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Sh. T.Axmadjonova	Interpretation of the study of speech styles in uzbek linguistics.....	983
Sh. T.Axmadjonova	A study on the characteristics and types of public speaking in english.....	986
Sh. Sh.Dadabayeva	Expression of comparative relation in language.....	990
N.X.Alieva	Evolution of new phraseological units in the era of digitization.....	997
I.M.Jo'rayev	Jadid adabiyotida oila va jamiyat taqdiri masalasi.....	1001
O.Q.Xasanova	Til o'rganuvchilarning xatolarini to'g'rilashda o'yinlardan foydalanishning didaktik ahamiyati.....	1005
И.Ф.Порубай	Рассмотрение языка сферы автоспорта как профессионального языка.....	1010
D. Sh.Rasulova, N.R.Gafurova	Gender study of forms of references in english languages.....	1019
N.R.Gafurova, O'.I.Xomidova	Linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes expressing tradition in english and uzbek languages.....	1023
I.M.Qo'chqarov	Methods of teaching english.....	1028
N.Z.Axmadjonov	Nemis tili biznes nutqiy aktida kechirim so'rashning semiotik xususiyatlari (Elektron xatlar misolida).....	1031
Z.M.Xalilova	Tilshunoslikda "Oila/Family" konseptining o'rganilishi.....	1036
G.R.Tashmatova	Роль интеграции предметного содержания и иностранного языка в формировании иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студентов высших учебных заведений.....	1040
Sh.A.Nuraliyeva	Navoiyshunoslik taraqqiyotida Oybek ijodining o'rmi.....	1044
Z.M.Abdullayev	Antroponimlarning egalik shakllari bilan qo'llanilishining etnolingvistik xususiyatlari (O'zbek va Nemis tillari antroponimlari misolida).....	1047
N.Z.Axmadjonov	Nutq aktlari va ularning klassifikatsiyasi.....	1050
D.X.Madazizova	Badiiy va turistik-reklama diskursida kontaminatsiya imkoniyatlari.....	1055
R.U.Axrorova	«Yosh» tushunchasining lingvistik talqini.....	1059
R.U.Axrorova, L.B.Ikromova	Adabiy asarlarda maqollarning o'rmi.....	1064
A.Mamatova	Nemis tilida frazemalarning turli ma'noda qo'llanilishi.....	1069
A.Mamatova	Nemis tilida frazemalarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarining nutqiy tasnifi.....	1074
Sh.O.Abdiloyev	Nemis va tojik tillarida frazeologik birliklarni tasniflash masalasi haqida.....	1078
N.Q.Adamboeva	Xushmuomalalik kategoriyasini aksiolingvistik jihatdan tasniflash nazariyasi.....	1083
T.Z.Mingboyeva	The effects of societal expectations on character development in Jack London's novels.....	1087
D.R.Ubaydullayeva, F.S.Abduvaliyeva	Omma oldida nutq qilishdagi qo'rquv sabablari va yechimlari.....	1091
R.A.Ortiqov	Роль и значение компьютерных игр в образовании.....	1095



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O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA NUTQ USLUBLARINING O'RGANILISH TALQINI
ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СТИЛЕЙ РЕЧИ В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ
INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY OF SPEECH STYLES IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Annotatsiya

Tilimizdagi vositalarning turicha ko'rinishlarga ega bo'lishi, sinonimik rang-baranglik shunday yo'l tutishga imkon beradi. Mana shu tanlash nutq jarayonida til birliklarining o'ziga xos uslubiy chegaralanishini taqozo qiladi. Til birliklarini ijtimoiy muhitda tanlab ishlatish zarurati va ularni tilshunoslikda ilmiy-amaliy tahlil qilish uslubshunoslikda yangi sohani – vazifaviy uslubshunoslikni vujudga keltirdi. O'zbek tilshunosligining bugungi taraqqiyotida Vazifaviy uslublarni o'rganish sotsiolingvistik jihatdan g'oyatda dolzarb masalaga aylandi. Buning asosiy sabablaridan biri, mustaqillik sharoitida o'zbek lug'at tarkibida bo'lgan jiddiy o'zgarishlar, tilning turli muomala jarayonida aloqa imkoniyatlarining kengayganligi va tobora takomillashib borayotganligi hisoblanadi.

Аннотация

Тот факт, что средства в нашем языке имеют различный внешний вид и множество синонимов, позволяет нам использовать эти средства именно таким образом. Такой выбор требует определенного стилистического ограничения языковых единиц в речевом процессе. Необходимость избирательного использования языковых единиц в социальной среде и их научно-практический анализ в лингвистике породили новое направление в стилистике – функциональную стилистику. В современном развитии узбекского языкознания изучение функциональных стилей стало чрезвычайно актуальной проблемой с социолингвистической точки зрения. Одной из основных причин этого являются значительные изменения в структуре словарного состава узбекского языка в условиях независимости, расширение коммуникативных возможностей в процессе различных взаимодействий языка и его постоянное совершенствование.

Abstract

The fact that the means in our language have different appearances, and a variety of synonyms, allows us to use these means in this way. This choice requires a certain stylistic limitation of linguistic units in the speech process. The necessity of selective use of linguistic units in a social environment and their scientific and practical analysis in linguistics created a new direction in stylistics - functional stylistics. In the modern development of Uzbek linguistics, the study of functional styles has become an extremely pressing issue from a sociolinguistic point of view. One of the main reasons for this is the significant changes in the structure of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language in the conditions of independence, the expansion of communicative possibilities in the process of various interactions of the language and its constant improvement.

Kalit so'zlar: til va uslub masalalari, vazifaviy uslubshunoslik, nutq uslublari, nutq madaniyati, rasmiy uslub, badiiy uslub, ommabop uslub, so'zlashuv uslubi, ilmiy uslub, stilistika.

Ключевые слова: языково-стилистические проблемы, функциональная стилистика, стили речи, культура речи, формальный стиль, художественный стиль, публицистический стиль, разговорный стиль, научный стиль, стилистика.

Key words: linguistic and stylistic problems, functional stylistics, speech styles, speech culture, formal style, artistic style, journalistic style, conversational style, scientific style, stylistics.

INTRODUCTION

When people use all language tools - phonetic, lexical, grammatical, phraseological units - in their social activities, they, first of all, choose and apply them based on their needs, speech topic and situation. The fact that tools in our language have different appearances, and the variety of synonyms allows us to do this. This choice requires a certain stylistic restriction of language units in the speech process. The need for selective use of language units in the social environment and their scientific and practical analysis in linguistics created a new direction in stylistics - functional stylistics.

Such selective use of means of the national language leads to the emergence of different forms of speech, which are called "speech styles".

Speech styles are lexically and grammatically different. For example, in the colloquial style, the usual order is changed differently, and terms and complex sentences are rarely used, whereas in the scientific style, the opposite is observed.

In the modern development of Uzbek linguistics, the study of functional styles has become an extremely topical issue from the sociolinguistic point of view. One of the main reasons for this is the significant changes in the structure of the lexicon of the Uzbek language in the conditions of independence, the expansion of communicative possibilities in the process of various interactions of the language and its constant improvement.

After the establishment of Uzbek linguistics as a modern science, more precisely, since the 60s of the 20th century, certain studies on language and style began to be created. Uzbek linguists, relying on the achievements of world linguistics, including Turkology, began to define the subject of the science of stylistics, its goals and objectives, and thus to create theoretical foundations of the science of Uzbek language stylistics. In our linguistics such independent directions as stylistics and culture of speech were formed.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

A. Shomaksudov's textbook [1], which is one of the greatest achievements of Uzbek linguistics of the XX century, deals with a number of problems such as the subject, aims and tasks of this science, language styles and styles of speech, and functional styles. and synonymy are considered in some order. However, although this textbook shows that Uzbek language stylistics is developing in the right direction, today this book needs to be scientifically updated. Many studies have been carried out in a scattered manner. Today these studies need to be consolidated. In general, an in-depth study of the functional styles of the Uzbek language, a complete scientific analysis and modern description of some studies created on these styles, and a comparison with the scientific studies created in world linguistics in this regard, highlighting the peculiarities of Uzbek language is appropriate.

Methods have been applied and studied in Uzbek language by a number of our scientists. Textbooks and teaching aids created by M. Mukarramov, A. Shomaksudov, R. Kongurov, S. Karimov, T. Qurbanov, B. Orinboyev, B. Yoldoshev [2] have been published. In particular, the monograph of Professor Suyun Karimov is an important work created in the years of independence regarding the functional styles of the Uzbek language [3]. The professor's research identifies phonetic, grammatical, lexicological, lexicographic, and phraseological features of functional styles of the Uzbek language. Speech means providing logic, consistency, expressiveness and efficiency in functional styles are investigated in detail. The monograph defines the stages of the formation of functional methodology as a separate scientific direction in Uzbek linguistics. Along with the analysis of the stylistic resources of the Uzbek language, the achievements made in the following decades are summarised. They were evaluated on the basis of the requirements of the period of independence. Functional methodology determines the realisation of human activity within the framework of this or that communication, the principles of their choice and situations of implementation in various spheres of social life [3].

DISCUSSION

Each of the speech styles works within an integral system and is characterised by the combination and repetition of linguistic means in accordance with the purpose of expression. For example, the use, association and repetition of the terms noun, agreement, possessive, quality, initial, relative, possessive, participle, secondary, etc. in scientific works related to linguistics is one of the unique features of the scientific method.

Stylistic colouring of words, grammatical forms and grammatical constructions are taken into account in determining styles of speech. For example, words such as grammatical categories giving the gloss of diminutive, wind, laughed, said, and spoke are characteristic of the style of colloquial speech; beaming smile, recited, etc. are characteristic of belles-lettres style. In addition, words such as smile are positive; smirk, grin, laugh, beam, sneer, etc. indicate a negative attitude, so these characteristics are taken into account in the speech process.

Speech styles improve over time, have their stable means and are updated. For example,

TILSHUNOSLIK

after the 50s of the last century, the official, belles-lettres style was enriched and developed, and the publicistic and scientific style appeared anew[4].

RESULTS

If we generalise the views on functional styles in the Uzbek language, we will know the views on the division of styles into oral and written forms, and then into scientific, official-publicist, literary, religious and colloquial forms. To date, five of them - scientific, official, publicist, literary, colloquial styles and their normative features, peculiarities of language material and speech process - have been monographically studied in Uzbek linguistics [5]. However, the question of whether there really exists a religious style in the Uzbek language, and if so, what are its linguistic and stylistic features, has not yet been studied [6].

Although the oral or written manifestations within each style, the offshoots and genres within the sphere of each style have their own peculiarities, it is appropriate to study them against the background of these five functional styles. As society develops, these methods will improve not only qualitatively but also quantitatively. Without departing from this hypothesis, without neglecting the existence of oral and written forms of speech, the existence of the above five styles in the Uzbek language is recognised and observations are made on the basis of this classification.

CONCLUSION

Although Uzbek linguistics has not developed a single conclusion about the classification of speech styles, our scientists have expressed their opinion on this matter. The opinion that the number of speech styles is different has been established by scientists depending on people's way of life, socio-economic level, the degree of language development and the culture of its use.

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