

ON THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF STYLISTICS IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the generalization of the meaning of the word and the relatively new field of linguistics in Stylistics, and the scientific analysis of theoretical views on its prospects, summarizing the achievements of this science so far. This means that each style of speech can be expressed orally or in writing. For example, the style of speech is mainly oral. But in fiction, this style takes a written form. Modern Stylistics is understood differently in different linguistic disciplines and schools, but each point of view has its own objective basis due to the diversity of styles, which is the main subject of study of Stylistics.

KEYWORDS: *Stylistics, Speech Style, Syllable, Artistic Speech, Oriental Style, Semantic, Expressive-Stylistic.*

INTRODUCTION

Stylistics (Greek: γ Stloslos - writing, letter-stick), stylistics, stylistics - the study of linguistic methods of linguistics, the essence and specificity of the linguistic diversity of language in terms of lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation and syntactic and diachronic in syntactic lines It is a network that describes the norms and methods of application in linguistic situations, in different types and genres of written literature, in various spheres of social life. In stylistics, the semantic and expressive subtleties of parallel synonymous language expressions and the interrelated variants of linguistic units are studied. In such cases, it is possible to choose from them what is necessary for a particular speech situation. [1]

From ancient times the word "style" has been used to mean "joint, speech style". "If you want to write something worth reading, change your style often," says Horace. As far as we know, the phrase "change your style often" later became a Greek proverb.

Modern Stylistics is understood differently in different linguistic disciplines and schools, but each point of view has its own objective basis due to the diversity of styles, which is the main subject of study of Stylistics. Stylistics is inextricably linked with language norms. Stylistics is subdivided into functional Stylistics, Linguistic Unit Stylistics, Text Stylistics, Fiction Stylistics, Practical Stylistics, Comparative Stylistics, and Historical Stylistics. [2]

Explanatory dictionaries give several meanings to the word style. For example, in the book "Dictionary of the Russian language", edited by DN Ushakov in 1935-1940, the word style is given 4 different meanings. These meanings are also explained in the 1981 Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. They are characterized by:

1. A set of distinctive features of a work of art, an artist, a period, a nation. For example: oriental style in architecture (ornamentation, domed buildings). Apparently, the 1st meaning of the word style represents a very broad concept, i.e. the sum of artistic expressions or the general system of artistic expression. This does not include literature.

2. A literary work is interpreted through a literary direction, literary genre, or a system of ideas and language tools specific to an author. For example, A. Qahhor stih, Oybek style. Poetic style, romantic style and so on.

3. Represents a figurative meaning. It includes behavior, a set of moral traits, a way of doing things, and instructions on how to do something.

The 4th meaning is not specific to literature or language. This period is calculated relative to the year. For example, the melody year calculation, the Hijri year calculation. From studying the meanings of the word style, it became clear that the science of stylistics came into being in connection with the 2nd meaning. There are different views on the subject of stylistics. Academician V.Y.Vinogradov says that in the stylistic contest it is necessary to point out 3 aspects of research that are related to each other, but differ in their functions. [3] They are:

1. Stylistics, which studies the functional styles of language. This is also called structural stylistics. The task of structural stylistics is to teach the specific features and means of expression of formal, scientific, journalistic, artistic style, which are its structural elements.

2. Speech stylistics, which examines the semantic and expressive aspects of different genres (semantic, expressive-stylistic) and the difference between oral and written speech. Its function is to examine the written and oral forms, literary and colloquial forms of language, along with the entire system of styles. It explores which language units are most commonly used in written and oral speech, whether language tools are chosen or mispronounced in the expression of ideas, and how to use those tools in place.

3. Literary stylistics, which studies literary trends, works of art, and the style of the writer. His task is to discuss 7 aspects of the writer's skill in using the means of expression in the creation of a work of art. The science of stylistics is based on the first and second aspects identified by academician V.Vinogradov. The third is the object of literary criticism. In fact, the stylistics of fiction is one of its manifestations. The reason why this concept is considered as a separate species is that it has a very different aspect from other speech styles. The style of fiction is wide-ranging, that is, it embodies all styles.

Speech styles are made up of interconnected media. They are closely related to the function of language. That is why they are called speech styles. The function of language is related to the development of society and its social significance. [4]

The expressions that make up a speech style system are limited to only one style. For example, terms used in scientific style may not be used in artistic, journalistic, formal, or colloquial styles. But each style of speech, with all its features, has a set of specific language tools that serve a single purpose. [5]

Speech styles develop and change over time. For example, in the early twentieth century, with the expansion of publishing and periodicals, a journalistic style emerged in Uzbekistan. [6]

In short, speech styles are closely related to both oral and written forms of speech. This means that each style of speech can be expressed orally or in writing. For example, the style of speech is mainly oral. But in fiction, this style takes a written form. The oral style of the scientific style is also evident in the lectures and scientific presentations at conferences, and the written form is expressed in the form of dissertations, scientific articles. [7]

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