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Genre Classification of Spanish Newspaper Language

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Makhfuza Artikova

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In the context of modern globalization, the study of the diversity of national schools of journalism is an important scientific task. In the context of the spread of single forms of journalistic creativity, the study of differences in the genre systems of journalism between different regions of the world, including Spain and Latin American countries, is becoming especially relevant. Such a study analyzes the genre characteristics of the Spanish print media. The article analyzes the genre characteristics of the Spanish press, their formation, development and current state based on the scientific work of Spanish scholars. At the same time, the article also considers the types of Spanish newspaper genres, the criteria for their separation, modern requirements and features associated with the development of digital media.

KEYWORDS

Genre, Spanish press, Spanish language, newspaper, official press, news genre, analytical genre, opinion genre.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the Spanish press, like the world press, has moved to the digital space. This process has led to the evolution of genres in the media. The widespread use of video, audio, infographics, and hyperlinks in electronic newspapers expands the genre pattern [12, 15].

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For example, an interactive form of online reporting journalism has emerged, and methods of delivering information through video or podcasts have appeared in the interview genre. At the same time, the boundaries between genres have also become somewhat blurred. thisThis, in turn, demonstrates that in the digital environment, news can be enriched with elements of commentary or reporting on its own.

Spanish researcher Salaverria notes that in the digital media environment, the boundaries of journalistic genres are becoming increasingly blurred, but this process provides the audience with the opportunity to receive information in an interactive, wide-ranging, and diverse form [19, 31]. At the same time, the scientist emphasizes that in the digital environment, genres are experiencing a process of "convergence", different forms of information are becoming more compatible with each other [19, 33]. Thus, modern requirements encourage genres to break away from a certain pattern and achieve multifunctionality.

The genres of the Spanish periodical press have been examined in detail in the scientific works of scholars such as Martin Vivaaldi, Martinez Albertos, Antonio Grihelmo, and Gonzalez Ruiz [13], [14], [15], [9], [8].

As a result of these studies, the formation of journalistic genres in Spanish was determined by the following main factors that reflect national identity.

The first factor: Spanish journalism is associated with the influence of chronicle and literary traditions. The development of a specific genre system of Spanish-language periodicals in the 18th and 19th centuries was also associated with the influence of the French school of journalism, which had been manifested for centuries. After all, at that time France was considered a cultural attraction not only for the Spanish intelligentsia, but also for many residents of Latin American countries.

Second factor: associated with the modern genre complex of Spanish-language journalism, which was formed much later, in the 20th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, Spain and Latin America were influenced by the Anglo-American school of "evidence" journalism. This influence was especially noticeable in the spread of the reportage and interview genres, which manifested itself in the periodicals of the United States and England in the years 1870-1914 [16, 269].

Third factor: The influence of this school became more pronounced after the even deep commercialization of journalism after World War I. This is another factor that determined the uniqueness of the modern genre system of Spanish-language periodicals [10].

According to Martinez Albertos, newspaper texts are characterized by minimal influence on the author's personality and their lack of personal attachment. This feature is more due to the need to save time and space than to the loss of stylistic diversity. The author must skillfully combine the principle of economy with the search for the most precise and expressive means, since the newspaper is a source of information, carries ideological and propaganda ideas, and is also aimed at a wide

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audience of society with its entertainment nature [16, 269].

García Avilés argues that the relationships between authors. editors. and auditors take characteristics of genres as the main criteria for accurately, promptly, and impartially conveying information [5, 45].

It should be noted that in Dubsky's study there is no special division of the newspaper-journalistic style, since it is considered as part of a professional functional-stylistic subsystem of a practical nature. Nevertheless. the author points to characteristic lexical-grammatical and stylistic features inherent in newspaper language [2, 80].

According to NM Firsova, newspaper genres are not always defined in a "pure form." Their boundaries are variable and mobile, and the purposeful writing of a particular newspaper genre, the content of the material, and the author's approach dictate the choice of linguistic units and stylistic means in each of them [4, 7].

AP Korochensky, in his article "On the specific features of the genre system of Spanish-language periodicals", studies the features of the genre system of Spanish-language periodicals and contributes to the identification of its uniqueness. The author emphasizes that the genre complex of the press of Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America has its own characteristics and significant differences from similar complexes in periodicals of other countries. The researcher concludes that the specific features of the genre system formed within a particular national school of journalism can be identified both by studying the specific features of the identified genre forms and the historical origins of their classification, and by comparing them with genre systems formed in the conditions of other journalistic schools [10].

AP Korochensky writes: "...the historically formed system of genres of Spanish-language periodicals is reflected both in journalistic practice and in the theoretical views of Spanish and Latin American researchers on the genres of periodicals and their classification. However, there is a wide variety of classification schemes for genres of Spanishlanguage periodicals developed to date" [10].

One approach to genre classification, used by Julio García Luis, former president of the Cuban Journalists' Association, is based on the binary division of genres, traditional for the Anglo-American school of journalism. However, he emphasizes that he is not a supporter of the idea of classification [6, 150].

That is, scholars from Spain and Latin America, when attempting to classify the genres of Spanishlanguage periodicals, take into account the general functions inherent in each genre group. The main focus is on the functions of transmitting news information, as well as interpreting and expressing opinions.

The "Latin model" of journalism uses a more traditional tripartite classification, that is, genres are divided into three groups in periodicals: géneros informativos (information genres), analytic genres (géneros interpretativos), and opinion genres (géneros de opinión) [21], [17]. Miriam Rodríguez Betancur describes the above

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three groups as the "macro-genres" of Spanishlanguage journalism [17].

Rafael Yánez Mesa also notes, in line with the above scholars' point of view, that, unlike the Spanish press, the traditional calculation for the "Latin model" of journalism is the division of the genre group into three. These are: news genres (géneros informativos), analytical genres (géneros interpretativos) and opinion genres (géneros de opinion) [21].

Miriam Rodriguez Betancourtdescribes these three groups as "major macro genres" of Spanishlanguage journalism [17].

Given the great attention paid to sports events, socio-cultural events and advertising in the Spanish press, the national specificity of the genre system of journalism in Spanish can also be seen in other classifications of the main groups of newspaper and magazine genres. In particular, Bernal and Chillón consider it correct to divide genres into two main groups according to content and stylistic features [1]. They are: genres of news journalism and genres of fiction journalism (aka journalism).

According to A. Grijelmo's point of view [9], the division of the Spanish periodical press into genres depends on the degree of personal involvement of the journalist or author of the newspaper text in the written material. That is, there is a stratification of information genres in a pure form. In particular, news genres include news, short, objective interviews without the author's opinion, various news reports, archival documents, and short reports.

The second group is a genre that involves opinion and information, in which the information is enriched with the author's personal opinion and interpretation. Such texts include chronicles, interviews that take into account the journalist's impressions and attitudes, analytical reports, articles, and commentaries.

The last group belongs to the opinion genre, which includes journalistic perspectives, editorials, opinion-based comments, and essays.

Gargurevich lists 12 genres in Spanish-language periodicals from the Americas without dividing them into groups [7]:

- information note (la nota informativa);
- interview (la entrevista);
- chronicle (la crónica);
- reportage (el reportaje);
- graphics (graphics);
- column (la columna);
- article (el artículo);
- testimony (el testimonio);
- review (la reseña);
- criticism (la crítica);
- debate, discussion (la polémica or el debate);
- the campaign (la campaña or la cruzada).

Fernandez Retamar listed the following genres [3, 17-18]:

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- socio-political essay (el ensayo sociopolítico);
- analytical article (the main article);
- criticism (la crítica);
- biographical essay "etopeia" (la etopeia);
- testimony (el testimonio). In his opinion, the "testimonial" genre is close to the "column" genre, but differs from it in that the author is fully involved in the events he describes. That is, in it, the author is a direct participant and witness to the events taking place;
- speech, report (el discurso) a genre of oral journalism, considered a form of journalistic appeal to readers only when the speech is published in full (or a detailed presentation of it) in print;
- a letter (la sarta) in its epistolary version, it is considered a work of journalism;
- column (the chronicle).

A number of Latin American scholars have also noted the following genres:

- la biografía biographical essay;
- el bosquejo short essay;
- el comentario comment;
- la revista observation;
- la reseña, la crítica de arte y literatura review;
- el folletín a feuilleton:

- el enrefilet (entrefilete) - this term is taken from the Galician languagedenotes a short ironic, satirical, or humorous comment [8], [1].

Cuban scholar E. Telleria Toca also lists the following genres, but does not classify them into groups [20]:

- 1) news note (in the Cuban author's version it is called information - información, news - la noticia);
- 2) report;
- 3) interview;
- 4) chronicle;
- 5) article;
- 6) editorial article;
- 7) review.

After defining genres, E.Telieria also defines "feuilleton" in a separate way. In the dictionary created by the author A feuilleton is a novel or [20] Although this dictionary, created in 1987, includes "feuilleton" as a journalistic genre, to date this genre has not been recognized as a journalistic genre by experts in scientific research.

G. Martin Vivaldimentions the chronicle when describing the genre system of periodicals. His classification included news, reportage, interview, criticism, article, and these genres were also recognized by other scholars. At the same time, G. Martin Vivaldi's classification also included "large reportage", reviews, and headlines [13]. "Large reportage" was not recognized as an independent genre by most authors or was simply not

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mentioned in their works. It would not be correct to include headlines among journalistic genres.

Spanish and Latin American authors sometimes include in their classifications genre groups that are part of newspapers and magazines, but are not strictly journalistic genres. For example, XI Serrano, along with the genres of news and attributes to journalism opinion, also entertainment materials: horoscopes, comics, cartoons, crosswords, puzzles, and works of art [19].

Therefore, the following approaches prevail in the classification of genres of Spanish-language periodicals into groups:

- a) The traditional three-part division of genres for the "Latin model" of journalism is often used when all genres are divided into three blocks: news; analytical; opinion genres;
- b) sometimes the binary division of periodical genres, traditional for the Anglo-American school of journalism, is also used. In this case, the entire genre complex is divided into two large classification groups: news genres and opinion genres;
- d) In Spanish-speaking countries, it is common to divide genres into two main groups based on content and stylistic characteristics: journalism genres and literary journalism genres [10].

None of the above-mentioned classification divisions correspond to the traditional division of periodical genres into three groups that predominate in Uzbek journalism and journalistic science: news, analytical, and artistic-publicistic.

It should be noted that the genres of periodicals are determined by the following tasks: to quickly convey messages to the audience; to cause it to have one or another emotional reaction to the event: to influence the formation of a certain opinion; to encourage it to take action; to interest it in a certain fact, action, or event.

The genre characteristics of the Spanish periodical press developed in accordance with its content, goals, and objectives.

As a result of a study of works devoted to the Spanish-language press, Rafael Yánez Mesa proposes the following classification of genres:

novelty;

interview;

reportage;

situational and analytical journalism;

documentary and official materials;

entertainment materials;

directories and advertising texts [21]. Each of these genres plays an important role in providing information to Spanish newspaper readers.

Raúl Peñarán further expands the classification of genres, distinguishing four groups [16]. They include:

-news (the main task of this genre group is to report current news, free from the author's

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opinion, that is, without author intervention. This group includes news (la noticia), chronicle (la crónica), interview (la entrevista), and profile (el perfil));

-opinion genres (this genre is used to express opinions, not to convey evidence. Opinions serve to convey the values, ideas, and feelings of the author without relying on facts. This group includes the editorial (el editorial), the column (la columna), the opinion-based article (el artículo), the opinionbased caricature (la caricatura de opinión), the commentary (el comentario), the review (la crítica), and the letter (la carta));

-group of analytical genres (géneros interpretativos) (genres of this group lie between opinion genres, avoiding presentation of completely subjective opinions. They review a large amount of information on a chosen topic, compare opposing opinions and arguments, and at the same time help the reader understand the proposed arguments by analyzing them. This genre group includes the reportage (el reportage) (e.g., here the analytical report is meant) and the analytical article (el análisis));

(géneros de -entertainment genres entretenimiento) group (the genres covered by this group are intended for the leisure and entertainment of readers. The functional purpose of this genre, unlike other genres, is not to present and evaluate arguments, but to achieve the effect of entertainment and relaxation. The scientist includes in this group comics, crosswords, horoscopes, games, as well as cartoons that are not related to specific events or characters) [16].

Since newspaper text, as noted above, is a source of national and cultural information, its content varies regardless of genre.

In our research, we mainly analyze news, analytical, and opinion texts from official Spanish newspapers.

The news is the main genre of the Spanish periodical press. It provides accurate information about current events, news and reports. The article, on the other hand, requires a deeper analysis and interpretation of events, and also presents the author's opinion and point of view on a particular topic.

Interviews and talk shows are a popular genre in the Spanish press. They allow journalists to ask questions of celebrities, politicians, experts, and other notable figures. Interviews reveal the thoughts and opinions of the interviewees, as well as provide a way to delve deeper into the subject at hand.

A report is a genre in which journalists convey their personal experiences to readers by describing the scene of an event and describing the situation there in detail. Reports can be completely objective, that is, they fully reflect the process without the author's opinion and participation, or they can be newsworthy, with the author's subjective opinion and attitude added. A report may contain information and descriptions related to the history of people and events in order to attract readers.

Situational and analytical journalismThe genre includes commentaries, correspondences, and

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commentary that combine elements of news and analysis in one place. Commentaries allow journalists to express their opinions on current events. Correspondences and commentary, on the other hand, require detailed assessment and analysis of certain topics.

Pamphlet and feuilleton are satirical genres that use humor, irony, and sarcasm to comment on and criticize political, social, and cultural events. They interesting form of information use transmission and often express opinions freely.

Documentary and officialThe genre includes excerpts from laws, resolutions, company management reports, and other official documents. Documentary materials provide information about legislative and organizational processes, while official materials reflect official statements from various institutions and organizations.

Entertainment publications They include materials such as crosswords, aphorisms, and comics, and are easy for readers to read and provide a relaxing experience. They allow the reader to take a break from serious topics and enjoy more humorous and playful material.

Informational materials include summaries, fact sheets, and announcements. They provide readers with brief and clear information about various events, facts related to dates, or upcoming events.

Classifieds are commercial advertisements and materials that promote products, services, or events. They are commercial in nature and are a significant source of revenue for publishers.

It is worth noting that the genre characteristics of the Spanish periodical press are diverse, covering different aspects of society and culture. From news and reports to commentaries and advertising texts, each genre has its place in the task of transmitting information or entertaining. Understanding and evaluating these genres will help readers better understand the diversity and value of Spanish periodicals.

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