

FUNCTIONAL SPEECH STYLES AND THEIR FEATURES IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *This article attempts to systematize the existing theoretical material in the field of functional speech styles. The material presented in the article is mandatory for review before starting work on any type of translation. In the article, the author examines the issues of speech styles that are realized in certain forms, or types of texts, called speech genres. Speech genres are a typified form of speech organization that determines the types of texts that differ in the given nature of speech activity and the form of language use.*

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Introduction. Speech styles are systems of linguistic elements within the literary language, delimited by the conditions and tasks of communication; the form of our statements depends on where, with whom and why we speak.

There are five styles; four literary styles: scientific, official-business, journalistic, artistic - and colloquial style. Each style is characterized by certain linguistic means: words, their forms, phrases, types of sentences, and their belonging to the colloquial or literary style is realized when compared with neutral means.

Speech styles are realized in certain forms, or types of texts, called speech genres. Speech genres are a typified form of speech organization, determining the types of texts distinguished by a given character of speech activity (cf. the monologue genre of a journalistic article and the dialogic genre of an interview) and the form of language use (cf. the oral genre of a report and the written genre of an article). Basically, each genre of speech belongs to a certain style of speech, but there are also inter-style genres, for example: article, essay, essay (scientific and journalistic), interview (journalistic and official-business). Scientific style is

one of the book styles, which is used in scientific works, textbooks and teaching aids, oral presentations on scientific topics.

Analysis and methods

The task of scientific style is to communicate scientific information, explain it, presenting a system of scientific argumentation. It is used in a formal setting, and is characterized by logic, objectivity, and semantic accuracy. The following varieties can be distinguished in scientific style:

1) scientific style proper (inherent in scientific works - monographs, dissertations, articles in scientific journals, books, encyclopedias, scientific reports), 2) popular science style (inherent in texts intended to popularize scientific knowledge, i.e. popular science literature, articles in non-specialized journals, newspapers, radio and television appearances, public lectures to a mass audience), 3) scientific and educational style (used in textbooks, teaching aids, and reference books intended for students).

The scientific style is characterized by the use of the following linguistic means at the lexical level:

- richness in terms of a given science;
- use of words with abstract meaning: law, number, limit, property; verbal nouns with the meaning of action: processing, landing, use;
- use of words in direct meanings, absence of imagery (metaphors, metonymies, interjections, exclamatory particles);
- frequent use of lexical means indicating the connection and sequence of thoughts: first, first of all, first of all, therefore, on the contrary, because, therefore;

at the morphological level:

- rare use of personal pronouns I and you and verbs in the 1st and 2nd person singular;
- special authorization techniques: the author's "we", indefinite personal (They believe that...) and impersonal constructions (It is known that...; It seems necessary...),
- use of participles and adverbial participles and phrases with them;

at the syntactic level:

- use of complex sentences with the use of conjunctions indicating the connection of phenomena;
- non-use of exclamatory sentences, insignificant use of interrogative sentences;
- frequent quotations, references;
- use of formulas, graphs, diagrams as components of the text.

The main types of speech are reasoning, description.

The main genres are textbook, article, report, dissertation, scientific monograph, encyclopedic article, patent application, abstract, summary, review. Let us give as an example an excerpt from a speech work of the scientific style of its properly scientific variety – a monograph on linguistics:

Rule 3 (optional coloring of presumptions). If a constituent with a potential presumption P is a syntactic actant of a world-generating predicate, then there are two possibilities:

- a) P is a presumption in the corresponding world and can be translated into a presumption of the real world (or, at least, into a judgment that is true in the real world) with an appropriate change in content – modal “coloring” (the term “coloring” is from Schiebe 1979);
- b) P remains a presumption in the real world. The difference in understanding a) and b) does not have a regular semantic expression [4].

The following features of scientific style are reflected in this excerpt:

- linguistic terms presumption, syntactic, actant, predicate, modal, semantic;
- symbol P (presumption) as a component of the text;
- words with abstract meaning component, possibility, judgment, change, understanding, expression;
- absence of words in a figurative sense: the word coloring is used as a term, enclosed in quotation marks and provided with an appropriate reference;
- words indicating objective criteria for assessing the situation: potential, corresponding, true, regular;
- absence of appeals, interjections, modal particles, interrogative and exclamatory sentences and other means of imagery;
- a complex sentence with a conditional subordinate conjunction if ... then, indicating cause-and-effect relationships;
- making the text more clear by dividing it into points: a) ib);
- reference to another work of scientific literature, a full description of which is presented in the bibliography: Schiebe 1979.

Official business style- is one of the bookish styles, used in the sphere of business relations, business papers, i.e. laws, documents, acts, contracts, regulations, charters, official correspondence, etc.

The task of this style is to convey information, give instructions. The official business style is characterized by accuracy, unambiguity, impersonal nature, standardized text structure, and the obligatory-prescriptive nature of the text.

The official business style is characterized by the use of the following linguistic means:

at the lexical level:

- use of full names, exact dates;
- bookish vocabulary (as a result of, during, due to the fact that, be characterized);
- use of words in direct meanings;
- absence of expressive and evaluative vocabulary;
- frequent use of verbal nouns (testing, use, execution);
- presence of standardized phrases (upon expiration of the term, in the established manner, come into legal force);
- limited possibilities of synonymous substitution, frequent lexical repetitions;

at the morphological level

- absence of personal pronouns, especially 1st and 2nd persons, instead of which proper names, proper names or special designations are used (Customer, Contractor), as well as verbs in the 1st and 2nd persons;

at the syntactic level:

- complication of a simple sentence with isolated phrases, homogeneous members;
- clear division of the text into semantic blocks, usually with the use of subheadings and digital designation of points.

The official business style is characterized by both monologue methods of organizing speech, and dialogue (a conversation between two people) or polylogue (a conversation between several people).

Main genres: monologues - order, official instruction, instruction, statement, request, complaint (claim), recommendation, report, review; polylogue genres - meeting, conference, negotiations, interview.

Publicistic style - one of the bookish, used in social and publicistic and literary-critical literature, mass media, at meetings and rallies.

The goal of this style is to influence the mass consciousness by means of socially significant information. The characteristic features of the journalistic style are logic, imagery, emotionality, evaluativeness, appeal.

The journalistic style is characterized by the use of the following linguistic means:

at the lexical level:

- widespread use of socio-political, economic, and general cultural vocabulary;
- use of formal vocabulary (standard, view, exude, incomparably), often in combination with colloquial;
- use of figurative means: epithets, comparisons, metaphors, phraseological units, and "catchphrases";
- emphasis on the author's "I", personal assessment of the situation;
- frequent language play, puns, parody (especially in titles);

at the level of morphology and syntax:

- active use of personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons and the corresponding verb forms;
- not using participial and adverbial participial phrases, replacing them with subordinate clauses;
- using imperative and exclamatory sentences, rhetorical questions;
- using addresses;
- frequent lexical and syntactic repetitions

Main genres: public speaking (speech, report), discussion, critical note, report, interview, article, review, essay, sketch.

Artistic style- is used in works of fiction, refers to book speech.

The task is to paint a picture with words, express the attitude to the depicted, influence the feelings and imagination of the reader.

Feature – unity of communicative and aesthetic functions, high imagery.

Artistic style is characterized by the following expressive means:

- tropes – phrases in which a word or expression is used in a figurative sense: metaphor, metonymy, personification, comparison, epithet, etc.;
- figures of speech: anaphora, antithesis, gradation, inversion, parallelism, rhetorical question;
- rhythm, rhyme, mainly in poetry.

A broader concept is the language of fiction: artistic style is usually used in the author's speech, and other styles, such as colloquial, may be present in the speech of characters.

Conversational style is opposed to bookish and is used in casual conversations, more often in an informal setting. The main form of existence is oral, but can also be implemented in writing (notes, private letters, recording of characters' speech, and sometimes the author's speech in works of fiction).

The purpose of speech is communication, exchange of impressions. The distinctive features of the conversational style are informality, ease, unpreparedness, emotionality, use of facial expressions and gestures.

The journalistic style is characterized by the use of the following linguistic means:

at the phonetic level:

- a greater degree of vowel reduction, pronunciation compression of words (sejscha [shch'as], zdorovujte [(z)dras't'i]);
- varied intonation with a relatively free word order;

at the level of vocabulary and word formation:

- use of colloquial and vernacular vocabulary, jargon (worker, electric train, meticulous, quietly, toady);
- predominant use of concrete vocabulary, minor use of abstract, terminological words;
- expressiveness and evaluativeness in vocabulary and word formation (awesome, boom, little book, huge);
- frequent use of phraseological units;

at the morphological level:

- the most frequent use of personal pronouns of all styles;
- prevalence of verbs over nouns;
- rare use of participles and short adjectives, non-use of adverbial participles;
- indeclinability of compound numerals, declinability of abbreviations;
- use of particles, interjections;
- frequent figurative use of morphological means (for example, use of tenses and moods in meanings that are not typical for them in book styles);

at the syntactic level:

- use of one-part and incomplete sentences;
- absence of complex syntactic constructions;
- non-union of a complex sentence;
- frequent use of imperative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences;
- use of addresses.

Conclusion. A correctly chosen style makes speech richer. For example, artistic style helps the reader to better understand the images of the work, and the official business style will reveal the meaning of any

document. Speech styles are bright facets of the Russian language that are revealed to everyone who appreciates beautiful speech.

Using the appropriate style for a specific audience and communication goals helps make the message more understandable, engaging and convincing.

So, we see that each scientist views the principles of text classification in his own way. It is also clear that this problem can be approached from the point of view of various aspects, so we cannot observe consistency in the views of various people studying this problem. But nevertheless, in all the classifications considered, similar ideas can be observed regarding the linguistic means characteristic of a particular style.

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