



## STYLISTICS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15756183>

**Abstract:** The article provides information about style and its types. A broader understanding of each style is given through its distinctive characteristics, differentiating features, and specific examples.

**Keywords:** Style, speech style, conversational style, formal style, academic style, journalistic style, literary style.

Style is the categorization of language based on its functions related to specific areas of human activity. In the process of communication across all spheres of activity, people differ to some extent from one another in their selection and use of lexical, phraseological, grammatical, and phonetic means of language. Such selective use of linguistic means within the framework of the common language leads to the emergence of various forms of speech. Speech style is directly linked to the function of language. Therefore, they are called functional styles. A functional style is not understood as something separate that differs from language, but rather as an auxiliary system considered within a specific literary context, distinguished by its unique characteristics and scope of use. Functional style is divided into different categories according to the main functions of speech forms, namely as a means of communication, information transmission, and influence. The following functional styles exist in literary language: 1) conversational style; 2) formal style; 3) scientific style; 4) journalistic style; 5) artistic style. The naming and classification of functional styles are also determined by the context in which they are used.

Conversational style is the distinctive functioning of language units within the realm of everyday informal, free communication between people. This type of functional style is characterized by its unique operating conditions, namely the directness of idea exchange, the non-selective use of language tools, as well as the extensive use of intonation, facial expressions, and gestures. It is also distinguished by the widespread use of simple lexical and phraseological units, and expressive-emotional means. For example, in word pairs such as farzand - jujuq (child - baby), мунден ормок - жон бермок (to pass away - to give up one's soul), and емін ода ода молам - емін дін ийкілмік (to fail an exam - to fall at an exam), the second option in each pair is primarily characteristic of the colloquial style. Conversational style has its own phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic features.

The official style (formal documentation style) is a variant of modern Uzbek literary language used in official correspondence and legal matters. Texts of laws, decrees, orders and directives, contracts, various official documents, and correspondence between organizations are written in the official style. This style differs from others in terms of its lexical and grammatical features. There are certain restrictions on the use of words and word forms in the official style. Specifically, the official work style does not employ words with diminutive or affectionate suffixes, elevated or ceremonial language, dialectal words, terms understood only

by a limited group of people, or forms that express figurative thinking such as similes and hyperboles. The essential qualities of official document texts, namely objectivity, precision, conciseness, and semantic completeness, are achieved through specific word usage and distinct morphological and syntactic characteristics. The construction of sentences in this style is usually based on the unity of classifying, fixing, and resolving parts. That is why relatively long sentences, complex sentences with homogeneous parts are often used in official documents. In the structure of an official sentence, the usual word order is strictly observed. In the formal style, interrogative and exclamatory sentences are rarely used, mainly declarative and imperative sentences. The text is written in the first person or third person. In the compilation of the text of official documents, fixed, standardized phrases are widely used. For example, in the order: "appoint to the position... with a salary of... sums," or in official correspondence: "We inform you..." Standard structures such as "the enterprise guarantees..." can be used.

Scientific method is a functional method related to science, technology, and production. In this style, phenomena in nature and social life are clearly defined and explained. This type of functional style is distinguished by the use of terminological and abstract vocabulary, complex syntactic structures, the use of words mainly in a clear, correct sense, the presence of special expressions, etc. In the scientific style, symbols and signs, numbers related to various fields of science are also used. Scientific style is divided into the following sub-styles: scientific work style, scientific-technical style, popular science style, scientific-journalistic style. The richness of terms expressing concepts related to a particular field of science is one of the most fundamental characteristics of the scientific style.

The publicistic style is a type of functional style, which is characterized by the use of social and political words and expressions, the diversity of genres and, as a result, the diversity of the stylistic use of language tools, etc. The publicistic style finds its expression in socio-political literature, the periodical press, political speeches, speeches at meetings, etc. As a means of promoting socio-political knowledge and conveying it to the general public, this style has a greater impact on people's minds with the diversity of its language [HYPERLINK "https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ong" \o "Ong"](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ong). Another feature of the publicistic style is that brevity occupies a central place in it, that is, writing in a short, concise, understandable, bright, concise language is one of the main requirements. In the publicistic style, the author's individual style is almost distinguished or noticeable in the use of language tools. This is especially noticeable in essays, feuilletons, and artistic publicistic plots. This situation also exists in the artistic style; The official style does not have this feature. The publicistic style is also referred to in some manuals and scientific literature by terms such as "popular style" and "press style".

Artistic style is characterized by the unity of the communicative and aesthetic functions of the language, the extensive use of elements characteristic of other styles, the extensive use of expressive and descriptive means, the figurative, mobile-metaphorical use of words, and similar features. The breadth of the possibilities of covering language material, the participation of all lexical units existing in the national language and their service in fulfilling an important task - the aesthetic task, should be considered a specific feature of the artistic style of speech, since such possibilities are limited in other functional styles. If it is inappropriate to use dialectisms, jargon, barbarisms, and vulgar words in the literary language, they can be used in their place in the artistic style. In none of the functional styles

can the language demonstrate its structural aspects, vocabulary, that is, the richness and diversity of the meaning of words, direct and indirect meanings, as much as in the style of artistic speech, and participate in grammatical construction, that is, all types of sentences. It is impossible to approach the possibilities of word use and word choice in all genres of fiction with the same criteria. The method of depiction, the way of word choice of each literary genre depends on the general theme of the work in this genre, the type of genre. For example, the language means of a novel, story written in the form of a narrative are not the same as the language means of a satirical or humorous work. In addition, the use of one or another of the synonymous words also depends on the genre of the work of art. For example, the words bashar, samo, oraz, mujda are mainly used in poetry. In prose or colloquial speech, their synonyms - man, sky, face, wind, gospel - are widely used. Works written in the style of artistic speech cannot be imagined without figurative means. The active use of figurative means, called stylistic figures - inversion, repetition, simile, characterization, metaphor, animation, antithesis, gradation, ellipsis, rhetorical questions in the artistic style indicates the presence of a specific structure of this style. The functional limitation of language means also creates the need to differentiate them in the speech process..

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