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Stylistic Forms of Speech

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the concept of speech, definition of the concept of style, and stylistic forms of speech

Keywords:

Speech, Style, Formal, Scientific, Artistic, Conversational, Oral And Written, Process

Speech is the use of language in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas, a certain way of life of language as a separate type of social activity. It means the processes of its oral (vocal) and written manifestation, i.e. the process of speaking and its result (speech ideas, works stored in memory or recorded in writing) a specific form of living as a type of social activity. In linguistic theory, the concept of speech is a system of expressive means accepted in a specific language community, and a specific, somewhat more general language, which is one of the most characteristic manifestations of social existence (life) is opposed to the concept of original speech (external speech) that serves to convey information and messages to other people in order to influence their behavior and activities, i.e. speech, language signs perceived by the auditory organs (recorded and reproduced with the help of sound recording equipment) repeated in the form of articulation or conditional reflection of these signs in writing.

In addition to original speech ("external speech"), there is also internal speech. It

focuses on discussing and solving various issues that help the speaker to know. Internal speech is carried out on the basis of external speech, without the use of sound or writing, only in the form of processes that take place with clear images of words in voice speech. Written speech differs from oral speech in that it is somewhat formed, the words are carefully selected, grammatically clear but complex, and the tone, facial expressions, and hand movements characteristic of oral speech cannot be used directly. Monologic speech (see monologue) and dialogic (see dialogue) types are available.

Each person's speech is individual and has its own characteristics; however, the main elements of the language - vocabulary and grammatical structure do not belong only to individuals, but are general, that is, they apply to a specific language community. Speech is closely related to a person's thinking, his consciousness. A person's thoughts are formed and exist in speech. Thanks to speech and on the basis of speech, it becomes possible to abstractly reflect the existence in a general way, logical conceptual thinking that leaves the

sphere of individuality and becomes a product of society. speech is of great importance in the manifestation and action of other aspects of a person's psyche, his sensations, perception, memory, thoughts, feelings, will, etc., and in the development of a person's consciousness.

Style is the separation of language according to its tasks related to a specific field of human activity. People differ from each other to a certain extent in the selection and use of lexical, phraseological, grammatical and phonetic tools in the language during communication in all spheres of activity. such a selection of language tools within the national language leads to the emergence of various forms of speech. Speech style is directly related to the function of the language. That is why they are called functional style. functional style does not mean something separate from the language, but an auxiliary system that is considered within the composition of a specific literary language and differs from one another in terms of its specific features and scope of service

Functional style is divided into different parts according to the main functions of speech forms, i.e. communication, reporting, influencing. There are the following functional styles of literary language:

- 1) conversation style;
- 2) official style;
- 3) scientific method.;
- 4) journalistic style.;
- 5) artistic style.

The naming and naming of functional styles is also determined by the context in which they are used.

Conversational style is a specific use of language units within the framework of everyday informal, free interactions of people. this type of task style has its own conditions of performance, i.e. the immediacy of receiving ideas, the non-selective use of language tools, as well as the wide use of tone tools, facial expressions, gestures, simple lexical and phraseological units, expressive and emotional. It is distinguished by the wide use of tools. The second of the pairs such as *mas*, *farzand* — *jujuk*, to pass through the world — to give life, to fail the exam — to fail the exam is mainly characteristic of the speech style. The

speech style has phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic peculiarities.

Official style (style of official business papers) is a form of modern Uzbek literary language used in official correspondence and legal work. texts of laws, decrees, orders and instructions, contracts, various official documents, correspondence between organizations are written in an official style. This style differs from other styles in terms of lexical and grammatical features. there are certain limitations in the use of words and word forms in the formal style. in particular, words with diminutive, caressing suffixes, pompous, solemn or slang words, words that are understood only by a narrow circle of people, similes, exaggerations, etc., are not used in the official work style. the necessary qualities of the text of official working papers, consisting of objectivity, accuracy, conciseness, completeness of content, are provided by its specific wording, morphological and syntactic features. The construction of *ran* in this U. is usually based on the unity of classifying, recording and deciding parts. That's why relatively long sentences, complex sentences, and complex sentences are often used in official working papers (documents). the usual word order is strictly observed in Peking *Ran*. Interrogative and exclamatory sentences are rarely used in formal style. Mainly, demonstrative and imperative sentences are used. The text is written in first person or third person language. stagnant, stereotyped word combinations are widely used when composing the text of official working papers. For example, in the order "... to be appointed to the position of... with a salary of soums", or in service correspondence "We inform you that...". Standardized structures such as "...will be guaranteed by the enterprise" can be used. Scientific method is a task related to science, technology and production. In this style, phenomena in nature and social life are clearly described and explained. this type of task style is distinguished by the use of terminological and abstract lexicon, complex syntactic structures, the use of words mainly in the clear, correct sense, and the possession of special expressions. in the scientific method, symbols,

symbols, and numbers related to various fields of science are also used. The scientific method is divided into the following small methods: scientific work method, scientific technical method, scientific popular method, scientific journalistic method. One of the main characteristics of the scientific method is the wealth of terms expressing the concepts related to one or another field of science.

The journalistic style is a type of functional style, which includes the use of social and political words and expressions, variety of genres and, as a result, variety of stylistic use of language tools, etc. characterized by signs. Journalistic style is expressed in socio-political literature, 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. Another feature of the journalistic style is that brevity takes the main place in it, that is, writing in a short, concise, understandable, bright, concise language is one of the main requirements. The individual style of the author is almost distinct or noticeable in the use of language tools in journalistic style. This situation is especially evident in essays, feuilletons, and literary journalistic texts. This is also the case in artistic style; formal style does not have this feature. Journalistic style is also called "popular style" and "press style" in some manuals and scientific literature.

Artistic style - the unity of communicative and aesthetic functions of language, the wide use of elements specific to other styles, the extensive use of expressive and pictorial means, figurative and metaphorical use of words, etc. distinguished by signs. It is necessary to consider the breadth of language material coverage, the participation of all lexical units existing in the national language and their serving to perform an important task - an aesthetic task, as a unique feature of the U. of artistic speech. Because such an opportunity is limited in another task style. It is not appropriate to use dialectisms, slangs, barbarisms, rude words in the literary language, but they can be used in the artistic language. In any of the functional styles, the

language cannot demonstrate its structural aspects, vocabulary, i.e., the richness and variety of words, literal and figurative meanings, as well as the grammatical construction, i.e., participate in all types of sentences. The possibilities of using words and choosing words in all genres of fiction cannot be approached with one criterion. The method of description, the choice of words of any literary genre depends on the general theme of the work of this genre, the type of genre. For example, the language tools of a novel written in the form of a narrative are not the same as the language tools of a satirical or humorous work. In addition, the use of synonyms 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, synonyms of these are widely used - *man*, *sky*, *face*, *wind*, *gospel*. Works written in the style of artistic speech cannot be imagined without visual aids. The active use of image tools called stylistic figures - inversion, repetition, simile, qualification, metaphor, revitalization, antithesis, gradation, ellipsis, rhetorical questions in the artistic style shows that this style has its own content. The functional limitations of language tools make it necessary to differentiate them in the speech process.

To sum up, speech styles have a wide scope of their task, an extremely wide range of possibilities, the ability to use all the possibilities of the literary language, the fact that it embodies other forms of speech, its speed, responsiveness and, at the same time, literary development. It is distinguished by aspects such as the ability to have a serious effect.

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