

STYLISTICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

*Scientific advisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages
Philology and foreign languages
nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz*

Student of group 401-22: Eshkobilova Farangiz Gayrat qizi

Annotation: This article deals with that stylistics, as a branch of linguistics, offers a unique lens through which to analyze language and communication. By focusing on the ways in which language is used to convey meaning, stylistics delves into the intricacies of linguistic choices, such as word selection, sentence structure, and tone. This article explores how these choices contribute to the overall style and effectiveness of a text, shedding light on the nuances of language that can shape our understanding and interpretation of written and spoken communication. In this article, we will delve into the fascinating world of stylistics and explore its relevance in understanding language and communication.

Key words: Stylistics, linguistics, language, communication, meaning, word selection, sentence structure, tone, style, effectiveness, text, interpretation, written communication, spoken communication, nuances

Stylistics can be defined as a branch of modern linguistics devoted to the detailed analysis of literary style, or of the linguistic choices made by speakers and writers in non-literary contexts.

Stylistics is a branch of general linguistics, which deals with the investigation of two independent tasks:

- a) Stylistics studies the special media of language which are called stylistic devices and expressive means.
- b) Stylistics studies the types of texts which are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication and are called functional styles of language.

Expressive means of a language are those phonetic, morphological, word-building, lexical, phraseological and syntactical forms which exist in language-as-a-system for the purpose of logical and/or emotional intensification of the utterance.

"Stylistics is a branch of linguistics, which studies the principles and results of the choice and usage of lexical, grammatical, phonetic and other language means with the aim of transmitting of ideas and emotions in diffe

1. STYLISTICS IS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

Stylistics is a branch of general linguistics. It has mainly with two tasks:

Stylistics □ is regarded as a lang-ge science which deals with the results of the act of communication.

There are 2 basic objects of stylistics:

- stylistic devices and figures of speech
- functional styles

Branches of stylistics:

- **Lexical stylistics** □ studies functions of direct and figurative meanings, also the way contextual meaning of a word is realized in the text. L.S. deals with various types of connotations □ expressive, evaluative, emotive; neologisms, dialectal words and their behavior in the text.

- **Grammatical stylistics** □ is subdivided into morphological and syntactical: **Morphological Stylistics** views stylistic potential of grammatical categories of different parts of speech. Potential of the number, pronouns.

Syntactical s. studies syntactic, expressive means, word order and word combinations, different types of sentences and types of syntactic connections. Also deals with origin of the text, its division on the paragraphs, dialogs, direct and indirect speech, the connection of the sentences, types of sentences.

- **Phonostylistics** □ phonetical organization of prose and poetic texts. Here are included rhythm, rhythmical structure, rhyme, alliteration, assonance and correlation of the sound form and meaning. Also studies deviation in normative pronunciation.

- **Functional Stylistics** (s. of decoding) □ deals with all subdivisions of the language and its possible use (newspaper, colloquial style). Its object - correlation of the message and communicative situation.

- **Individual style study** □ studies the style of the author. It looks for correlations between the creative concepts of the author and the language of his work.

- **Stylistics of encoding** - The shape of the information (message) is coded and the addressee plays the part of decoder of the information which is contained in message.

The problems which are connected with adequate reception of the message without any losses (deformation) are the problems of stylistics of encoding.

Stylistics is not equal to linguistics science, such as phonetics, linguistics disciplines □ lexicology, morphology, syntax because they are level disciplines as they treat only one linguistic level and stylistics investigates the questions on all the levels and different aspects of the texts in general. The smallest unit of language is the phoneme. Several phonemes combined make a unit of a higher level □ morpheme (morphemic level). One or more morphemes makes a word, a lexeme (lexical level). One or more than one words make an utterance, a sentence (sentence level). Words combinations are treated either on the lexical or syntactical level:

Whatever level we take, stylistics describes not what is in common use, but what is specific in this or that respect, what differentiates one sublanguage from others.

General (non-stylistic) phonetics investigates the whole articulatory - aural system of language. Stylistic phonetics describes variants of pronunciation occurring in different types of speech. Special attention is also paid to prosodic features of prose and poetry.

General (non-stylistic) morphology treats morphemes and grammatical meanings expressed by them in language in general, without regard to their stylistic value. Stylistic morphology is interested in grammatical forms and grammatical meanings that are peculiar to particular sublanguages, explicitly or implicitly comparing them with the neutral ones common to all the sublanguages.

Lexicology deals with stylistic classification (differentiation) of the vocabulary that forms a part of stylistics (stylistic lexicology). In stylistic lexicology each unit is studied separately, instead of as a whole text (group of words, word classification).

General syntax treats word combinations and sentences, analyzing their structures and stating what is permissible and what is inadmissible in constructing correct utterances in the given language.

Stylistic syntax shows what particular constructions are met with in various types of speech, what syntactical structures are style forming (specific) in the sublanguages in question.

Semantic level □ connected with meaning

2. From the viewpoint of its stylistic potential, lexis offers enormous possibilities of selection - stylistic variation is then to a very large degree a matter of the words used. Of primary importance then are the ways lexical items are organized in the word

stock. There are several types of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships existing within the lexicon.

For stylistic purposes, Galperin presents the system of stylistic classification of English vocabulary which consists of three overlapping layers:

1. (unmarked) neutral layer □ being the most stable level it forms the bulk of English vocabulary, its 'common core', includes field-nonspecific words, is the source of polysemy and synonymy and renders itself for the word-formation processes,
2. (marked) literary layer consisting of a) common literary words (used esp. in writing and polished speech), and b) special literary words, which include terms and learned words (terminology of sciences), poetic words (highly elevated vocabulary), archaic words (obsolescent, obsolete, archaic proper), barbarisms and foreign words (foreignisms), literary/terminological coinages (including nonce-words),
3. (marked) colloquial layer contains words which have lively spoken character: a) common colloquial words, b) special colloquial words which include slang (e.g., college slang, rap slang, military slang), jargonisms, professional words (e.g., journalese), dialectal words, vulgar words, colloquial coinages (nonce-words). The neutral layer along with the overlapping areas of common literary words and common colloquial words form the standard English vocabulary. The relations between the neutral and common colloquial/common literary words is represented by existing chains of synonyms; actually, these are not pure synonyms (absolute synonymy is extremely rare as having two words with identical meaning would be inefficient) since there are always certain differences in semantic features (semes, analysed by the method of componential analysis in semantics), some stylistic (connotational) differences as well as differences in the level of formality.

3. Style is depth, deviations, choice, context style restricted linguistic variation, style is the man himself (Buffon). According to Galperin the term □style□ refers to the following spheres:

- 1) the aesthetic function of language. It may be seen in works of art- poetry, imaginative prose, fiction, but works of science, technical instruction or business correspondence have no aesthetic value.
- 2) synonymous ways of rendering one and the same idea

The possibility of choice of using different words in similar situations is connected with the question of style as if the form changes, the contents changes too and the style may be different.

3) expressive means in language are employed mainly in the following spheres □ poetry, fiction, colloquial speech, speeches but not in scientific articles, business letters and others.

4) emotional coloring in language

Galperin distinguishes five styles in present-day English:

I. Belles Lettres (беллетристика)

1. Poetry

2. Emotive prose

3. The Drama

III. Publicistic Style

1. Oratory and Speeches

2. The Essay

3. Articles

IV. Newspapers

1. brief News Items (короткие новости)

2. Headlines

3. Advertisements and Announcements (объявления)

4. The Editorial (редакторская статья)

V. Scientific Prose

VI. Official Documents

He didn't single out a colloquial style. Its created by the work of the author –the result of creative activity.

Arnold classification consists of four styles:

1. Poetic style

2. Scientific style

3. Newspaper style

4. Colloquial style

Problematic aspects:

Newspaper style as a part of publicist style. That why it can't be individual. It has no situation of communication. Newspaper style to give information, to influence, to represent social, political idea, means of pursuage. Its important to concentrate.

That is why the text of newspaper style should be organized in the certain style. The articles contain questions, the sentence interrogative, elliptical construction and direct speech is included. The use of political words and expressions, cliches, colloquial words, slang, professionalisms, large amount of stylistic devises, various graphical means. The text of NP style is read by people of different social status.

Belles □ Lettres style is so many colored. It includes features of all the styles if it necessary. The author uses proffessional words of all levels. The basic function □ informative and aesthetic.

Poetic style in the past many scholars distinguished this style. Nowadays it included in Belles □ Lettres style.

Stylistics of official Documents here are included the language of business documents, the language of legal documents, diplomacy, military, the function □ to achieve the agreement between contrastive parts; has very strict organization. All the words are used in the dictionary meanings, a large number of abbreviation, terms, cliches.

Publicistic style in the past it named oratoric style. The aim of the style also influence of public opinion. Bravity of expression, strong logic, strict organization of syntactical structure and a wide system of syntactical connection; the use of colloquial words, neutral, direct address to the audience.

Scientific style is the style of reporting and conveying serious scientific idea. It is connected with oral and written forms. Here are included seminars, sc. Articles, discussions, written form □ monograph, brochures, all kinds of academic publications. The aim is to prove a hypothesis. The use of large number of terms. Clarity of expression. The use of references, logical connection with the previous one, interdependance the speeches is usually produced in the second person □ we.

CONCLUSION

Stylistics, as a field of study, serves as a bridge between language and literature, offering a nuanced understanding of how linguistic choices shape the meaning and impact of texts. By examining the intricate details of language use, such as word choice, sentence structure, tone, and style, stylistics provides valuable insights into the art of communication. Through the analysis of texts and the interpretation of meaning, stylistics helps us unravel the layers of complexity within written and

spoken language, shedding light on the ways in which language is used to convey messages and evoke emotions.

The exploration of the theme of stylistics as a branch of linguistics illuminates the intricate relationship between language and style, offering valuable insights into how linguistic choices contribute to meaning, expression, and interpretation. By delving into the principles, methods, and applications of stylistics, we gain a deeper understanding of how language is used creatively and strategically to convey nuances of meaning, evoke emotions, and shape perceptions.

Through the analysis of stylistic devices, literary techniques, discourse patterns, and rhetorical strategies, we uncover the diverse ways in which language can be manipulated to achieve specific communicative goals and aesthetic effects. This theme highlights the importance of studying style as a key component of linguistic analysis, enabling us to appreciate the artistry and complexity of language use in various contexts, from literature and media to everyday communication.

Moreover, the theme of stylistics emphasizes the role of context, audience, and purpose in shaping stylistic choices, underscoring the dynamic interplay between form and function in language production and interpretation. By examining how linguistic features such as word choice, sentence structure, tone, and imagery contribute to stylistic effects, we develop a deeper awareness of the subtleties and nuances of language usage.

Furthermore, the theme of stylistics invites us to explore the intersections between language, culture, society, and identity, revealing how stylistic choices can reflect and reinforce social norms, values, and ideologies. This theme encourages us to consider the broader implications of stylistic analysis for understanding linguistic diversity, power dynamics, and discursive practices in different cultural and historical contexts.

In conclusion, the theme of stylistics as a branch of linguistics offers a rich and multidimensional perspective on the role of style in shaping language use and communication. By engaging with the principles and methods of stylistic analysis, we deepen our appreciation for the creative potential of language and the ways in which stylistic choices can enhance meaning, resonance, and impact. This theme underscores the importance of studying style as an integral aspect of linguistic inquiry, highlighting its significance for interpreting texts, constructing narratives, and engaging with diverse forms of expression. Ultimately, the exploration of this

theme enriches our understanding of the intricate interplay between language, style, and meaning, fostering a deeper appreciation for the richness and complexity of human communication.

To take everything into account, the study of stylistics enriches our understanding of language and literature by highlighting the intricate ways in which linguistic choices shape meaning and impact. By delving into the complexities of language use, stylistics deepens our appreciation for the power of communication and offers new insights into the ways in which language shapes our perceptions and interactions with the world. Through continued exploration of stylistic analysis, we can further enhance our ability to interpret and appreciate the beauty and complexity of written and spoken language.

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