



## THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF THE SUBJECT OF STYLISTICS AND ITS MAIN TASKS

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### ABSTRACT

This article shows the development process of the subject of stylistics and explains main tasks of this subject. At the same time, it connects linguistics and other subjects with stylistics. As the object of stylistics has been problematic for several years, the article compares different scholars' opinions on the definition of stylistics and its functions.

### KEYWORDS

Stylistics, literary language, non-literary language, artistic style, functional style.

### INTRODUCTION

The importance of language for the development of society and the transmission of learned knowledge from generation to generation is unlimited. We have got the knowledge we have

today with the help of language and speech. It is known, that language possibilities are reflected in our speech. But, each speech is individual and despite the fact that it is inextricably linked with the language, it has its own characteristics. Each



person's speech is unique and differs from each other in terms of pronunciation, spelling, and words used. Oral and written forms of speech also differ according to the use of language units and the progress of the process. Oral speech is characterized by the fact that it is created at the time of speaking, its life ends when the speech ends, and mistakes are made involuntarily, while written speech is prepared in advance, it has a long life and few mistakes. In the process of using language units in speech, mistakes are often made. Most of these errors are related to the incorrect use of language units, and we often encounter stylistic problems. For example, in the sentence “Texnika – chinakam dehqonning do’ssti”, there is a stylistic error in the word order, the word "chinakam" should be placed before the word "do’ssti". Or, in the sentence “O’tloqdagi sigir boshini ko’tarib atrofga nazar tashladi”[1. 181], the word "nazar tashlamoq" is used stylistically inappropriately, and the expression "nazar tashlamoq" is used only for people. There are many such problems in our speech, and such problems can be solved by knowing the rules of the language well. Mistakes in the speech process are controlled by the science of stylistics. It took some time for the science of stylistics to emerge and stand out as a separate science. Today, the processes of globalization and integration do not fail to show their influence on national languages. In particular, we can witness that in the process of using the Uzbek literary language in oral and written speech, idiosyncrasies and stylistic errors are increasing. That is why in our linguistics special attention is paid to practical and functional

stylistics, because stylistics teaches the selective and purposeful use of language tools to express a certain idea and attitude [1. 186].

## METHODS

The science of stylistics is considered relatively young, and its roots are connected with the analysis of the essence of language and its functions. The science of stylistics was born on the basis of the deep study of speech, which began with the researches of N. Yu. Shvedova. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, W. Humboldt, F. Saussure, G.O. Vinokur, A.P. Yakubinsky, Ya. Gort, V.V. Vinogradov. The ideas of the Russian formalism and the Prague school of linguists, who were famous in the second half of the 20th century, served as the basis for the emergence of this science.

R. Jakobson, one of the famous representatives of Russian linguistics, shared his thoughts about language functions for the first time among world linguists. In his talk "Linguistics and Poetry" at a conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he described what effective oral communication looks like using the six elements of language: referential, poetic, emotional, conative, lists phatic and metaphysical functions. He emphasizes that one of these functions will always be dominant, depending on the type of speech. It is concluded that the purpose and function of poetry is to convey the feelings of the speaker [2].

R. Jakobson tries to explain the difference between them by saying that the language of poetry is different from non-literary language. He

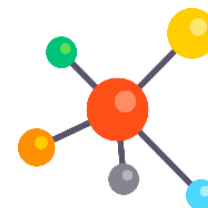


also puts forward the idea that language should be studied according to its functions. Before talking about the poetic features of a poem, he emphasizes learning through its other functions in speech. In the process of oral communication, there is a sender (speaker) and a receiver, and the information exchanged between them is called context. These factors create the function of language. In speech, one of these functions is usually dominant. All language elements used in the speech: words, sentences, etc. serve to show the function of this speech. In his speech, R. Jakobson analyzed the language of poetry and showed what tools help to fulfill its communicative function by explaining it with the help of concrete examples [3].

His research also inspires Czech linguists. Mukarovsky studies the features of literary and non-literary language and analyzes the features of artistic style. He introduced the science of the function of artistic style to have an aesthetic effect. He also uses the ideas of the semiotician and linguist Ferdinand de Saussure in the analysis of literary and artistic expressions, explains the function of the language of artistic works and greatly contributes to the development of structuralism. It is worth noting that Czech linguists introduced the concepts of text, context and reader, which are the heart of modern stylistics, and thus contributed to the formation of both linguistic stylistics and literary stylistics [3]. R. Jakobson's migration to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and then the United States due to the outbreak of the two world wars caused his knowledge of language functions to become more

popular. In Europe, under the influence of these ideas, the Austrian L. Spitzer, the French Auerbach, Bally and Guiraud started the tradition of stylistic analysis of the artistic text. Today, text analysis is one of the tasks of modern stylistics. Under the influence of Jakobson's ideas, new criticism in America, and practical criticism directions developed in Britain. If the new criticism describes the features of the aesthetic effect of the work of art, the practical criticism seeks to learn what psychological states the reader goes through after reading the text. The second direction is more concerned with the later effects of the text than with the language itself, and it is now preserved in Europe.

By the 1960s, not only literary language and poetry, but also non-literary language and its analysis increased. The book "Investigating English style" by David Crystal and Derek Davy in 1969 was the first important work on revealing the goals and tasks of stylistics and analyzing existing styles in the language. According to them, we use different language tools in different situations in the process of communication, they have both common and unique features within the framework of one language [4. 9]. Stylistics is a science that studies the description of all language units used depending on the situation. That means, stylistics can be considered as all language habits used by a group of people in a certain period of time [4. 10]. Unlike previous works, they put forward the idea that stylistics is not only related to literature or literary language and focused on non-literary forms of language, styles other than artistic style.



Along with Cristal and Devi, Enqwist is also looking for an answer to the question of what the science of stylistics studies. According to him, it is the work of linguistic stylistics to express and describe stylistic stimuli through linguistic concepts. He also uses the term stylolinguistics instead of the word linguistic stylistics. Also, he enters linguistics with his thoughts on how the speaker's choice of using language elements can affect the situation [5].

By the end of the 1970s, more emphasis was placed on functional linguistics. British linguist Michael Halliday's book "Introduction to Functional grammar" laid the foundation for systematic functional linguistics. The development of pragmatics in the early 1980s did not fail to affect stylistics.

The phenomenon that led to the formation of stylistics as a separate discipline is related to the differentiation of the concepts of language and speech. As a result of the efforts of Russian and Czech linguists to study the literary language and its norms, significant changes took place in linguistics. Scientists such as G. O. Vinokur, L. P. Yakubinsky, V. V. Vinogradov, N. Yu. Shvedova emphasized the study of speech. They began to analyze the phenomena related to the practical use of the language. The number of works on this topic in Russian, Czech, English, German and other languages increased, and thus linguistic stylistics began to form. In fact, the representatives of the Russian formalism and the Prague linguistic school were the ones who introduced the current stylistic ideas. However, due to the revolution in Russia in 1917, their ideas were ignored by world linguists. It

was R. Jakobson's lectures that caused these ideas to spread throughout Europe and America. Lectures on the subject of this science, methods of analysis, speech styles and linguistic and extralinguistic factors in their classification began to be presented at conferences. Also, the relationship and issues between functional linguistics and structural linguistics were considered.

The science of stylistics combines functional stylistics, practical stylistics and speech culture [6]. Functional stylistics is a science that studies the areas of use of language units, its laws, stylistic norms and functional styles, while applied stylistics is a science that studies speech norms, speech culture, art of speech, and the correct use of language tools in expressing thoughts.

The object of the science of stylistics is interpreted in various ways. In particular, V.V. Vinogradov emphasized that style can be in all layers of the language and says that linguistic stylistics is a type of linguistics, and its purpose is to study the use of language elements in different layers of the language. V.V. Vinogradov divides the science of stylistics into three parts:

1. Stylistics, which studies functional styles of the language;
2. Stylistics of speech, which examines the semantic and expressive nature of different genres, the difference between oral and written speech;
3. Stylistics, which studies literary genres, works and writer's style [7].



So, one type of stylistics analyzes the peculiarities of the speech based on the functional purpose, while the other type discusses the differences between the oral and written form of the language, the literary and colloquial language, and their features. Also, it is the task of stylistics to discuss which language unit is used in which situation and where, whether it is chosen correctly and used appropriately. The third type of stylistics, slightly different from the other two, analyzes the writing style of a particular writer or genre and the way a work is written. This refers to the way in which language tools are used to convey the idea in the work. Also, the style of delivery of thought is indicated here, for example, G. Ghulam's poem "Sen yetim emassan" is written in an upbeat spirit [8]. The science of stylistics was formed on the basis of the first and second of the three aspects listed by Vinogradov, and the third is the object of the science of literature.

The science of stylistics formed on the basis of the types indicated by Vinogradov has two types:

1. Speech stylistics. The part that studies the styles arising from the function and purpose of the speech.
2. Linguistics or language stylistics deals with the issues of correct application of language aspects in speech. It is divided into several types: a. phonetic stylistics, b. lexical stylistics, c. grammatical stylistics [8. 8].

Therefore, all language units, as well as phonetic, lexical and grammatical units, are the subject of stylistics. Unlike phonetics, phonetic stylistics

studies the importance and methods of speech sounds in increasing the expressiveness of speech [9. 7]. In order to make the speech expressive and effective, various phonetic phenomena, alliteration, assonance, sound imitations are used to express the thought more clearly or exaggerate and give an expressive tone to the speech. The use of different ways of giving speech a different tone is actually characteristic of poetry. Because a poem is a rhythmic speech that expresses emotions and is regulated by tone. But such ways of expressive speech are found not only in poetry, but also in fairy tales, epics, proverbs and sayings.

The next type of linguistic stylistics is lexical stylistics, which studies the vocabulary layer of the language. But it would be wrong to consider it as functionally the same as lexicology. Because, if lexicology examines the vocabulary layer of the language, the meanings and usage of words, lexical stylistics studies the laws of using words. For example, lexicology focuses on the context-derived meaning of the word used in the sentence, while lexical stylistics examines the communicative function or emotional color of the word in the context and under what conditions it is used. Also, when the transfer of word meanings is examined in both, lexicology examines them because they have become fixed in the language, and stylistics studies whether the transfer of word meanings is aimed at different emotional-expressive goals [9. 7]. The use of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, stylistic words and phrases in speech is also a part of lexical stylistics.





Grammatical tools are also an object of stylistics, but the methods and purposes of their analysis differ in grammar and stylistics. While grammar studies and defines phenomena such as word combinations, changes, word forms, and sentence construction in a sentence, stylistics is about which of the grammar rules should be used in which case in order to convey the idea clearly. Grammatical stylistics also studies the phenomenon of giving different stylistic colors and expressiveness of grammatical tools in the expression of thought [10]. There is also punctuational stylistics, which studies the rules of using punctuation marks in different styles and the stylistic task expressed through them. Taking into account the above, the main object of stylistics is speech (text) in oral or written form. His main learning method is the method of semantic-stylistic analysis [11]

## CONCLUSION

Thus, linguistic stylistics is a science that studies the laws of using language tools in speech under what conditions and to what degree. It examines all aspects of the language from a stylistic point of view and is thus divided into phonetic, lexical, and grammatical stylistics. Speech stylistics is a type that studies speech styles based on the purpose of speech and its function in communication. The discipline of stylistics has advanced significantly since its inception, and it should be obvious that it is very much a forward-looking one. As a result, there is undoubtedly plenty to look forward to as stylistics develops.

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