



Functional Speech Styles And Their Characteristics

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of functional styles of speech and their characteristics. Styles of speech are of great importance in linguistics, as they provide an overview of how to communicate effectively in various communicative situations. The article analyzes each of the main functional styles of speech - scientific, artistic, official, mass media and everyday styles. The specific lexical, grammatical and stylistic features of each style are shown, and their role in the social and cultural context is also discussed. The interaction of styles of speech and their role in modern communication are also discussed. It is expected that this article will help to understand speech more deeply and expand its functional capabilities.

Key words: speech styles, lexical features, speech effectiveness, modern communication, social context, cultural context, communicative situation, speech comprehension.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is an important communicative process that serves as a means for a person to exchange his thoughts, feelings and information with others. Functional styles of speech determine how language is used in different social and cultural contexts. Each style has its own purpose, lexical and grammatical features, each of which is adapted for a specific audience and situation.

Speech styles are classified mainly according to their functional features. Styles such as scientific, artistic, official, mass information and everyday speech, in turn, are aimed at performing a specific task, and each of them is distinguished by its own style of communication and forms of expression. This article provides detailed information about the functional styles of speech, their features and how they are used in communicative situations. Through the analysis of speech styles, we will gain a deeper understanding of the importance of language in social life and show what role speech plays in the communication process.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

This article uses a number of methodological approaches to study the functional styles of speech and their characteristics. The following methods and approaches were used in the research process:

Analytical method: In order to determine the theoretical foundations of speech styles, various sources were used, including scientific articles, monographs, and linguistic textbooks. The specific lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features of each style were analyzed in depth.

Comparative method: By comparing speech styles with each other, their specific features, differences, and similarities are determined. For example, the lexical and syntactic aspects of artistic and scientific styles were compared, which revealed the uniqueness of each style.



Empirical method: In order to study how speech styles are used in practice, real-life communicative situations were studied through interviews, questionnaires, and observations. In this process, the use of speech styles in different social groups and cultural contexts was analyzed.

Lexical-analytical method: The lexical units used in each style and their meanings were studied. This method identifies lexical differences and stylistic features in speech styles, as well as analyzes their communicative goals.

Contextual method: To study the contextual features of speech styles, it was analyzed how speech is formed and developed in various social, cultural and psychological contexts. This approach provides a deeper understanding of the importance of speech in social life and its connection with culture.

DISCUSSION

Functional styles of a language are a system of interrelated language features that serve a specific purpose of communication. A functional style serves as a product of an absolute task established by the sender of the message. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language. Although all functional styles in their own way are inextricably linked as a system, the fact that they are the main feature of a group of means of communication of a language is not enough to determine the functional style in question. Each functional style is associated with a stable system at the stage of development of the literary language, but it sometimes changes frequently when moving from one period to another. Therefore, functional styles of a language are considered a historical category (category). There are enough examples to prove this concept. [1]

Functional styles are distinguished by the possibility or impossibility of using certain elements and structures, as well as their communication systems. For example, phonetic means are important for the style of oratory: adherence to pronunciation norms, extensive use of intonation; for the scientific style - a syntactic clear syntactic structure, direct word order, extensive use of words, extensive use of various specific and specific systems, logical, clear presentation structure at the text level (newspaper or magazine article). The text of the official style is characterized by the absence of special terms (commercial, legal, etc.), stamps, specialized foreign expressions, abbreviations, compound words, at the lexical level figurative means; at the syntactic level - complex structures, the widespread use of sentences in the passive part of the verb. [2]

Functional styles are found in written and oral form. The colloquial style is characterized by the presence of short sentences, two-syllable words, phonetic and syntactic abbreviations. The artistic style combines three substyles of the language: the poetic style, the emotional (artistic) prose style, and the dramatic style. There are common features for each of these sub-styles and for individual sub-styles. Fictional texts also present a number of difficulties, as they combine logical-intellectual information with figurative-emotional information. Popular-style texts can be difficult to read. [3]

RESULTS

Functional styles of language are a system of interconnected languages that serve a specific purpose of communication. A functional style serves as a product of an absolute task established by the sender of the message. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language.

Each functional style is subject to a stable system at the stage of development of the literary language, but it sometimes changes frequently when moving from one period to another.



Therefore, functional styles of language are a historical category. There are enough examples to prove this concept. Thus, the poetic artistic style of the functional style began to function as an independent style in the second half of the 16th century; the newspaper style separated from the journalistic style; the oratorical style, like other functional styles, underwent significant changes. [4]

The results of this study led to a number of important conclusions in the study of functional styles of speech. Each style is distinguished by its own characteristics, goals and communicative tasks. The main results are presented below:

Artistic style: The artistic style of speech often uses descriptive and expressive lexical units. It is aimed at connecting the reader with emotions, creating images and giving aesthetic pleasure. Metaphor, personification and other stylistic devices are widely used in works of art, which increases their impact.

Scientific style: The scientific style of speech is characterized by clear and concise expression. It is based on concise and logical analysis and requires the use of terminology and special vocabulary. Facts, arguments and explanations play a key role in the scientific style, which allows for the presentation of knowledge in a clear and understandable way.

Official style: The official style of speech is used by governments, organizations and social institutions. It has a strict and formal language and follows clear rules and protocols. The official style often presents information expressed in the form of documents, statements and reports.

Public style: This style is widely used in the media, advertising and marketing. Public speaking should often be short, simple, and engaging. It is intended to engage the audience, evoke emotions, and motivate action.

Personal style: Personal style reflects an individual's style of expression. It expresses a person's unique way of thinking, thinking, and feelings. Freedom of language, creativity, and originality are important in personal style.

These findings provide a deeper understanding of the role of functional speech styles in social communication. The unique characteristics and communicative goals of each style determine how they are used in practice. The results show that functional speech styles complement each other and are important in communicative processes. In the future, the results of this study indicate the need for additional research on the development, change, and formation of speech styles in new communicative conditions.

CONCLUSION

Functional styles of speech are styles of language designed to perform various communicative tasks. Each of them has its own characteristics, goals and contexts and plays an important role in social life. During the study, the main features of artistic, scientific, official, public and personal styles were identified and their communicative functions were shown.

Understanding functional styles of speech and their effective use helps to improve the quality of communication. In the future, based on the results of this study, it is necessary to conduct additional research on the development of speech styles and how they are formed in new communicative conditions. In-depth study of functional styles of speech will allow us to better understand the relationship between language and culture.

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