

ANALYSIS OF STYLE AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANALYTICAL JOURNALISM

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a brief description of analytical genres of journalism in the English language and investigates various forms related to analytical journalism.

Keywords: analytical journalism, view of the phenomenon, analytical thinking, social scientists, anthropologists,

In order to foster public comprehension, analytical journalism attempts to make meaning of complicated reality. It incorporates elements of explanatory reporting and detective reporting. It's possible to see analytical journalism as a reaction to the professionalized communication of influential people, information inundation, and increasing complexity in a globalized world. It seeks to develop reality-based interpretations supported by data, frequently challenging prevalent theories about a particular occurrence. In terms of study techniques and journalistic output, it is unique. It occasionally employs techniques from social science study. Gaining knowledge on a specific subject allows the journalist to spot an occurrence that is not immediately apparent. Even though investigative journalism strives to be highly analytical at its finest, its main goal is to expose. Analytic journalism's main goal is to elucidate. By providing background information, historical facts, and statistical data, it contextualizes its topic. The aim is a thorough explanation that shapes audience view of the phenomenon. The goal of analytical journalism is to gather unrelated data and draw correlations that are not instantly obvious. The analysis between the facts, rather than the facts themselves, and the critical engagement with other reasons and explanations are where it often finds its efficacy. Analytical journalists aim to provide a better grasp of a topic in this manner. In contrast to event-driven hard news, analytical writers show information using critical methods in a unique manner. This entails scientifically comparing beliefs and theories to the data. Finding fresh methods to frame the world is a crucial component of analytical writing. This highlights previously unnoticed points of view that are supported by statistics or other proof. In order to expand journalism and include knowledge and techniques developed by historians, social scientists, anthropologists, and critics, analytical journalists should recover and adopt approaches from other fields, claim Adam and Clark. A rather broad definition is used by the Institute of Analytic Journalism, which situates it within a critical approach: "Critical thinking and analysis using a variety of intellectual tools and methods to understand multiple phenomena and to communicate the results of those insights to multiple audiences in a variety of ways. Johnson offers a more practical meaning of analytical thinking that emphasizes the elements that must be present: "Frame the appropriate question, locate and obtain the appropriate data, use the appropriate analytical tools, and demonstrate what you know with story-appropriate media." According to De Burgh, news reporting is descriptive, and regardless of the medium, news reporters are respected when they describe in a way that is precise, explicative, vivid, or compelling. On the

other hand, analytical journalism aims to take the data at hand and reorganize it, assisting us in querying the situation or assertion or viewing it from a different perspective. De Burgh therefore views the function of analytical journalists as follows: "Today's journalist's responsibilities can be loosely divided into three fundamental functions: Information hunter-gatherer, filter, and explanatory. The only job that writers seem to have is that of "explainer," or storyteller. To 'explain', they have to more than 'report'... what a Prime minister or a commander has to say.. Analytical genres cover more ground than informational ones in terms of real content, global perspective, and study into crucial-important phenomena. The following critical categories are relevant: articles, letters, reviews, and critiques. An article is a local representation of a crucial or pressing phenomenon, issue, or circumstance. The characteristic of facts and circumstances, taken collectively, is what foreshadows the scale findings. The facts in the essay serve as examples, and an issue and a phenomenon are significant. In papers, argumentation and reasons for behavior are both used extensively. There are various writings, including narrations, descriptions, and reflections.

Article types include: 1. Advanced, which is based on directivity; 2. Propaganda, which emphasizes propagation; 3. Scientific and scientific-popular articles; and 4. Problematic, which calls for (expects) comprehensive, in-depth study of a subject, competence, initiative, and boldness on the part of the author. According to the data, obtained by V.V. Voroshilova "Publicistic comment enabling to react operatively on different events, comment and estimate them can be referred to specific subtype of the article".

The letter is a genre built on concrete that serves as a show "of a part of life," developing a pressing subject and settling on a specific issue according to an analytical plan. In contrast to the piece, the correspondence uses the deduction-synthesis technique, in which the issue is resolved from the specific to the general. Various forms of communication

1. It varies in terms of the material's scope and the theme's in-depth growth.
2. The analytical correlation reveals the causes of the event being described. It has an important strategy.
3. Organized communication, based on the analysis and synthesis of facts, depicts a hot, urgent situation.
4. The correspondence-meditation.

The critique is a genre in which works of art or science, works of political or technical writing, comments made on stage, films, television broadcasts, exhibitions of works of art, concerts of music, and even domestic circumstances are evaluated and subjected to criticism. The term "reflected validity" is used to describe the complaint. The critic usually operates with the secondary facts. Additionally, there are materials in the criticism that are supported by facts and theses. The recipient of the criticism is the reader, listener, or viewer as well as the creator of the work that is being judged or criticized. As a result, the critique's primary duties are aesthetic and instructional. The critic's perspective on modernity is a defining characteristic of the criticism. Retrospective duties can therefore be resolved during the review process. Many facts are analyzed, compared, confronted, and estimated by the writer and reader together. In the paper, the framework is arbitrary, but in the communication, it is particular. There are headings, headlines, an opening, a fundamental section, and a conclusion. The title of the letter can be used to describe its tone. Introductions to various subgenres of this genre vary in that

they include a story, background material, and a problematic character. Different endings have distinctive characteristics.

1. Literary.
2. Scientific.
3. Theatrical.
4. Cinema critique etc.

Review is a genre acquainting an audience with certain events with use of the analytical comment. Differently it is possible to name a review "as a panorama of events". Kinds of reviews: 1. Internal - about events of life inside the country.

2. International - about the international life; distinguish on time: a) Daily, b) Weekly, c) Monthly, d) Annual.

There are:

1. Informative. 2. Problematic.

On subjects:

1. Political.
2. Economic.
3. Sports.
4. Agricultural.
5. Cultural etc.

Analytical journalism aims to clarify, whereas investigative journalism aims to expose. Following a path of evidence, investigative journalism is more inclined to follow a specific culpable party, while analytic journalism is more inclined to follow that evidence to expand knowledge of the problem or occurrence. The goal of analytical journalism is to make sense of material that may not be concealed, but is instead scattered. Different reporting philosophies, tactics, and styles are incorporated into analytical journalism. The distinctive qualities of analytical writing are depicted in the diagram below. It demonstrates how analytical journalism pulls from a variety of journalistic fields, though not all of them. The reasoning and deduction, analysis, and synthesis methods form the foundation of the analytical categories of news. When an issue is examined by breaking it down into its component components, from common to unique, this process is known as induction or analysis. Deduction, or synthesis, is the process of first considering individual components of an issue before moving on to the overall scheme.

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