

Studying Stylistic Similarities in Russian And Korean Languages

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Abstract: This article examines the stylistic similarities and differences between the Russian and Korean languages from the perspective of functional stylistics. The study analyzes the main speech styles used in both languages, including colloquial, scientific, official-business, artistic, and formal speech styles. Particular attention is paid to the linguistic features, communicative functions, and sociocultural aspects of stylistic usage in Russian and Korean. The research highlights the role of politeness, formality, and communicative situations in shaping speech styles, especially in Korean, where honorific and speech-level systems play a significant role. The comparative analysis demonstrates that despite structural and cultural differences between the two languages, both linguistic systems employ stylistic variation to regulate social interaction and achieve communicative effectiveness. The article contributes to the study of comparative linguistics and intercultural communication by identifying common stylistic principles and nationally specific characteristics in Russian and Korean speech culture.

Keywords: Functional stylistics, Russian language, Korean language, speech styles, comparative linguistics, colloquial style, official-business style, scientific style, politeness, intercultural communication, linguistic analysis, speech culture.

Introduction: As is known, style is a set of linguistic means that are used for a specific purpose in specific areas of human activity such as science, office work, legislation, politics, and the sphere of socio-political relations. Style can include: 1) the main task of verbal communication (communication, delivery of information, evaluation of information, influence on the addressee); 2) the situation of verbal communication (formal-informal); 3) the nature of communication (mass, group, interpersonal); 4) the form of communication (oral - written).

Each language is a combination of several styles, which differ in their linguistic means and are used to express specific content from the common language. A speech style is a variety of language that serves a particular aspect of social life. Thus, the branch of linguistics that studies the styles of a particular language is called stylistics.

According to A.M. According to Chugurov, stylistics is a

branch of linguistics that studies the expressive possibilities and means of language, their lexical meaning, as well as the patterns of their use in various linguistic situations and spheres of communication.

According to Madaeni Awwal Ali and Ghodrati Asghar, functional style is a system of expressive means characteristic of a specific sphere of communication. Styles differ not only in fact, but also in the frequency of use of elements.

For example, some expressions may be present in colloquial style, but are less likely to be present in formal business style. We examine which styles, in both the Russian and Korean classifications, primarily employ formal expressions. However, we do not rule out the possibility that neutral or inter-style expressions may be present in certain styles of speech.

As is known from sources, the functional and stylistic boundaries of modern literary language are fluid. As V.V. Vinogradov emphasized, "different functional

styles of speech are in a living relationship and interaction." Functional styles do not represent a closed system.

According to E.E. Gribanskaya, functional styles of speech in the Russian language are a historically developed system of speech means, stable varieties of speech for each sphere of communication, taking into account the speech situation.

In Russian, five main functional styles are distinguished: colloquial, scientific, official-business, journalistic, and artistic.

M.F. Makhmudova emphasized that the situational level, which combines the skills of the first three levels and allows for the application of acquired knowledge in a specific situation, is directly related to stylistics in Russian. Since the communicative situation is a multicomponent formation, i.e., the speaker and their social role; the listener and their social role; The relationship between speakers and the tone of their communication, situational variables require the use of different linguistic means in different communicative circumstances.

The characteristics of colloquial speech in Russian are evident at all levels of the linguistic system. At the lexical level, a large number of neutral words and expressions, words with a specific lexical meaning, and everyday vocabulary are widely used.

According to E.E. Gribanskaya, one of the specific features of colloquial speech in Russian is the widespread use of pronouns, which replace nouns and adjectives and are used without context.

In general, the colloquial style is characterized by a predominance of verbs over nouns, especially personal verb forms.

Thus, the specificity of colloquial speech is most clearly manifested at the syntactic level. The brevity and conciseness of the colloquial style lead to a predominance of simple sentences, in which the predicate verb is often absent, which lends dynamism to the utterance. Incomplete constructions, incomplete structure, ellipticality (omissions of individual members of a sentence) are one of the striking means of speech economy that distinguish colloquial speech from other varieties of literary language.

As is known from sources, the official business style is a

set of linguistic means, the function of which is to serve the sphere of official business relations arising between government agencies, between organizations and individuals, or within them in the course of their production, economic and legal activities.

It's important to note that the largest international law firms have their own streamlined document processing systems and their own individual, corporate language style.

E.A. Zhukova identifies the following key characteristics and features of formal business style. Impersonal vocabulary (use of only impersonal sentences); strict formality (precision of presentation that does not allow for the possibility of enriching the foreign language and other forms of speech); high regularity of expressions (strictness of sentence construction methods). Every sentence constructed, every phrase spoken in a business style is subject to the influence of external factors, which are also called extralinguistic.

As noted in the sources, the artistic functional style in the Russian language is a functional style of speech that is used in fiction.

This style influences the reader's imagination and feelings, conveys the author's thoughts and feelings, uses the full wealth of vocabulary and the possibilities of different styles, and is characterized by imagery and emotionality of speech.

According to A.M. Chugurov, artistic style should express the author's thoughts and feelings; it is characterized by heightened emotionality and imagery. This style utilizes various linguistic devices: epithet, metaphor, inversion, anaphora, etc.

E.E. Gribanskaya notes that scientific style is a functional style of speech in literary language, which possesses a number of characteristics: preliminary elaboration of the statement, monologue character, strict selection of linguistic devices, and a tendency toward normalized speech. Thus, the style of scientific papers in Russian is determined by their content and the goals of the scientific communication: to explain facts as accurately and completely as possible, to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships between phenomena, to identify patterns of historical development, and so on.

Scientific style is subdivided into the scientific substyle proper (monograph, scientific article, abstract); the

educational-scientific substyle (reference books, methodological recommendations); and the popular science substyle (essay, article). In terms of numbers, in scientific texts, terms predominate over other types of specialized vocabulary (nomenclature names, professionalisms, professional jargon, etc.); on average, terminological vocabulary usually makes up 15-20% of the general vocabulary of the scientific style. According to E.R. Petrenko, there are seven official speech styles in Korean. The names of the styles in Korean are derived from the verb 하다 (to do) + the suffix of the verb ending of this style + the suffix 체 (meaning "style"). Some of these styles are gradually disappearing from spoken Korean and are used only in historical films or literary works:

하소서체 - A highly formal, official, and polite style. Traditionally, it was used when addressing the king, queen, or a high-ranking official. This refers to archaic styles, now found only in historical dramas or religious literature.

합쇼체 - Formal-polite style. Modern colloquial formal-polite style. Typical style when communicating with a stranger. Typically, at a first meeting, the conversation begins with this style, gradually moving to less formal styles.

해요체 - Informal polite style. The most common style in modern language. It is considered an informal polite style. It is used between people who are strangers to each other, as an alternative to the formal polite style.

하오체 - Formal neutral style. It is also an informal polite style, only more outdated. Originally, it was a poetic style, also used in uncertain social situations. However, due to overuse by the authorities during the dictatorship, it acquired a negative connotation. Therefore, it is practically not used by the generation that grew up in the post-democratic period in Korea. It is mainly used by the older generation to address the younger generation.

하게체 - Neutral style. It's not used with children, and it's never used between blood relatives. It's not very common in conversation, and is primarily used by the older generation.

해라체 - Formal-familiar style. The informative style is used in written speech when the narration is in the third person. It is also used in newspapers, manuals, guides, etc. This style is common in colloquial speech when elders address younger people or between peers.

해체 - Informal-familiar style. A widely used colloquial style. Typically used between friends and relatives. In order to comply with all the rules of etiquette and feel comfortable and confident when communicating with Koreans, it is enough to know how to use three basic styles of speech: formal polite, informal polite and familiar.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of Russian and Korean stylistic systems demonstrates that both languages possess well-developed functional styles shaped by historical, cultural, and communicative factors. Russian stylistics is primarily classified according to spheres of communication such as scientific, colloquial, journalistic, official-business, and artistic styles, whereas Korean stylistics is strongly influenced by politeness levels and social hierarchy reflected in speech endings and honorific forms.

Despite these differences, both languages share common stylistic principles, including the adaptation of linguistic means to communicative situations, social roles, and the speaker's intentions. The study also confirms that stylistic variation plays an essential role in ensuring effective communication and maintaining cultural norms in both societies.

Furthermore, the research highlights the importance of understanding stylistic similarities and distinctions for language learners, translators, and specialists in intercultural communication. Knowledge of functional styles contributes to the development of communicative competence and helps avoid misunderstandings in multilingual and multicultural contexts. Therefore, further comparative studies of Russian and Korean stylistics may provide valuable insights into the interaction between language, culture, and communication.

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