Here examples in Uzbek: *Ўтказилаётган тарғибот тадбирларининг аҳамияти шундаки, биринчидан, уларда фаол ёшларнинг иштирокини кўриши мумкин. Иккинчидан, тақдим этилаётган инновацион лойиҳалар замон талабларига мос ва хосдир. Учунчидан бу каби тадбирларнинг ўтказилиши иқтидорли ва илм-фанга қизиқувчи йигит-қизларни бир зоя атрофида бирлаштиради* (“*Yoshlar ovozi*”, 2020. №14).

In the stylistic aspect, American journalists often use impersonal-verb models and two-part verb-nominal forms to indicate authorization: *as written, somebody continued, somebody discovered, somebody maintain(s), somebody noted / somebody notes, somebody observed, somebody write(s), somebody added, this being said*. Here examples in English: *However, in spite of all these efforts, the situation continues to deteriorate, as noted throughout the Secretary-General's report. The official quoted added that the final decision on the Navy's withdrawal from Vieques would depend on the study results and the needs of the war against terrorism* (“The Wall Street”, 17.10.2020.)

The semantic basis of the verbs as part of the introductory authorization elements is the transfer of objective information about the world and the method of obtaining it. However, given the structural uniformity, it can still be noted that the analytical genre of American newspapers is characterized by considerable freedom in the choice of authorizing verbs that can have an expressive assessment. It should be added that American authors tend to use objectified forms of authorization introductory sentences.

And the less numerous arsenal of authorization introductory words among Uzbek authors is more saturated with subjective introductory combinations and sentences, for example: *менинг фикримча, назаримда, таъкидлашимча, айтиб ўтганимдек*. In addition, subjective forms of introductory words can be traced among Uzbek authors to denote persuasiveness. And also thanks to the subgroup of metatext introductory words, which are used mainly when disclosing or explaining previous information (*say, especially, in particular, respectively, separately, for example, for instance, that is, namely, on average, in turn, by definition in other words*). One and a half times more of these introductory words are found in American articles. This type of introductory words was encountered in some articles in American newspapers, and we analyzed them: *“In particular, in the League, many players are of Asian descent, and some don't speak English fluently. That can lead to a sense of disconnect between English-speaking fans and Asian players, Kim, the Florida Mayhem manager, noted.* (“The Washington Post”, 08.04.2021); *The Finra data also isn't a perfect gauge for how much investors are trading on margin—when they pledge securities in exchange for loans from brokerages to make further investments. For instance. The data covers loans that some investors take out for other purposes. And it is only natural for investor borrowings to rise along with the overall value of the stock market, since that increases the total pool that investors can use for collateral* (“The Wall Street”, 08.04.2021).

There are introductory words in American newspaper texts that are not found in Uzbek newspaper texts. These types of words serve as a backup. They are responsible for commenting, providing additional information, commenting on an idea that has been highlighted before. For example, *if it happens, if any, if at all, if you like, if necessary, as some of* and so on. *If it happens, it promises to be the dawn of a new era; As some of Silicon Valley's biggest unicorns gear up to go public, it's what cash-rich employees do next that intrigues Hannah Kuchler; The note to be addressed was the extent to which globalization could be managed, if at all* (“Financial Times”, 13.01.2019).

Introductory words improve the quality of the written text, but they can also be abused. Since introductory words serve to connect sentences and ideas, their use will be incorrect if the connection is unclear or absent altogether. They should guide the reader, but overuse can have the opposite effect and make the text confusing. When there are too many introductory words, it can be confusing and annoying to the reader, especially if the introductory words appear at the beginning of a sentence. In general, introductory words are a great tool for constructing logical and coherent statements, they help the reader navigate the text.

Thus, introductory words are words that are syntactically unrelated to a sentence and indicate the relationship to the idea expressed in the media, the overall value of the idea, who it belongs to, or the relationship to a previous idea. Introduction is words and phrases in the form of sentences that express the speaker's different attitudes towards the idea he or she is expressing and are used in all styles of speech.

Conclusion. The functional similarity of the introductory words in Uzbek and English expresses the order of the thought being expressed, the meaning of the event that usually occurs, the relation to the stated idea, the connection with the previous sentence.

From the above, we can conclude that introductory words and phrases are “typical” lexical material of a media text. Their inclusion in media texts is necessary not only for the expressiveness of the message, but also for the semantic integrity, which is ensured by combining all parts of the text around one topic. In addition, introductory words are a connecting element in the text. With their help, such categories of text as coherence, modality, consistency and articulation are realized.

The specificity of the choice of introductory words depends on the individual style of the author, his point of view on a particular problem and predetermines the choice of linguistic means for conducting a media discussion or argumentation.

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