



## STYLISTICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to philological discipline called stylistics and its branches. By addressing to scholars' findings who investigated this topic formerly, we pointed out clear conclusions about the topic.

**Key words:** linguo-stylistics, stylistic devices, functional styles, stylistic devices (SD) and expressive means (EM).

## СТИЛИСТИКА КАК РАЗДЕЛ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

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**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена филологической дисциплине под названием стилистика и ее разделам. Обратившись к выводам ученых, которые ранее исследовали эту тему, мы указали на четкие выводы по этой теме.

**Ключевые слова:** лингвостилистика, стилистические приемы, функциональные стили, стилистические приемы (SD) и выразительные средства (EM).

Stylistics is a section of linguistics that studies the expressive means and possibilities of the language and the patterns of functioning (use) of the latter in various areas of social activity and communication situations.

Moreover, stylistics studies the system of styles of a particular language, describes the norms and methods of using the literary language in various conditions of linguistic communication, in various types and genres of writing, in various spheres of public life.

The subject of stylistics is not complex and heterogeneous. This can explain the differences in the definition of the subject and tasks of stylistics by different scientists.

The Swiss scientist Charles Bally, one of the founders of stylistics as an independent science, in his book "French Stylistics" defines the subject of this section of linguistics as follows: "Stylistics studies the emotional expression of the elements of a language system, as well as the interaction of speech facts that contribute to the formation of expressive means of a particular language". This point of view is shared by many modern linguists.

The truth about stylistics is that both the first and second approaches are true, that modern stylistics combines the study of emotional and evaluative elements in language and functional varieties of letters. language.



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It is definitely true that some linguists believe that within the framework of one science (namely, stylistics), such different tasks are incompatible. In the mentioned book "Fundamentals of speech culture" B.N. Golovin wrote: "Means of speech expressiveness are one thing. The regularities of the functioning of the language, due to the "most appropriate use of language units" depending on this and that, is something else. "Interaction of literary language and various styles of fiction" is the third. How can such diverse things be the subject of study by one science?"

So, the development of stylistics singled out functional styles and emotionally expressive means as objects of study. However, they do not exhaust the subject of stylistics.

Summing up what has been said about stylistics, one can use the generalized definition of its subject, which was given by the largest Russian philologist Academician V.V. Vinogradov (1895-1969): "The subject of stylistics is all areas and all ways of using language, especially literary language."

Thus, stylistics as a branch of the science of language studies the ways of using (or functioning) linguistic units and categories within the literary language in accordance with: a) the prevailing typical contexts and speech situations of their use, b) with the stratification of the literary language into functional variants (styles) and also explores the style system.

A small comment is needed here. You probably noticed that sometimes it is said about the use of language units, and sometimes about their functioning. It seems that the words use and functioning are synonyms. This separation of them is explained by the different views of the researcher on verbal communication, on verbal communication. (Speech communication includes written texts and oral speech. This is where the "life" of the language takes place, here it manifests itself in action.) So, when we say "use of language, language units", we consider the problem from the position of the consumer, or rather user (if I may say so), language, i.e. from the point of view of a person who uses the language for some purpose. Functioning, on the other hand, involves looking at the use of language from the point of view of the end result. We proceed from the fact that linguistic units have already been used, are being used, and we study the results of this use, the conditions and purposes of using the language. And apparently, in stylistics it is more logical to talk about the functioning of language units, since it studies the objective processes in speech communication, the trends in the development of the language in the process, in the course of its use by society. And it is more expedient to talk about the use of language units in the doctrine of the culture of speech as a scientific discipline that has a pedagogical orientation, aims to observe, preserve, cultivate the purity, wealth, beauty of the national language and educate the population (and especially young people) of a high speech culture.

Returning to the subject of stylistics, it must be said that due to its multi-layered, well-known heterogeneity, four main sections are clearly distinguished in this scientific discipline itself: the stylistics of language units, functional stylistics, the stylistics of artistic speech and the stylistics of the text.

There are 2 basic objects of stylistics: - stylistic devices and figures of speech (functional styles).

Branches of stylistics are following:

- 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 s. views stylistic potential of grammatical categories of different parts of speech.



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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.

- Phono stylistics – 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 (stylistics 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, sometimes called linguo-stylistics, is a branch of general linguistics. It deals mainly with two interdependent tasks: a) the investigation of the inventory of special language media which by their ontological features secure the desirable effect of the utterance and b) certain types of texts (discourse) which due to the choice and arrangement of language means are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication.

The two objectives of stylistics are clearly discernible as two separate fields of investigation. The inventory of special language media can be analysed and their ontological features revealed if presented in a system in which the co-relation between the media becomes evident.

The types of texts can be analysed if their linguistic components are presented in their interaction, thus revealing the unbreakable unity and transparency of constructions of a given type. The types of texts that are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication are called functional styles of language (FS); the special media of language, which secure the desirable effect of the utterance, are called stylistic devices (SD) and expressive means (EM).

SDs and EMs necessarily touches upon such general language problems as the aesthetic function of language, synonymous ways of rendering one and the same idea, emotional colouring in language, the interrelations between language and thought, the individual manner of the author in making use of language and a number of other issues.

Functional styles cannot avoid discussion of such most general linguistic issues as oral and written varieties of language, the notion of the literary (standard) language, the constituents of texts larger than the sentence, the generative aspect of literary texts, and some others.

The branching of stylistics in language science was indirectly the result of a long-established tendency of grammarians to confine their investigations to sentences, clauses and word-combinations which are «well-formed», to use a dubious term, neglecting anything that did not fall under the recognized and received standards. This tendency became particularly strong in what is called descriptive linguistics. The generative grammars, which appeared as a reaction against descriptive linguistics, have confirmed that the task of any grammar is to limit the scope of



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investigation of language data to sentences which are considered well-formed. Everything that fails to meet this requirement should be excluded from linguistics.

But language studies cannot avoid subjecting to observation any language data wherever, so where grammar refuses to tread stylistics steps in. Stylistics has acquired its own status with its own inventory of tools (SDs and EMs), with its own object of investigation and with its own methods of research.

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