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## Research Article

# STYLISTIC PATTERNS AND THEIR FUNCTIONAL FORMS

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## ABSTRACT

In the scientific article on the topic of stylistic styles and their functional forms, an attempt was made to reveal and reveal the stylistic style in a special way. In particular, in this article, Russian, English, and Uzbek scholars present specific types of stylistics and their specially formed tariffs, and various forms of stylistics in different language families are presented based on the given definition. In general, through this article, an attempt was made to convey to the reader the types of stylistics put forward by linguists of 3 miles.

## KEYWORDS

Stylistics, stylistic forms, scientific method, conversational style. Mass (media) style, stylistics of intimate style, functional stylistics, stylistics of linguistic units, text stylistics, fiction style.

## INTRODUCTION

Stylistics, as the most interesting field of linguistics, deals with language styles, researches them, and shows its various manifestations in the process of speech, showing the ways of effective

use of language tools and showing enthusiasm in giving appropriate recommendations.

At this point, it is necessary to clarify the issue of stylistics, which linguists pay attention to the practical aspects of the language, studying the

laws of its practical existence. Let's first focus on the scientific analysis of English linguists

The main part. In particular, the following classification of speech types is presented in English literature. For example, "Principles of Language Learning and Teaching (4th Edition)" by H. D. Brown divides language style into five levels. They are as follows [1]:

**1. Oratorical style** is the most formal style of language used by people in public speech, in which words are planned in advance, such as the history of the document or legislation.

**2. Pre-planned speech style.** Like an orator unrefined, but audience-directed speech. For example, in a university room, it includes giving lectures to students and so on.

**3. Consultation style** – the language is quite formal and the words are few carefully selected. Examples are the type of dialogue used in business transactions and doctor-patient conversations.

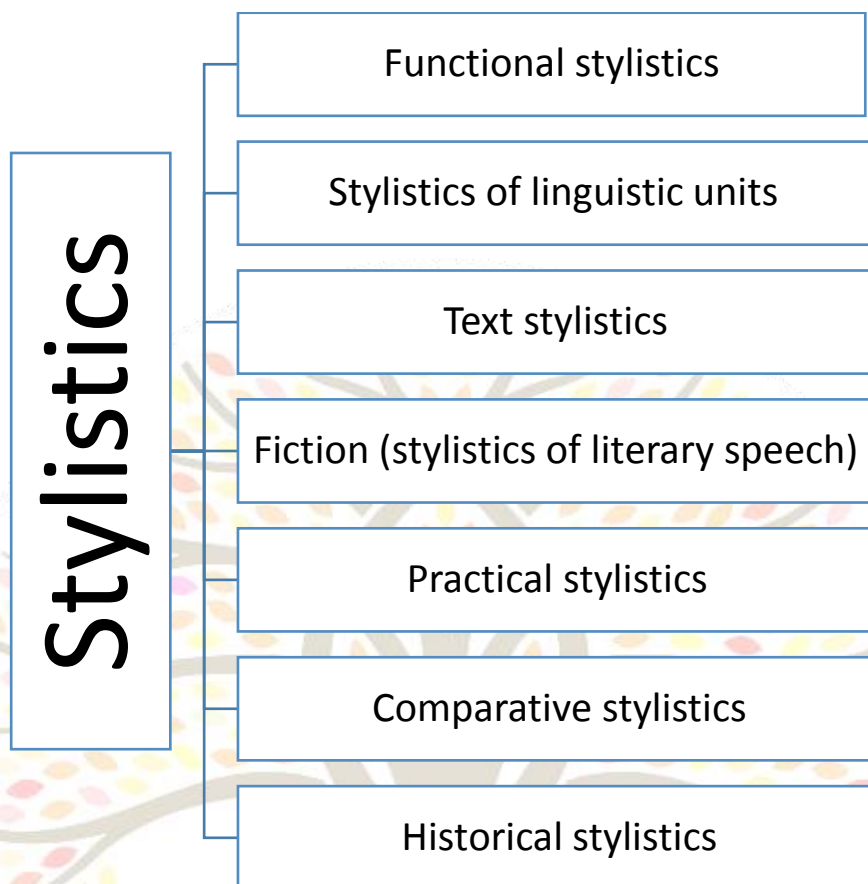
**4. Casual, i.e. informal style of speech** is a conversation between friends, colleagues or sometimes family members.

**5. Personal, emotional (intimate) style of speech** is an intimate level of speech with family, loved ones and very close friends.

One of the American linguists Michael Riffater wrote: "Stylistics studies the act of communication not only as forming a verbal chain, but also as containing the personality of the speaker and attracting the attention of the receiver."

Of course, it is obvious to all linguists that such a view that there is no need for soda and excessive tariffs can be observed mainly in the activity of the Western linguistic school. It is appropriate to cite the words of the American linguist M. Riffater, which confirms the point of view presented here. According to him, "Stylistics studies the act of communication not merely as producing a verbal chain, but as bearing the speaker's personality and as compelling the addressee's attention." [2] Certainly, in some sense, the views put forward are finding the truth.

Through their research, Russian scientists have also come to many conclusions in promoting different forms of speech. For example, the Russian scientist A.Yefimov cites the division of stylistics into the following types. They are [3]:



Therefore, by relying on the scientific literature that contains the principles governing language, we can draw the following deductions. Functional stylistics is a field of study that examines and explains how the literary language is classified based on its historically developed forms, known as functional stylistic units. This categorization is based on the system of styles and the rules governing the internal structure of this system. Functional stylistics explores the fundamental principles of categorizing and distinguishing the primary functional stylistic components of the

literary language as a topic of theoretical investigation.

The field of stylistics examines how linguistic units are used in accordance with language standards in various speech settings, including both everyday conversation and literary compositions with diverse spiritual and expressive content. Comparing the stylistic hue of different linguistic units, such as variant forms, parallel structures, lexical and syntactic synonyms, is crucial. Stylistics of linguistic units is closely linked to both functional stylistics and text stylistics.



Fiction stylistics, also known as creative speech, analyzes the transformation of language into an artistic element in literature. It explores the artistic utilization of language and the integration of aesthetic and communicative objectives. The stylistics of a piece of art focuses on analyzing the writer's originality in language usage and the specific characteristics of the language employed in the work. It assists in ascertaining the function of language in the piece, which is a crucial aspect of style, but it does not encompass the examination of all the characteristics of the work's language. Frequently, stylistics and literary studies examine the same problem. Stylistics of artistic speech is to identify the aesthetic role of language elements within a particular artistic framework. Hence, the primary focus of research in fiction stylistics revolves around the writer and the language employed in a specific literary piece, thereby prioritizing the issue of unique style. Through the analysis of the language used in a particular piece of work, one can draw overarching conclusions and identify distinctive elements that are common throughout multiple works and indicative of the writers' inventiveness. Specifically, the distinctive stylistic elements found in the works of Qadiri, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, and Shuhrat. These indications help in the development of many rules and typological principles of artistic speech.

Comparative stylistics is an examination of stylistic elements in other languages for the purpose of comparison. Comparative stylistics has a strong connection to translation theory.

Historical stylistics is the examination of language usage across several historical epochs. He examines not only the alterations in specific language methodological standards, but also the processes of construction and evolution of the structure of literary language, as well as the historical dynamics of the relationship between literary language and artistic speech. This field is practical and provides methodological recommendations that fulfill the objectives of practical speech culture [4].

Historical stylistics is founded upon the establishment, evolution, and examination of stylistics as a scientific discipline. Now is an opportune time to discuss certain details regarding historical stylistics. Generally, the development of this field may be traced back to ancient periods in the Western world, and to the Middle Ages in the Eastern world. Furthermore, in Eastern countries such as Uzbekistan, stylistics, although not yet recognized as a distinct discipline, encompassed the study of grammar, lexicon, literary analysis, metaphor, interpretation, as well as the art of essay writing, preaching, and oratory. In addition to disciplines like ati, journalism also encompasses the study of it in the realm of media. During the previous century, the field of stylistics in Uzbekistan, particularly general functional stylistics and literary stylistics, emerged and progressed as a distinct scientific discipline. Esteemed specialists and diligent writers such as Fitrat, Cholpon, Oybek, Primkul Kadirov, as well as esteemed scientists like M. Koshjanov, Q. Samadov, I. Kochqortoev, and A. Shomaksudov, have made

significant contributions. Historical stylistics encompasses all of these processes.

According to Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov, the concept of language style is not primarily based on a combination of established external grammatical and lexical-phraseological features, but rather on unique internal expressive-semantic principles of selecting, combining, and applying expressions and constructions [5]. The scientist distinguishes between daily, business, official documentary, scientific, artistic, and journalistic (newspaper) styles based on their communication, message, and impact, as these styles are functional variations of language [6].

Yu.M. Skrebnev's radical stance, often referred to as a sublanguage, is a concept that recognizes the functional diversity of language within a narrow range. This concept is used by researchers to analyze style based on their research goals. Each style is considered distinct and unique, resulting in a limitless number of possible styles [7]. In this passage, Charles Dickens references the manner in which cooking instructions are written, noting that certain authors blend the techniques of publicists and journalists, treating them as

distinct forms of discourse [8]. Professor Budagov R.A. identifies two primary styles [9]. The two styles are scientific and artistic. Akhmanova O.S. categorizes language into 6 distinct types based on their primary roles, which include conveying messages and producing effects. It fulfills scientific, everyday, business, domestic, and official-documentary communication roles [10]. The role of a publicist is to exert influence through artistic expression. Arnold I.V., another linguist, categorizes styles into the following types: scientific, colloquial, business, lyrical, rhetorical, and journalistic [11].

Our investigation has revealed that certain Russian linguists also acknowledge additional categories of speech that differ from the ones mentioned above. According to multiple sources, M. N. Kojina, V. V. Vinogradov, and R. A. Budagov provided well-founded perspectives on this matter [12]. Among these, the classification proposed by V. V. Vinogradov is quite straightforward and comprehensible. It is accurate to state that these were all formed via the development of various perspectives on the subject of study in stylistics. The following items are:

### 1. Stylistics, which studies the functional styles of the language.

- This is often referred to as structural stylistics. The objective of structural stylistics is to instruct on the distinct characteristics and methods of communication found in formal, scientific, journalistic, and creative styles, which serve as its fundamental components.

### 2. Speech stylistics, which examines the meaning and impact aspects of different genres (semantic, expressive-stylistic) and the difference between oral and written speech.

- (Some sources also utilize it as a directive for examining the stylistic elements of a language.) The task involves analyzing both written and spoken forms of the language, including literary and colloquial expressions, as well as the overall stylistic system. He examines the frequency of language units in written and oral speech, the accuracy of selecting language tools for conveying ideas, and alternative ways of using these tools.

### 3. Stylistics of fiction, which studies literary trends, works of art, and writing style.

- Its purpose is to evaluate the writer's proficiency in utilizing various techniques to create artistic works. The field of stylistics was established based on the initial and subsequent contributions made by Academician V. Vinogradov. The third element pertains to the subject matter of literary analysis. Indeed, the stylistics of fiction is a manifestation of it. This notion is categorized as a distinct kind due to its distinct characteristics that set it apart from other speaking styles. The style of fiction is characterized by its inclusiveness, meaning that it encompasses all styles.



**Functional stylistics**, also known as structural stylistics, is a type of literary language that focuses on language norms in a specific area of social and speech practice. Its features are determined by the specific characteristics of communication in that field. The existence of functional styles is crucial because of the variation in the tasks carried out by the language.

In the early 20th century, Russian scientists such as I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, V.V. Vinogradov, and L.P. Yakubinsky began to pay attention to the problem of functional stylistics as a separate branch of linguistics [13]. Researchers such as I.R. Galperin, I.V. Arnold, O.S. Akhmanova, V.L. Naer, V.A. Kuharenko, V.Z. Panfilov, and M.N. Kojina have investigated the issues related to language usage in different areas of human social activity, including functional stylistics [14]. It is accurate to state that this serves as a motivation for the continued study of the upcoming generation of philologists. The issue of the functional and stylistic differentiation of language has gained increasing attention from scientists. This is because language cannot be regarded as a singular and entirely uniform entity when considering its functional, stylistic, and genre composition, without taking into account internal parallelism. The language's variety is seen in how it functions, aligning with a particular communicative objective. The uniqueness of the functional style (FS) is guaranteed by this condition, as it serves as a system of language tools designed for the execution of a particular functional task inside a certain communicative environment. The speech styles are contingent

upon the social context in which the process of communication occurs. The suitability of a term for a specific occasion can vary. The word's stylistic attribute enables its use in any functional style. Certainly, we have the ability to employ each lexeme in several stylistic manners. Nevertheless, we can infer the degree of semantic suitability of the word employed based on the surrounding context. Due to the precise nature of the terminology employed in the scientific method and its specialization within specific fields, it is not appropriate to generally incorporate these terms into literary and journalistic styles. This is because they consist of a collection of technical jargon that is peculiar to a particular community. In this scenario, it is suitable to employ each individual word in sentences that align with the specific stylistic demands.

Functional styles, according to I.V. Arnold, are distinct subsystems of language that possess unique properties in terms of vocabulary, phraseology, syntactic structures, and occasionally phonetics. Furthermore, each style encompasses a set of lexical, grammatical, and phonetic tools that are intricately interconnected [15].

In addition, I.R. Galperin provides his own interpretation of this particular species. The scientist asserts that the functional style of language is a cohesive system of linguistic tools that have a specific function in the process of communication [16].

Typically, the functional style is utilized in both spoken and written formats. The language has distinct characteristics in terms of vocabulary, phraseology, word formation, morphology, syntax, phonetics, emotional-evaluative and expressive-image devices, as well as the presence of a distinctive system of cliché devices. The interplay between written and oral language tools is crucial for the functional style system. The proportion of stylistically neutral ways of expression varies. As a result, speech kinds are categorized into several components.

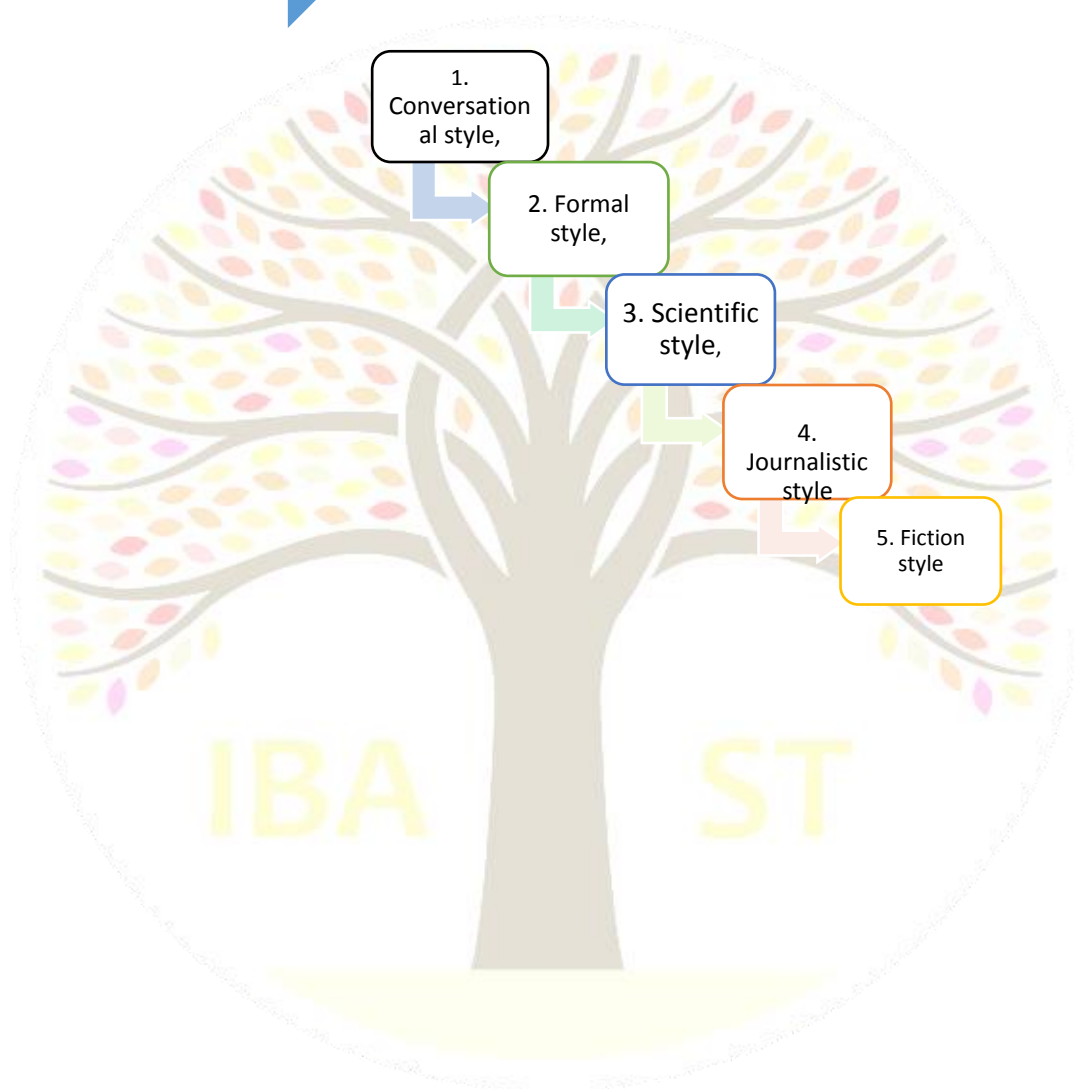
In addition to these, stylistic figures of the second category also have a significant role in shaping a specific sort of writing. Stylistic figures are specific linguistic devices employed to enhance the expressiveness or significance of a phrase. Examples of such figures include anaphora, epiphora, ellipsis, amplification, antithesis, oxymoron, parallelism, inversion, disjunction, and others. Tropes can be stylistic figures, unconventional phrasing, or linguistic errors that

deviate from the standard of a language. The term was originally used by the Greeks to refer to grammatical flaws in their language. The ancient Athenians regarded the dialect spoken by the people of Soli, Cilicia as a distorted version of their own pure Attic dialect [17]. They referred to the mistakes in this form as "solecisms" (Greek: σολοικισμοί, soloikismoí; sing.: σολοικισμός, soloikismós). Consequently, when discussing comparable grammatical errors observed in the language of Athenians, they labeled them as "solecisms" and this term has since been accepted as a designation for grammatical flaws in any language) is employed [18].

Uzbek linguists have been sharing their notions and results on the structure of stylistics with a broad audience, drawing from the aforementioned theories and their personal scientific perspectives. According to S.Sultansaidova and O'.Sharipova, stylistics can be categorized into two distinct forms. Regarding them [19]:



I. Speech stylistics. This is also called functional forms of the language:



## II. Linguistic, that is, language stylistics. Its types:

### a) phonetic stylistics

- Phonetic stylistics teaches the stylistic possibilities of speech sounds.

### b) lexical stylistics

- In lexical stylistics, stylistic features of units in the vocabulary of our language are studied

### d) grammatical stylistics.

- In lexical stylistics, stylistic features of units in the vocabulary of our language are studied

Now, let's briefly discuss the various types of speech stylistics and their classification.

1. Conversational style refers to a manner of speaking that involves dialogue between two or more people. This style is characterized by its expressiveness, emotional depth, and incorporation of novel vocabulary, in contrast to written speech. This technique unveils all the speaker's strengths. He delivers his speech with fervor. Multiple gestures and manual motions are employed in this. These tools serve to supplement words and phrases that may have been omitted in speech, so enhancing the clarity of the intended message. In this particular style, incomplete phrases are employed, as the omitted portion

might be conveyed in a subsequent line or in a different conversational context. There exist two distinct categories of conversational style:

- 1) literary speech style;
- 2) simple speaking style.

Plain and straightforward speaking style. Teachers, speakers, journalists, scientists, writers, poets, managers, and artists engage in literary discourse. This technique is employed during the course of the lesson, on stage, in cinematography, TV films, news broadcasts, television essays, and radio productions. Literary colloquial style excludes the use of slang and dialect terminology.

In colloquial parlance, refers to the act of interacting with individuals in an amicable and unrestrained manner. This technique involves the utilization of words that may not be present in the standard literary language. Nevertheless, these phrases can be employed to personify specific characters in artistic discourse, so guaranteeing the distinctiveness of their speech. Everyday informal language also mirrors regional variations in speech. The speaker has the ability to communicate using any dialect that he represents. Words such as *ashi*, *mashi*, *qaydam*, *qaytayin*, *mambi*, *shulaymi*, *jaa*, *bo'pti*, and others are indicative of a straightforward conversational style.

2. The formal style is employed in diplomatic correspondence, economic and government agencies, courts, business transactions, and legal documents. In essence, this style is utilized in administrative documents. This encompasses a wide range of written materials such as applications, cover letters, notifications, biographies, letters of credit, receipts, reports, official memos, orders and decrees, invitations, formal letters, and commercial correspondence. The book "Business Administration" by M. Aminov, A. Madvaliev, N. Mahkamov, N. Mahmudov provides detailed guidance on how to write these official papers. This style adheres completely to the standards of literary norms and avoids the use of dialectal vocabulary, slang, and words with various stylistic connotations. Additionally, sentences should be written without any inversion. Verbal communication lacks efficacy. Certain documents composed in an

official manner adhere to a distinct structure and format that resembles a seal. For instance, one can display official correspondence, applications, explanation letters, notices, references, and decisions.

3. Scientific style is another form of speaking. Additionally, it is a form of scientific investigation. This style is employed in works produced within the realm of science and technology. Consequently, it is categorized into many styles, including scientific-technical, scientific-popular, scientific-educational, scientific-journalistic, and scientific-documentary.

Scientific articles, lectures, monographs, and dissertations are written using a scientific and technical style. Popular science style involves the scientific explanation of knowledge in a manner that is accessible and easily understood by the general public. In this instance, the information is somewhat distilled from its purely scientific form, and the scientific accomplishments of each discipline are conveyed using terminology familiar to the general public. Textbooks, training manuals, methodical manuals, and methodical articles are written in a style that is both scientific and pedagogical. The concepts should be elucidated using scientific terminology that is comprehensible to the pupils. science-publicistic style is commonly used in popular treatises and popular science articles. They employ language that manipulates the emotions of the general public, in addition to utilizing scientific terminology. The paperwork obtained for the innovation or related literature is described in a scientific-documentary format. These documents



contain scientific knowledge and are protected by law [19].

4. The journalistic style, often referred to as the mass media style in certain literature, is a writing style employed in works that depict political-ideological, socio-economic, and cultural relationships. The term emerged within the framework of speech patterns in the literary Uzbek language during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Journalistic style can be expressed through both written and spoken modes. Written journalism encompasses main articles, feuilletons, pamphlets, appeals, declarations, all of which are dedicated to significant social and political matters. Oral journalism refers to the act of delivering news or information using spoken words in a public setting. One instance of this is the dissemination of current events, including the orations of analysts and hosts shown on radio and television. Journalism should elucidate and substantiate significant existential matters by the use of rational argumentation, empirical data, and sound justifications, while simultaneously appealing to the listener's will and emotions. The primary objective of journalistic style is to effectively emphasize and persuade individuals of advanced ideas and concepts prevalent in society. The selection of vocabulary in journalism is influenced by the various genres within this style. Anaphora, epiphora, epithet, simile, revitalization, irony, and apostrophe are employed in journalistic writings as potent linguistic devices. Journalism is characterized by its adaptability. The following items are: 1. Genre

of print media. 2. Verbal journalism. 3. For example, genres found in radio and television. Furthermore, each individual has the ability to produce many forms of written content, such as news, reports, articles, essays, feuilletons, pamphlets, editorials, and more, utilizing the unique linguistic characteristics of their own language [19].

5. The fiction style is employed in narratives, short stories, novels, poems, and even brief genre vignettes. Language functions as a medium for constructing visual representations, individuals, and settings. Each speaking style possesses its own unique vocabulary and expressions. Artistic speech style refers to the use of literary language, and in certain situations, it becomes important to employ alternative forms of speech for certain objectives [19].

## CONCLUSION

Our research on the dissertation topic reveals that numerous scientists propose various opinions concerning the stylistic characteristics of speech types. While most linguists acknowledge the objective existence of several styles, there is currently no consensus on the specific definition of "speech stylistics".

Nevertheless, it is certain that over time, there will be a certain degree of change in attitudes towards science and its various disciplines, leading to the emergence of new notions. Based on the aforementioned findings, contemporary stylistics is interpreted in many linguistic orientations and academic institutions, with each

perspective having its own distinct rationale stemming from the wide range of styles, which serves as the primary focus of stylistic analysis. Stylistics is closely connected to linguistic norms. Simultaneously, the involvement of numerous linguists expressing their individual viewpoints on the matter of speech types in stylistics suggests that further research is necessary in this area.

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