



## THE LANGUAGE OF ARTISTIC WORKS: STYLISTIC FEATURES AND EXPRESSIVE MEANS

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**Abstract:** The article examines the role of stylistics in the language of literary works, focusing on the use of syntactic figures and tropes (figurative meanings) in artistic discourse. This material is useful for students and specialists in the field of stylistics. Social, political, and cultural changes in modern life have an impact on language, requiring new approaches to the language of literary works and the study of stylistics. The article is divided into theoretical and practical sections, analyzing various stylistic types and the use of linguistic tools in literary texts. The connection between stylistics and the language of literary works, as well as how language elements are employed in literary texts, is thoroughly discussed in the article.

**Keywords:** Stylistics, language of literary works, syntactic figures, metaphors, literary studies, language tools, speech culture, poetic style, novel, poem.

This article discusses certain aspects of the use of language elements in artistic discourse, including "syntactic figures" and "tropes," serving as special educational material for students in these fields. Additionally, it can be utilized by specialists dealing with stylistic issues.

Modern life is introducing many innovations. The scope of words and phrases used in daily social-political, economic, cultural-spiritual, legal, and scientific communications is changing and expanding. Furthermore, the rules, arrangements, and methods of using these elements are becoming more diverse. Such changes and innovations are manifesting in all areas, including the subjects taught in higher education institutions.

This process began with the updating of state education standards, which led to the revision of curricula and course programs. The review of previously created textbooks and aligning their content with global standards has become a priority. In higher education institutions, especially in philology and journalism faculties, the use of artistic discourse is considered one of their main tasks. Up to this point, significant works have been published, such as "Stylistics of the Uzbek Language" by A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Qo'ng'urov, and H. Rustamov in 1953, and "Fundamentals of Speech Culture and Stylistics" by R. Qo'ng'urov, E. Begmatov, and Y. Tojiyev in 1992, which focus primarily on linguistic concepts. The "language of artistic works" serves as a material for constructing artistic works based on a thorough analysis of numerous factual materials.

Since independence, the increase in the number of newspapers and magazines has necessitated the development of journalistic language in accordance with new demands in the field of stylistics, leading to the creation of textbooks and guides on the language of artistic works that meet contemporary requirements. The publication of this article showcases the incorporation of new information and innovative methods.

This article consists of two interrelated parts: theoretical and practical. The theoretical part deals with the stylistics of speech and its manifestation as the language of artistic works. The practical side expresses the peculiarities of using materials characteristic of conversational, formal, scientific, journalistic, and artistic styles in literary works.

Stylistics is derived from the Greek word "stylos," meaning "a pointed stick made of bone." Ancient Greeks would write on wax tablets with a pointed stick. If they made a mistake, they would smooth out the wax with the flat end of the stick and correct it with the pointed end.

The word "style" has given rise to terms like "stiletto" (a thin dagger) and "stilo" (a fountain pen). Historically, the term "style" began to be used to refer to speech style or manner. Horace famously stated, "If you wish to write something worthy of reading, change your style frequently. If you cannot impress narrow-minded people, do not despair; be content with those who understand you at least a little." This expression about frequently changing one's style later became proverbial among the Greeks.

Thus, to write something that does not resonate with people's hearts but provides useful information, one must frequently change their style. Explanatory dictionaries provide several meanings for the word "style."

The presentation on the word "style" and its meanings is undoubtedly of great importance in the fields of literary studies and linguistics. The meanings of the word "style" provided in D.N. Ushakov's "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language," as well as the explanations in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, demonstrate how this word is used in various contexts.

1. A collection of artistic expressions: This refers to the distinctive features of a work of art or an artist, meaning that style represents a general system of artistic expressions. In this sense, style can express an Eastern style in architecture or visual arts. Such a broad understanding allows one to see artistic expressions and works of art as a whole.

2. Ideas specific to a literary work and its author: Here, style refers to the system of an author's ideas and linguistic tools related to literary genres or directions. As illustrated by the styles of writers such as A. Qahhor or Oybek, each creator possesses a unique style through which they express their thoughts.

3. Styles of expressing thoughts: In this sense, style indicates how thoughts are expressed. For example, it can refer to an elevated or concise style. The elevated style in G'. G'ulom's poetry and the revealing phrases in A. Qahhor's works further deepen this meaning.

4. Use in relation to time: This meaning connects style with time. Just as it can be used concerning the year of melody, this meaning is not directly related to literature and language.

Additionally, the concept of stylistics is also shaped by this second meaning. Stylistics is the study of literary works and authors' styles through the system of language and artistic expressions. It allows for a deep analysis of the writer's uniqueness and the linguistic tools in their works.

Such analysis is important not only in literary studies but also in linguistics, as it reveals the connection between language and art. Each creator expands the possibilities of language and introduces new artistic expressions during the process of creating their style. Therefore, the concepts of style and stylistics play a significant role in literature and art.

In the works of A. Qahhor, significant attention is given to the concepts of linguistics. The "language of artistic works" is manifested based on the analysis of a vast amount of factual

material, where linguistic tools serve as the material for the construction of artistic works. Following independence, the increase in the number of newspapers and magazines has necessitated the development of the language of the press, requiring the creation of textbooks and guides on the language of artistic works that meet new demands. The publication of this article demonstrates the opportunity to utilize new information and innovative methods.

With his comedies "Shohi Sozana" (1951), "Og'riq Tishlar" (1954), "Tobutdan Tovush" (1962), and "Ayajonlarim" (1967), he made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek dramaturgy. In particular, in the play "Shohi Sozana," the playwright skillfully explores the theme of land reclamation and cultivation.

The language of artistic works is one of the interrelated fields of literary studies and linguistics, each holding its own significance. This language is important not only as a means of communication but also as a form of aesthetic, cultural, and artistic expression. The language of artistic works plays a decisive role in fully revealing the genre, style, and content of a work. At the same time, it is one of the main tools for constructing the aesthetic world created by the work.

One of the distinctive features of artistic language is its multi-layered nature and the diversity of expressive means. Unlike everyday language, it widely employs metaphors, epithets, comparisons, symbols, and other artistic devices. These tools help evoke the reader's aesthetic feelings and understand the inner essence of depicted events or characters. Moreover, through artistic language, the author's worldview, philosophy, and emotional experience are reflected.

The language of artistic works is considered an important factor that defines a writer's style. Each writer has their own unique rhythm of speech, descriptive tools, and syntactic characteristics. For example, G'afur G'ulom's colloquial and rich expression, Abdulla Qodiri's skillfully constructed descriptions, or O'tkir Hoshimov's lyrical and sincere style set their language apart from that of other writers.

Artistic language serves as the primary tool for creating character images. The inner world, character, and emotions of characters are revealed through their speech. For instance, a character's dialect may indicate their origin or social status. Additionally, through artistic language, the place, time, and atmosphere depicted in a work are enlivened. These elements bring the reader closer to the world of the work and influence their internal experiences.

Furthermore, through artistic language, the author expresses their attitude towards society. Especially in modern artistic works, language is used as a means to reveal social issues, critique them, or draw the reader's attention to a particular problem. For example, the expressive means employed by Cho'lpon and Fitrat during their time played a crucial role in promoting ideas of national awakening and social renewal.

In conclusion, the language of artistic works is a complex tool that surpasses ordinary speech, providing deep meaning and aesthetic pleasure. It allows the reader to enter the depicted world and express the author's goals and ideas in a unique form. Therefore, studying artistic language is essential not only for understanding the value of a work as an art piece but also for comprehending the development of national culture and language.

Language serves as the foundation of artistic expression, providing the tools necessary for authors to convey their thoughts, emotions, and cultural narratives. In literature, the language employed is not merely a means of communication but an intricate system that shapes the reader's experience and interpretation of the text. This relationship between

language and art has been a subject of extensive study in fields such as linguistics, literary theory, and cultural studies.

One of the primary functions of language in artistic works is its ability to evoke imagery and emotion. Authors utilize various linguistic devices—such as metaphors, similes, and personification—to create vivid pictures in the minds of readers. For instance, in the poetry of John Keats, the use of rich imagery and sensory details transports readers to lush landscapes, allowing them to experience the beauty and transience of life. This evocative power of language is crucial in establishing an emotional connection between the reader and the text.

Moreover, the structure of language itself plays a significant role in shaping narrative style and character development. Different authors have distinct linguistic styles that reflect their individual voices and perspectives. For example, Virginia Woolf's stream-of-consciousness technique allows readers to delve into the inner thoughts of her characters, creating a profound sense of intimacy and immediacy. Such stylistic choices not only enhance the narrative but also contribute to the thematic depth of the work.

In addition to individual expression, language also serves as a vehicle for cultural commentary. Through their choice of words and expressions, authors can critique societal norms and provoke thought about pressing issues. In works like George Orwell's "1984," the manipulation of language becomes a central theme, illustrating how language can be used as a tool for control and oppression. Orwell's exploration of Newspeak highlights the relationship between language and power, emphasizing how linguistic structures can shape reality and influence thought.

The evolution of language in artistic works also reflects broader societal changes. As cultures evolve, so too does their language, leading to new forms of expression that resonate with contemporary audiences. The emergence of postmodern literature, characterized by its playful use of language and fragmentation, reflects a shift in cultural paradigms and challenges traditional narrative forms. Authors like Thomas Pynchon and Don DeLillo employ complex linguistic structures to mirror the chaos and complexity of modern life, inviting readers to engage with the text on multiple levels.

Furthermore, linguistic diversity enriches artistic expression by introducing varied cultural perspectives. Multilingual authors often blend languages within their works, creating a unique tapestry that reflects their diverse backgrounds. This practice not only enhances the authenticity of character voices but also challenges readers to confront their own linguistic assumptions. Works by authors such as Jhumpa Lahiri and Salman Rushdie exemplify how multilingualism can deepen thematic exploration and broaden the scope of narrative.

In conclusion, the language of artistic works is a multifaceted tool that transcends mere communication. It serves as a means of evoking emotion, shaping narrative structure, critiquing society, and reflecting cultural evolution. Understanding the significance of language in literature allows readers to appreciate the artistry involved in crafting texts that resonate across time and space. As we continue to explore the interplay between language and art, we uncover deeper layers of meaning that enrich our understanding of both literature and the human experience.



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