



Research Article

STYLISTICS: ITS ORIGIN AND THE FORMATION OF ITS UNIQUE THEORETICAL VIEWS

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ABSTRACT

The study of stylistics originated from the exploration of language and literature, leading to the development of its distinct theoretical perspectives.

This paper examines the genesis and development of stylistics, focusing on the establishment of its distinct theoretical perspectives. Views and opinions are intended to provide clarity through mutual scrutiny.

KEYWORDS

Stylistics, text, discourse, linguistics, language styles, speech, language, stylistic categories, national language, linguistic expression, and multifunctionality.

INTRODUCTION

What is the significance of language in human existence? As we discuss the significance of language and its crucial role in human existence, our actual words become increasingly limited.

Essentially, individuals utilize their cognitive processes, emotions, and concepts as a medium for interpersonal communication via language. There are two distinct languages available for

interpersonal communication. One form of communication is spoken language, when individuals express their thoughts, emotions, and concepts through verbal means. The second term, of course, pertains to the written form, specifically the printed representation of words using a combination of letters that correspond to certain sounds. Regardless, all communication is conducted using lexemes. Nevertheless, numerous elements exert an influence on our linguistic communication. Each nation with distinct languages has a unique linguistic approach in selecting and utilizing their chosen language for communication. However, the presence of stylistic appeal in the process indicates that there is still a significant amount of work that has to be accomplished in this aspect. Included in these are the distinctive characteristics of the newspaper's media program.

Prior to delving into the intricacies of newspaper media discourse stylistics, it is necessary to briefly discuss the many types of speech and the stylistic comprehension of language.

Stylistics, derived from the Greek words for "writing" and "writing stick," is a methodology that focuses on studying the various language

styles in terms of linguistics, including lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation, and syntactical characteristics. The individual who investigates the fundamental nature and unique characteristics of functional layering in relation to synchrony and diachrony at different levels. This person also explains the standards and techniques for utilizing the literary language in different linguistic scenarios, across numerous forms and genres of written literature, and in diverse areas of social existence [1].

It has recently arisen as a discipline of linguistics. According to the researchers of the field, it begins with the works of Swiss linguist Sh. Balli "French Stylistics" (1909) and members of the Prague Linguistic Circle [2]. Undoubtedly, Uzbek and English, along with Russian linguists, have produced a noteworthy contribution to the advancement of this subject. The contributions of English linguists such as G.Brown, G.Yule, H.D.Brown, O.A. Hakko and R. Bradford [3] to the field of stylistics are highly regarded.

The main part

Russian linguistics carried on the research following the work of the Swiss linguist and members of the Prague Linguistic Circle. This

phenomena is linked to the name of academician Viktor Vasilievich Vinogradov in the field of Russian linguistics [4].

Subsequently, prominent linguists such as A.I. Efimov, R.A. Budagov, A.V. Stepanov, D.E. Rosenthal, I.B. Golub, and others furthered and expanded upon these observations [5]. M.N. Kojina made significant contributions to the development of Russian language stylistics [6]. The stylistic studies in national linguistics within the erstwhile union were founded upon the perspectives of these scholars.

Although the terms "style" and "stylistics" have been familiar in the field of philology for a while, the exploration of stylistic matters in European and Russian linguistics gained prominence in the early 20th century. Since then, it has been primarily examined within the context of literary studies. The Prague Linguistic Circle and V.V. Vinogradov's scholarly work in this field gave a new meaning to linguistics after the 1940s. Since the 1950s, linguistics has focused on this topic and it has become the most intriguing subject.

The study of the stylistics of the Uzbek language also began during this period. However, while examining the numerous studies that have been

undertaken thus far, it becomes evident that the comprehensive development of its theoretical underpinnings and practical elements commenced only in the mid-1970s.

We would not be mistaken if we say that it is related to scholars such as Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, Y.D.Pinkhasov, and M.Husainov. They have published several studies focused on analyzing the language used in fiction, as stylistics is a newly emerging discipline in the realm of scientific research [7]. Additionally, some of them advocated for their candidate theses.

Subsequently, the group of researchers grew to encompass other scientists, including R. Kongurov, S. Karimov, and T. Joraev. They were discussing and clarifying the theoretical aspects of the stylistics of the Uzbek language, including the principles governing certain stylistic categories and the distinctive features of the language in creative works [8].

The books "Stylistics of the Uzbek language" by A.Shomaksudov, I.Rasulov, R.Kongurov, H.Rustamov (Tashkent, 1983), "Stylistics of the Uzbek language" by S.Sultansaidova, O'.Sharipova (Tashkent, 2009), and the manual "Stylistics of literary text" by D.U.Ashurova, M.R.Galieva

(Tashkent, 2013) have made significant contributions to the field of stylistics in recent years. These works provide detailed explanations and organization of various topics such as the subject, goals, and tasks of stylistics, language styles and speech styles, functional styles, and synonymy. Starting from this period, Uzbek linguists utilized the advancements in European, Russian, and Turkology to establish the scope, objectives, and responsibilities of the field of stylistics, thereby establishing a theoretical foundation for the stylistics of the Uzbek language. Stylistics is a relatively recent discipline in Uzbek linguistics, distinct from other fields such as phonetics, grammar, lexicology, lexicography, phraseology, and dialectology.

Summarizing the research on stylistics from the aforementioned scientists' scientific sources, the issues covered include the use of language for communication in different contexts, the principles governing the organization of speech, the capabilities of language tools, and the analysis of subtle nuances as a subject of stylistics along with its corresponding definitions. Comprising:

According to the English linguist O.A. Hakko, "Language style is the way people use the language in communication whether written or

oral language. It means that language style is a manner that used by people to communicate one to another" [9].

In his essay "Stylistics," English linguist R. Bradford describes stylistics as a complex and elusive subject. He argues that the study of stylistics is intricately linked to the analysis of vast and diversified literature. "Stylistics is an elusive and slippery topic. Every contribution to the vast and multifaceted discipline of literary studies will involve an engagement with style. To accept that the subject of our attention or our critical essay is a poem, a novel or a play involves an acceptance that literature is divided into three basic stylistic registers. Even a recognition of literary studies as a separate academic sphere is prefigured by a perceived distinction between literary and non-literary texts. Stylistics might thus seem to offer itself as an easily definable activity with specific functions and objectives: Stylistics enables us to identify and name the distinguishing features of literary texts, and to specify the generic and structural subdivisions of literature. But it is not as simple as this." [10]

In addition, it is worth mentioning that Russian linguists have also shared their perspectives on stylistics through a range of scientific

publications. The stylistics of the common, national language encompasses all aspects of the language, including its sound structure, syntax, lexicon, and phraseology. Similarly, she explains the related linguistic phenomena and how the interconnected elements of the language structure and its historical evolution, as well as the perspective of functional differentiation, comparison, and interaction of similar means of expression, have a relatively consistent meaning. The correspondence of expressive colors and shades to various speech phenomena is considered by stylistics from the perspective of their connection to specific forms of verbal communication or to distinct socially differentiated types and varieties of speech. This is why the noun stylistically inseparable doctrine of the so-called functional varieties or types of speech, characteristic of a particular language at different stages of its historical development [11], is written by V.V. Vingoradov. As per the concept, the stylistics of the national language encompasses all facets of the language, including its phonological structure, as well as its grammar, lexicon, and phraseology. However, he does not view certain linguistic phenomena as interconnected components of the formation of a cohesive language throughout history. Instead, he

sees them as functional variations, involving the use of similar, corresponding, parallel, or synonymous expressions to convey similar meanings to varying extents. Examines the correlation, impact, and coherence of expressive connotations and nuances in different speech events. Conversely, stylistics examines these events in relation to their association with particular patterns of speech conduct or specific socially constrained categories and expressions.

A.I. Yefimov, in his work "Stylistics of Russian Language," defines stylistics as the creative art and science of expressive language techniques. By studying the aesthetic aspect of words and its role in the text, it becomes connected to lexicology and grammar. "However, at the same time, it fundamentally differs from them in terms of the object of study, tasks, and methods," he explains [12]. He asserts that stylistics is a skill that involves creativity and is a scientific study of the visual aspects of language. The aesthetics of a word and its function within a text are influenced by lexicology and grammar. However, it is essentially distinct from both in terms of the subject of study, objective, and methodologies employed.

I. R. Galperin states: "The nature of a language style is best determined by its utilization of linguistic expressive methods. The distinctive interplay of these methods enables the differentiation of one style from another. In order to accomplish this, it is important to conduct a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the linguistic character of the linguistic means employed, highlighting their multifunctionality, i.e., their ability to serve many purposes and domains of communication." In this notion, the scientist categorizes each style of language based on the manner in which linguistic devices are employed, and the unique interplay of these devices enables differentiation between different styles. Additionally, it highlights its use in the realm of communication.

According to another Russian scientist M.N. Kozhina, stylistics can be defined as the linguistic science that studies the means of expressive speech and the regularities of language functioning, which are determined by the most rational use of linguistic units depending on the content of the statement, goals, situation, and sphere of communication [13]. In this viewpoint, the scientist posits that stylistics can be categorized into distinct groups. Stylistics is

regarded as a linguistic science that examines the various ways of expressing speech and the principles governing language usage. The scientist emphasizes the importance of using language units appropriately based on the content, objectives, context, and domain of communication.

Stylistics has also been discussed by Uzbek linguists. For instance, I. Rasulov states that the scope of the stylistics of the national language is extensive, as it encompasses the complete stylistic system of the language. This stylistic framework encompasses several types of language, including written and spoken styles, as well as literary and colloquial speech. Stylistics focuses on the frequency of linguistic units employed in different styles of written or spoken communication. Furthermore, stylistics focuses on the precise choice of linguistic devices to effectively convey ideas and objectives. "The responsibility of identifying and defining the methods of selecting and utilizing these language tools has been assigned," he states [14].

Stylistics is the study of how to effectively utilize the various tools available in language, such as lexical, grammatical, and phonetic tools, in speech. It involves determining which forms,

words, and constructions are most appropriate, recommending the best and most suitable tools to use, establishing the norm, and identifying the tools used in different stylistic layers of speech. G. Abdurahmonov emphasizes that stylistics is a distinct field of study that focuses on the art of words and the many methods of expression [15].

CONCLUSION

Hence, it is evident to us based on the aforementioned factors that all components of language, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical units, which necessitate specific skills and abilities from the user, can be the focus of stylistics in the process of speech. However, this condition applies solely when their principal significance is broadened, possesses a specific emotional-expressive quality, and even possesses the capacity for aesthetic influence. Stylistics, a captivating branch of linguistics, delves into language styles, conducting study on them. It explores the diverse manifestations of language in speech and provides valuable insights on how to successfully utilize language tools, while also offering enthusiastic recommendations.

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