



The Use of Functional Styles of Speech in Russian and Their Use in Speech.

Mirzalieva Dildora Bakirovna

Tashkent State Agrarian University
Teacher of the Russian language at the Department of Uzbek
language and literature

ABSTRACT

The branch of the science of language, which is called stylistics, studies the functional styles of speech. What is it and how they differ, we will tell in this article.

Keywords:

styles of speech, research article, scientific method, science article, business style.

Depending on the communicative task, we use one or another style when creating texts. It is he who determines what lexical and syntactic means we need.

Since the choice of style depends on the function that the text is intended to perform, styles are called functional. Usually in modern Russian the following types of functional styles of speech are distinguished: scientific, official business, colloquial, journalistic and style of fiction (fiction).

Not all scientists believe that it is legitimate to single out an artistic style, because it contains the features of all styles.

The scientific style is sometimes referred to as "encyclopedia style". Typical genres for him are:

- research article;
- monograph;
- thesis;
- popular science article;
- lecture, etc.

This style is characterized by the use of terms, accuracy, following a certain structure of reasoning. Texts in this style contain specific

facts, figures, quotations, references to other scientific works.

Like other styles, scientific has a number of sub-styles that have different main features. Thus, a popular science text is characterized by greater freedom and entertainment, a smaller number of terms. The recipients of texts in a scientific style are scientists, students, schoolchildren, people who are interested in science. The goal is the transfer of accurate scientific facts, training.

A business style is used to clearly communicate business information. The main function of the scientific method of speech is the correct presentation of scientific information. The field of application is conversation style - communicating in an informal environment.

The style of scientific speech is a style with a number of features: pre-thinking over the statement, strict choice of linguistic means, monologic character. It is characterized by consistency, consistency and clarity.

Although there are five styles of speech in Russian: scientific, official business, oral, artistic and journalistic styles, only two styles are

represented in the Unified State Exam: artistic and journalistic.

Why not others? In addition to task A29, the text includes information such as B8 (definition of figurative and expressive means) and C1 (writing an essay).

(1) When I was a child, I hated mornings because my father came to our kindergarten. (2) He sat on a chair near the Christmas tree, tried to find the right tone, sang for a long time on the accordion, and our teacher sternly told him: "Valery Petrovich, louder!" (3) All the young men looked at my father and burst out laughing. (4) He was small, wavy, began to go bald early, and although he never drank, for some reason his nose was always red-red, like a clown's. (5) Children, when they want to say something funny and ugly about someone: "He looks like Kyushkin's father!"

We think so. From the first sentence to the third sentence, the events are given in chronological order. This means that we have a story in front of us. And in sentences 4-5 there is a portrait of the father, that is, this description.

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language styles and speech styles, figurative and expressive means.

Style (from Greek. Stylos - writing stick) - a method of verbal expression of thoughts, a syllable. The style is characterized by the specific features of the selection, combination and organization of linguistic tools in connection with communication tasks.

Functional style is a subsystem (variety) of a literary language that has a certain field of activity and is stylistically significant (specified). linguistic tools.

The following functional styles are distinguished: colloquial style, scientific style, official work style, journalistic style, artistic style.

Scientific method

Scientific method is the language of science. The most common feature of this style of speech is the consistency of the presentation ... The scientific text is drawn, distinguished by strict logic: all parts in it are tightly connected in terms of meaning and placed in a strict sequence; conclusions follow from the facts presented in the text.

Another distinctive feature of the scientific style is accuracy... Semantic accuracy (accuracy) is the careful choice of words, the use of words in their literal sense, terms and special vocabulary achieved through extensive use of at.

Abstraction and generalization are, of course, part of every scientific text. Therefore, abstract concepts that are difficult to imagine, see, and feel are widely used here. Words with an abstract meaning are often found in such texts, for example: space, speed, time, force, quantity, quality, law, number, limit; formulas, symbols, conventions, graphs, tables, charts, diagrams, drawings are often used.

The scientific method is mainly written, but there can also be oral forms (lecture, report, lecture). The main genres of the scientific method are monographs, articles, abstracts, lectures, etc.

Journalistic style

The purpose of the journalistic style of speech is to inform, have a social significance that affects the reader and listener at the same time, convinces him of something, inculcates certain ideas, views, and motivates him to certain actions and actions. data transfer.

The field of using the journalistic style of speech is socio-economic, political, cultural relations.

Genres of journalism - newspaper, magazine article, essay, reportage, interview, feuilleton, oratorical speech, court speech, radio, television, meeting, reportage.

The style of journalistic speech is characterized by coherence, imagery, emotionality, evaluation, attractiveness and language tools corresponding to them. He makes extensive use of social and political vocabulary and various syntactic structures.

Formal business style

Formal business style is used in legal relations, service, production.

The main stylistic features of the official business style:

- a) clarity that does not allow other interpretation;
- b) impersonal character;
- c) standardization, stereotypical construction of the text;

d) mandatory and mandatory.

The accuracy of the formulas for legal texts is manifested, first of all, in the use of special terminology, in the accuracy of non-terminological phrases. A characteristic feature of business speech is the limited possibilities of synonymous substitution; repetition of the same words, mostly terms.

All documents lack emotionality and expressiveness, so we cannot find figurative means of language in them.

Conversation style

The style of conversation is based on oral speech. The main function of the conversation style is communication (communication), and its main form is oral.

The written form of the speech style is carried out in the epistolary genre (personal letter, personal correspondence and diary entries).

Art style

Artistic style is a means of artistic creation and combines the linguistic means of all other speech styles. However, in artistic style, these visual tools play a special role: the purpose of their use is aesthetic and emotional impact on the reader. Fiction allows the use of vernacular, dialectal words and phrases, even vulgarisms. A variety of figurative and expressive means (metaphor, epithet, antithesis, hyperbole, etc.) are used in the language of fiction. The choice of linguistic means depends on the personality of the author, the theme, the idea of the work, and the genre. A word in a literary text can take on a new meaning.

References

1. MY Tirkashev, «THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET ECONOMY», МОЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КАРЬЕРА Учредители: Общество с
- ограниченной ответственностью" Моя профессиональная карьера", 34, 2022, 97-102 с.;
2. 2.M Yu Tirkashev, NB Eshtemirov, «FACTORS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF MECHANISMS TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL CONTROL», 2022, Вестник магистратуры, 3-2 (126), 111-112 с.;
3. 3.Djurakulovich Ziyadullaev Makhmudjon. (2022). YESTERDAY'S, TODAY'S AND FUTURE PENSION REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN. Conference Zone, 119–121. Retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/362>;
4. 4.Махмуджон Зиядуллаев (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2 (8/S), 121-127. doi: 10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127 ;
5. 5.Зиядуллаев, М. (2022). Роль социального обеспечения в стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана . Общество и инновации, 3(4/S), 120–125. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss4/S-pp120-125> ;
6. 6.Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Сильная социальная защита - требование времени. Общество и инновации, 2(5), 64–68. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss5-pp64-68> ;
7. 7.Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2(8/S), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127>;