

# The Functional Styles of Speech

Asranov Mirzaolim Ortikovich

Senior Lecturer of the University of Business and Science, Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** In this article, the similarities and difference of the styles of conversation, official, scientific, publicist and arty speech aspects and other characteristics are analyzed. The styles of speech of each language within its own entirely holistic system are discussed, and for the purpose of expression, language's characterization based on the organization and repetition openly discussed. The coloring of the styles of speech based on the words, grammatical shape and grammatical structure are strongly highlighted. The styles of speech are separated subject to nationwide language materials system and it is interpreted within mentioned scope of system as well.

**Keywords:** The styles of speech, arty word, language, speech, national language, language tools, attention to speech, methodology, all activities of speech, conversational style, official style, scientific style, publicist style, arty style, expression.

**Introduction:** The identical repetition and regularity in the work of a particular field, and this uniqueness is called style. The word "style" is used in all fields. For example, a building in the Eastern style, music in the Eastern style, clothing in the European style, etc.

The concept of "speech style" also relates to the specificity associated with the greater or lesser use of a particular form in the process of exchanging ideas.

In the process of interaction, people selectively use the phonetic, lexical, phraseological, and grammatical means of language. ..." As the main means of charm, the writer places style first." [1:199] Such selective use of common language tools leads to the emergence of various forms of speech, which are called "speech styles."

Speech styles differ lexically and grammatically. For example, in conversational style, the usual order changes differently, while terms, complex

Each of the speech styles operates within the framework of a whole system of language and is characterized by the organization and repetition of language means according to the purpose of expression. For example, the use, organization, and repetition of terms such as noun, case, possessive, adjective, original, relative, subject, predicate, secondary part, etc., in scientific works on linguistics is

one of the peculiarities of the scientific style.

When defining speech styles, the stylistic coloring of words, grammatical forms, and grammatical structure is taken into serious account. For example, grammatical categories, such as shamol, kuldi, aytdi, gapirdi are characteristic of colloquial speech; tabassum qildi, so'zladi, sabo, boda are characteristic of artistic speech.

Of course, the expression of a positive or negative attitude of a word cannot always be the basis for determining the style of speech. However, most of the words that form a synonymous series are characterized by the fact that they are used in colloquial and literary style, and in official-departmental and scientific style they can be selected only in a few cases.

Dialectisms, jargon, slang, barbarisms, and vulgarisms are used to create images in an artistic style. They are not characteristic of other speech styles, although from a sociolinguistic point of view, words and forms specific to certain groups, dialects are one of the forms of language existence, but they are outside the framework of the common language.

Thus, speech styles are distinguished and interpreted on the basis of materials of the national language. In this respect, the terms are unique: they are mainly used in the speech of scholars. However, since science is the spiritual property of a certain nation, a certain people,

an important indicator of the level of development of this people, terms are considered as a means of the national language.

Speech styles improve over time, acquire their own stable tools, and emerge anew. For example, the official-departmental, artistic style was enriched after the 50s of the last century, while the journalistic and scientific style emerged anew, and today each style is further developing due to innovations in society.

Speech styles are closely related to written and spoken forms of speech. Written speech differs from oral speech in its thoroughness and thoughtfulness, the appropriate use of each word, grammatical form, and construction, logical consistency, and the absence of repetition.

Speech styles, regardless of their form or field, adhere to the rules of the national literary language.

Speech styles are mainly divided into five major types:

1. Conversational style.
2. Official-departmental style.
3. Scientific method.
4. Journalistic style.
5. Artistic style.

Conversational style is understood as oral speech that ensures mutual communication in people's daily activities. [2:9] In this style, dialectal elements, words and phrases characteristic of passive vocabulary, in other words, phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic phenomena that do not conform to literary language norms, are freely used.

Speech style has its own peculiarities, which distinguishes it from other speech styles phonetically, lexico-phraseologically, morphologically, and syntactically: phonetically, the position of sounds changes: yo'g'mir (rain), turpoq (soil); the sound falls: tashla (throw), ke (come), yudi (washed); the sound increases: chechmoq (to untie), yilon (snake), istakan (glass); the sound changes: minan (with), sammi (you), munchiq (bead); the root-affix change occurs: opke (bring), qo'yibvor (release).

In addition to words related to everyday life, such as osh, non, tuz, yer, osmon, quyosh, bola, xotin, o'rtoq, ko'z, qo'l, oyoq, men, sen, u, biz, siz, bir, besh, olti, o'n, ishladi, o'qidi, yetdi, keldi, ketdi, tez, sekin, as well as words related to art, literature, politics, words with stylistic coloring such as farzand, jujuq, churvaqa, zormanda, arzanda, pismiqlik, shalparpishlik, xomkalla, akillamoq, bobillamoq, to'ng'illamoq, po'ng'illamoq are more commonly used in colloquial speech.

Another characteristic of colloquial style is the use of the word in an abbreviated and figurative sense. For

example, kilo (kilogram), photo (photography), metro (metropolitan), automaton (automatic telephone), lunch (lunch meal), to go to football (go to watch a football game), sit down to eat (sit down to eat), we fulfilled the cotton plan (we fulfilled the cotton plan). Such words as Iskovich, tosh, (person), chayon (one who offends with words), beliga tepmoq (to interfere), loyini chiqarmoq (to expose a secret, to complicate a matter) are also mainly characteristic of the conversational style.

Some obsolete words such as patta, chipta, chek, pattachi, porim, shayton arava, miri (bir pul, ikki pul) are also lexical features of the colloquial style.

The most frequently used morphological forms in colloquial speech are mainly diminutive- endearing nouns, intensively forming affixes of adjectives, and affixoids. The "distorted" use of certain forms of verbs - borib edi (boruvdi), boringizlar, kelingizlar are also characteristic of the colloquial style.

Since the conversational style is mainly dialogical in nature, gestures, additional comments, repetitions (in words), repetitions; (in a sentence), hand, head, and body movements are used as an additional means of expressing thoughts.

The dialogic nature of this speech requires the use of more incomplete sentences depending on the speech situation. In addition, inversion, simple sentences, forms of direct speech in the middle of the author's speech, and the type of complex sentence "he said that, he said that" are more common in colloquial speech.

The peculiarities of the official-departmental style are reflected in legal and diplomatic documents, state laws, resolutions, orders of institutions and organizations, treaties, agreements, and peculiar ways of choosing words and means of expressing thoughts in people's correspondence with various organizations. Although the official-administrative style is very broad and diverse, it unites into a common system with the integrity of word choice and means of expression. This style encompasses all correspondence in a broad sense. 3: 5

Stamped expressions are characteristic of the official-departmental style. For example, in resolutions, orders, and decrees, the predicate of the sentence is often in the imperative voice.

In this style, each field has its own terms. Some words used in the common language can become a term in the official-departmental style, a word with only one meaning (monosemantic). For example, words used in the colloquial style of the common language, such as to work, to rest, to study "Citizens of Uzbekistan have the right to work, study, and rest." The article of the

Constitution of Uzbekistan reflects the single concept of "honest work in the interests of society, education, and paid rest (vacation) after 10-11 months of work."

In the official-departmental style, figurative, polysemantic, ceremonial (artistic) words are not used.

On the contrary, there are many periods when words and phrases with a clear meaning, complex sentences, the structure of which consists of parts and paragraphs, serve a single purpose. In the official-departmental style, internal division (podstil) also has its own terms and phrases, syntactic structure. For example, in court cases, such terms as supreme court, open court, closed court, comradely court, arbitration court, accused, defense counsel, prosecutor, executor are used; in the diplomatic sphere, such terms as declaration, ratification, contract, agreement, consul, consulate, status, visit, ultimatum are used; in official and departmental relations, such terms as contract, act, contract, partnership, farmer, contractor, fine, payment, credit, accounts receivable, payment are used.

Official correspondence, such as certificates, receipts, summonses, explanatory notes, invitations, powers of attorney, and others, also has standard forms and stamps, which facilitate writing. For example, the certificate also contains ready-made copies of documents beginning with "Given this to... about this," which are filled out only when necessary.

In the scientific style, it is characteristic to reveal the internal and external features of the events of the objective world, to come to a conclusion, and to describe it. A characteristic form of scientific style is the posing of the problem, its significance, scientific research, its results, and drawing appropriate conclusions. Any scientific work reflects this commonality.

Scientific style is distinguished by the use of more terms from each field, logical connection in grammatical construction, consistency, accuracy, and completeness of parts.[4:4] A number of words used in colloquial style can serve as terms in scientific style. For example, in linguistics - voice, sound, throat, noun, number, sentence, subject; in biology - white soil, black soil, yellow soil, root, vein.

The scientific style in the natural sciences is distinguished by its richness of formulas. These formulas perform an ideomatic function and serve for clarity of thought, simple expression.

In the scientific style, the means of artistic representation, ceremonial vocabulary, etc., are practically not used. However, there are also popular science works where the speaker (writer) deviates from

purely scientific narration, trying to use artistic-journalistic, as well as colloquial words, phrases, and sentences to make their thoughts and scientific conclusions understandable. Scientific-popular works serve as a vivid example of this. All works covering socio-political issues belong to the category of journalistic works.[5:11] This genre appeared in the Uzbek literary language system at the beginning of the 20th century. The publication of the "Newspaper of the Turkestan Region," followed by the expansion of printing and publishing activities, and the inclusion of propaganda in the works of democratic poets like Furqat, Ayniy, and Sattorxon, spurred the development of journalism. Over time, this genre developed further. Especially in the subsequent period, such factors as the penetration of radio, press, television, and others into the life of the people, the conduct of lectures and conversations, became an important factor in the development of journalism.

The journalistic style has written and oral forms, the written form consists of editorial articles of newspapers and magazines, feuilletons, pamphlets, appeals, appeals, declarations, and the oral form is the art of public speaking. Oral form also includes daily information, commentator's speeches.

Both forms possess such qualities as political activity, quick-wittedness, sharp and expressive speech, logical dignity, and propaganda.

In the journalistic style, the author's attitude towards reality is clearly felt. The author analyzes, proves, and tries to explain life's issues through deep reflection, and by providing convincing details and facts to the listener, creates a negative or positive attitude towards the depicted reality and influences it. Therefore, all means of language can be used in this style.

The artistic style differs from other speech styles in that it covers all spheres of human practical activity, is general-oriented, and is intended for all professionals. [6:10] In the artistic style, simple information about life events and people is not given, on the contrary, they are embodied before the reader's eyes, in a vivid way, with the help of word colors, all details and character traits are embodied behind the curtain of imagination, arousing aesthetic pleasure in the reader, a serious attitude towards negative or positive personality, events, a sense of struggle is created, as well as the reader is drawn into reality and as a result receives high artistic pleasure.

Thus, the task of the artistic style is to evoke aesthetic pleasure and a certain attitude towards reality.

Artistic style, like other styles, has its own internal divisions (podstilles). For example, poetic style, fable style, fairy tale style, each of which has its own means

of depiction.

Language is also a tool of artistic style. However, in this case, language performs the communicative function by creating images, characters, and elegant scenes, thereby manifesting its function of influence and action.

In artistic style, words, phrases, and sentences are polished, revealing new nuances and meanings. For example, in the sentence "Quyosh g'uborsiz ko'kda taltayib porlaydi" (O.), the words "taltayib," "porlaydi," "g'uborsiz" are specially polished, acquire a special luster, a special charm. And the sentence as a whole, in addition to the function of communication (the Sun has risen to the sky), served to give aesthetic pleasure, an artistic impression, and an elevated spirit. Such examples can be found in any work created with great skill.

It is known that imagery is the main criterion of any work of art. Artistic imagery means the art and skill of using words (phrases, sentences). Literature is distinguished from other forms of art by this feature. Therefore, when we say "empty work," "shallow work," we mean, first of all, the writer's inability to depict reality as it is, that is, in a closed form, through the colors of words.

Each writer has their own unique method of choosing and using words. A characteristic feature of A. Qahhor's work is the careful use of words. The writer assigns a separate task to each word.

A characteristic feature of Uyg'un's work: "dozens of examples begin and end with the same words" and so on.

The most important feature of the artistic style is the frequent use of solemn-emotional words. These include: sabo, yel, chehra, tabassum, takalluf, muhabbat, muyassar, alvon, moviy, silsila. A work of art can be on different themes and reflect the diverse activities of different periods. Accordingly, in the artistic style, all words, phrases, and phraseological combinations related to the lexical layer of the language are freely used. For example, in works on historical themes, archaisms, historicisms, and grammatical forms characteristic of the language of that period are freely used. In works on contemporary themes, they are not used, on the contrary, the lexical layer of today's language is used, including dialectisms, jargon, slang, and others. This allows for direct expression when creating an image - depicting which dialect or profession the image represents without additional explanation. [7:55]

In the artistic style, the writer's individual image and means of expression are noticeable. For example, the

playful and playful tone in the works of H. Olimjon, the historical-philosophical approach to the issue in the work of G. Gulom, the philosophical observation in the work of M. Shaykhzoda, the connection with the landscape in the work of Uyg'un, the conciseness in the work of A. Kahhor, the detailed detail in the work of A. Qodiriy, and the logical-comparative image in the work of Erkin Vahidov are noticeable.

In the artistic style, there is a process of word creation, the use of words in a figurative sense, and the processing of phrases. All this depends on the writer's skill, the level of his creative abilities. A. Qahhor's translation of A.P. Chekhov's work "Man in a Shell" as "Slave of the Shell," G. Gulom's description of "Ko'kan himself is very close to me," A. Oripov's address "When will you become a people, oh crowd," and others demonstrate the profound knowledge of the aforementioned writers and poets of the people's language and folk expressions.

The choice of words also depends on the genre characteristics of the work of art. For example, archaic words are sometimes used to show the color of the era, the character of a person, and sometimes serve for laughter and mockery. For example, archaic words used in the novels of A. Kadiri are used to show the color of the era, and in his satirical works - to mock and ridicule people.

In the artistic style, grammatical forms are also used for the purpose of creating images and coloring. For example, in the novels "Navoi" by Oybek and "Starry Nights" by P. Kadyrov, one can observe the use of such forms as -ur, -erdi, andoq, shulkim.

There are colloquial, official-administrative, scientific, journalistic, and artistic styles of speech, which have similarities and differences, and these features are realized in the text. Functional styles of speech are distinguished and interpreted on the basis of materials of the national language. Innovations in society lead to the development of styles.

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