



## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF SIMPLE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS)

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**Abstract.** This article provides information about stylistic features in English as well as types of stylistics in Uzbek.

**Key words.** Stylistics, morphology, syntactic, phoneme

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilida stilistik xususiyatlar shuningdek, o'zbek tilida stilistika turlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Stiliktika, morfologiya, sintaktik, fonema

**Абстрактный.** В данной статье представлена информация о стилистических особенностях английского языка, а также о типах стилистики узбекского языка.

**Ключевые слова.** Стилистика, морфология, синтактика, фонема

**Introduction**

### INTRODUCTION

There are various branches of linguistics. Stylistics among them is distinguished by a variety of colors. Stylistics (Un. stylos — writing, writing stick), stylistics, the methodology is a branch of linguistics that studies language styles, studies the essence and specifics of the functional stratification of language from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony at the lexicon—phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word-formation and syntactic levels, considers literary language in various linguistic situations, various types, and types of written literature. in various spheres of public life, a network that characterizes norms and methods of application. The stylistics explores the spiritual and expressive subtleties in parallel synonymous linguistic expressions and interrelated variants of linguistic units. In such variants, it will be possible to choose among them the one that is necessary for a specific speech situation. The stylistic construction of the language allows it to perform specific speech tasks through certain functional styles, in which speakers orient communication participants to a certain feedback, to an effective and effective course of speech communication between them, as a result of which the intended goals and terms of communication are achieved.



## The main part

Stylistics comes from the Greek word "stylos", which means "a pointed stick made of bone". The ancient Greeks wrote with a pointed stick on a waxed board. The upper part of this stick was like a shovel.

The misspelled word was erased by smoothing the wax on the board with the spatula side of the stick and straightening it with the pointed side.

From the word style came the words Stiletto — thin dagger and stylus — fountain pen.

In modern stylistics, the problem of cognition of each language is more or less studied. On the other hand, the cognitive-stylistic interpretation of literary works is of great interest in modern linguistics.

Stylistic techniques make your speeches, essays, etc. more makes it interesting and lively and reader-listener attraction and attention helps to get up.

The sides of the text (for example, words, sentences, images) are the ways of positioning and how they affect the meaning. The style characterizes the works of individual authors (for example, poems by Henry Lawson), as well as a certain period (for example, Elizabeth's dramaturgy) or works of a certain type of text (for example, recipes or scientific articles may stand out. Narration as an example of stylistic features point of view, byte structure, mapping, nominalization, and alliteration, includes metaphors and lexical selection.

In the modern scientific paradigm, the study of stylistic means attracts more and more attention from modern scientists, since stylistic means were one of the main signs of conceptuality. The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that the research category of prioritization opens up new opportunities for practical stylistics both from the point of view of general education and from the point of view of respect for linguistic and stylistic analysis and interpretation of literary texts.

Speech styles consist of a structure of interrelated means. They are considered to be closely related to language function. That's why they are also called speech styles. The function of language is connected with the development of society and follows from its social nature.

The expressions that make up the system of speech style are limited only to the framework of one style. For example, terms used in a scientific style may also not be used in artistic, journalistic, formal, and colloquial styles. But each style of speech, with all its features, has a certain set of linguistic means subordinated to a single goal.

The conversational style is considered a dialogical form of speech. This style is characterized by greater expressiveness, and emotionality than written speech, and the presence of new word usage. In this style, all the possibilities of the speaker are revealed. He speaks by adding emotion to his speech. At the same time, various gestures and hand movements are used. These tools complement the unspoken words and expressions in



speech and further clarify the expressed thought. Incomplete sentences are used in the style, since the lowered part is in another ref or another it can be expressed in one speech situation. There are two different views on conversational style:

- 1) literary conversational style;
- 2) Simple conversational style.

Official style in diplomatic correspondence, economics, state institutions, and courts, as for trade, is used in documents that are an expression of legal relations, that is, this style is used in business documents. This includes such things as a statement, explanatory note, announcement, translation case, power of attorney, receipt, report, official notes, orders and resolutions, resolutions, invitations, official letters, and commercial correspondence. In this style, the literary norm is strictly observed, words characteristic of the dialect, and words with different stylistic coloring are not used. Sentences should also be without inversion, and there will be no affectivity in the sentences. Some documents written in the official style are written with a special order and a form resembling a stamp.

In the original formal style, the words "dye" is not used. But in diplomatic correspondence, colorful words are required. Expressions of praise are actively used in it: dear Sir, Your Excellency, you express confidence in my respect for you, over your head, our heads have reached heaven, with the most sincere congratulations, good wishes, with deep respect for you, gratitude.

Slang, dialect words, obsolete words, and phrases are usually not used in a formal style. From O'mi, archaisms and historicisms are used: prince, king, queen, lord, and Her Majesty.

Grammar is part of the science of language and consists of morphology and syntax. When morphology studies categories of words and related areas, syntax studies units such as vocabulary, sentences and their types, sentence fragments, exclamation constructions, input, and input. "Syntactic connection" in Syntax is a concept. By syntactic connection, we should understand the syntagmatic connection between a word and word combinations. Syntagmatic communication of different languages in speech is observed between units of measurement. For example:

- 1) between phonemes: [A] [C] [K] - ask
- 2) between morphemes: un + Happy
- 3) between the words: I, like, him – I like him
- 4) between phrases: "Jack and Nick", "hotel work" – Jack and Nick works at the hotel.
- 5) between the sentences: "I am a student", and" she is an employee" – I am a student, but she is a worker.



There are the following types of syntactic communication:

- 1) equal connection (me and Nick Keim. ( I came, Nick came)
- 2) subordinate link (a tall boy came.: A boy came, A tall came – impossible) 3) predicative link (Nick came. ( Nick-subject, came-pretend)
- 4) attributive or a positive relationship (Pretty girl came here. Singer Nick is here).

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