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## **THE NEWS COMMENTARY IN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH**

*This article is devoted to the consideration of various approaches to the definition of one of the discursive genres of the media discourse – the news commentary, in Chinese, British and Russian linguistics. The comparative analysis of linguists' points of view on the classification of the studied genre is carried out, the author's definition of the genre of the news commentary is given, and the classification parameters of the analyzed genre are given on the basis of the Chinese and British press.*

## **НОВОСТНОЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ В ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ**

*Настоящая статья посвящена рассмотрению различных подходов к определению одного из дискурсивных жанров медийного дискурса – новостного комментария, в китайской, британской и отечественной лингвистике. Проводится сравнительный анализ точек зрения лингвистов на классификацию изучаемого жанра, дается авторское определение жанра «новостной комментарий», приводятся параметры классификации анализируемого жанра на материале китайской и британской прессы.*

The discourse produced in the process of human communication can be divided into many types, and the linguistic features of each discourse need to be studied comprehensively. It's also important to mention the fact that any type of discourse is represented by different discursive genres which have their own structural and language characteristics, whose classification can benefit for the development of the theory of discursive genres. Thus, the research object of this work is one of the constantly developing genres of the media discourse – the news commentary. This genre is a special type of written speech formed in the process of people's verbal communication. In our opinion, the news commentary has a unique internal structure and external functions. It is a form of expressing views widely used by modern news public opinion tools, a large number of them appear in newspapers and/or their Internet versions.

At present, there is little research on the news commentary in Chinese linguistic circles, and there is little research on the comparison of Chinese and English news commentaries, which makes our work relevant and determines one of the objectives of the research as a trial to study the approaches to the definition of the genre under study in linguistics and make out the relevant one.

Speaking about the news commentary, A. V. Kolesnichenko defines it as a spread of news for the purpose of clarifying or evaluating it [1, p. 73]. The author highlights an explanatory or evaluative commentary.

A. A. Tertychny argues that the commentary (including the news commentary) serves to express the author's attitude to current events, formulate the tasks and problems associated with them in the form of a concise analysis of shortcomings or achievements, as well as their assessment, forecasting the development of events, etc. According to the researcher, the commentary is characterized by the presence of an analysis of some phenomenon already known to the audience, together with the expression of the author's attitude to the subject of the narration [2, p. 31].

A. A. Grabelnikov considers the commentary as a kind of article, but distinguished by its "operational and flexible form", representing "a topical publicistic speech that explains the facts and phenomena from the political positions of the author" [3, p. 224].

According to British linguists, the news commentary is a genre whose purpose is to interpret opinions about current events, and not a message as such. Interpretation may include an assessment of the motives for the behavior of the participants in the event, the interpretation of events of a larger scale and significance, as well as an assessment of the significance of the facts. The news commentary also includes assumptions about possible future events or the consequences of events that have already happened, as well as the behavior of participants in events [4; 5].

The news commentary is related to the specific verbal communication process and has to complete a specific communication task. It is a verbal representation of communication process in which professional communicators and communication institutions provide the public with opinion information through the mass media. Therefore, some Chinese scholars believe that the news commentary is the finished product of discourse formed in the process of verbal communication, which is embodied in newspaper editorials, commentator articles, short reviews, current reviews, editor's notes and reviews, a series of comments on some issues on the Internet.

Ma Shaohua, for example, believes that news commentary is an important type of news genre. It expresses people's judgment of news events and thinking about various social problems caused by news [6, p. 1].

Zhao Zhenyu believes that the news commentary is a rational, thoughtful and knowledgeable form of discourse in which the disseminator uses mass communication tools or carriers to directly express his will to the newly occurred or discovered news facts, problems and phenomena. According to the author, the news commentary has different forms of expression in newspapers, radio, television and the Internet, or text, or sound, or audio-visual combination, or both pictures and texts, and plays an important role in news communication [7, p. 43].

According to Ding Fazhang, the news commentary is a kind of news style with distinctive pertinence and ideological enlightenment. It is a kind of editorial, commentator's articles, short comments, editor's notes, and so on, which is often used by the media editorial department or author for the latest valuable news events, universal social phenomena and hot topics by using the methods of analysis and synthesis. In short, the news commentary is a style of expressing opinions on valuable news facts and social phenomena to guide practice [8, p. 18].

Li Shu defines the news commentary as a political news genre widely used by various contemporary news media and facing the broad audience [9, p. 4].

Cao Hui believes that the news commentary is a kind of opinion information dissemination carried out by the mass media for the recent facts (including news facts, social phenomena, social thinking, ideological tendency, etc.), which has certain guidance and tendency, and belongs to the political news genre [10, p. 10].

During the research we have also come across definitions of the news commentary as an argumentative paper used by news communication tools to criticize the current major issues and typical news events. Besides, some Chinese researchers believe that the news commentary is a comment article with political tendency, which is aimed at the broad audience, on the news reported that day or recently, or the fact that has news significance although it has not been reported in the newspaper.

In our research, taking into consideration all the ideas of foreign and local linguists, we see the news commentary as a discursive genre which is a culturally, socially, situationally determined type of statement with a certain structural and linguistic organization of the text and a focus on the specific goal – the analysis of information previously reported in the press and influence on the addressee.

Analyzing the news commentary as a discursive genre, we turn to the analysis of such parameters as the communicative goal, the image of the author, the image of the addressee, the communicative past, the communicative future, and the linguistic embodiment, in order to distinguish the type of text we are studying from others, such as, for example, the Internet-comment, the protest commentary, etc.

As the analysis of Chinese and English news commentaries has shown, their communicative goal can be defined as informative and influencing. The object of the commentary can be any element of the life of society, which is perceived by this society ambiguously. The authors of such commentaries are usually journalists. Unlike other types of commentaries, the genre we are studying usually has not the communicative past, but the eventful one, in other words, it is a reaction not to a text, but to an event. The news commentary also does not imply the communicative future, although it can serve as a stimulus for other texts.

Speaking about the linguistic embodiment, the analysis shows that for the genre of the news commentary, the common thing for non-closely related languages is a form of reasoning, which, thanks to the use of expressive-evaluative vocabulary, appeals to the reader's opinion. Consider the following examples:

‘要保障孩子的安全，不能局限于对其进行防溺水安全教育、安全管理，更需要的是建好乡村游泳池，进行有力疏导。这并不需要特别大的经费投入，却可以起到多重功能，希望各地政府能引起重视，将其作为加强乡村学校体育和群众体育的重要工作，结合当地实际情况，建设并用好乡村游泳池。’[11] /To ensure the safety of children, it is not **limited** to drowning prevention safety education and safety management, but **also needs** to build a rural swimming pool and conduct **effective** guidance. This does not require **a particularly large** investment, but can serve **multiple** functions. I hope that local governments will pay attention to it as an **important** task to strengthen rural school sports and mass sports, and build and make **good** use of rural swimming pools based on local actual conditions/.

‘It is **hardly** a new phenomenon for Britain to be ruled by the wealthy. It is practically in our democracy's DNA; just look at Eton's direct tunnel to No 10. It's not as if Boris Johnson has ever appeared a man of the people, and it has not **harmed** him electorally. But elitism that can be **rationalised** away in **easier** times becomes **hard** to ignore in times of economic **crisis**, just as Sunak's **extreme** wealth feels **uniquely alien**

even to **comfortably** off voters. Besides, **extreme** wealth has a habit of bringing up other issues the public cares about – namely how you came to have it, including adopting **questionable** tax arrangements' [12].

In the above examples from Chinese and British press we see the use of the lexical means which are charged evaluatively and serve to express the addressers' views on the event which previously took place and at the same time influence the addressee so that there can be the reaction to these news commentaries.

Speaking about the full set of language means involved in the verbalization of the news commentaries in Chinese and English, their similarities and differences will be identified in further works.

Thus, the news commentary as a discursive genre, whose communicative purpose is to inform and influence the reader, has an earlier event as the object of the commentary. The author is a journalist, the addressee is a mass audience. The news commentary genre has the eventful past and does not imply the communicative future, although it can serve as a stimulus for other texts.

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### **IDENTITY IN BIAN ZHILIN'S POEMS**

*The article is devoted to the philosophical and aesthetic principles of imagery in the poetry of the Chinese XX-century poet Bian Zhilin, who was deeply influenced by Romanticism theory of symbol and modernism ideas of «objective correlation» narrative practice.*

### **ИДЕНТИЧНОСТЬ В СТИХОТВОРЕНИЯХ БЯНЬ ЧЖИЛИНА**

*Данная статья посвящена рассмотрению философски-эстетических принципов образного мышления в творчестве китайского поэта XX-века Бянь Чжилина, испытавшего влияние романтизма (концепция символа) и модернизма с теорией «объективного коррелята».*

Bian Zhilin (1910–2000) is an intellectual poet. He often matches objective things, situations, allusions and quotations into a pattern for indirect implications or turns a certain emotion into a symbol and achieves a specific artistic effect. In the poem «*A Monk*» the monk is a typical image of a character. From the perspective of traditional Chinese culture, monks are associated with free and simple metaphysical wisdom and emotion. A very active group of characters with religious backgrounds in this poem is the opposite to this tradition. The monks here do not seem to have any beliefs. Bian Zhilin evokes specific emotions through numerous objective