

SPEECH STYLES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the types of speech styles, their main characteristics, and scope of application. Speech styles are an important part of literary language, serving to express various socio-political, scientific, spiritual, and everyday needs of society. Each style has its own lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features that help convey the content of speech clearly, fluently, and effectively. The article highlights the specific aspects of scientific, formal, journalistic, artistic, and conversational styles.

Keywords: Speech, conversational style, literary conversational style, simple conversational style, journalistic style, artistic style.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются типы речевых стилей, их основные признаки и сфера применения. Речевые стили являются важной частью литературного языка, они служат для выражения различных общественно-политических, научных, духовных и бытовых потребностей общества. Каждый стиль имеет свои лексические, грамматические и стилистические особенности, которые помогают четко, бегло и эффективно передать содержание речи. В статье раскрываются особенности научного, официально-публицистического художественного и разговорного стилей.

Ключевые слова: Речь, разговорный стиль, литературно-разговорный стиль, простой разговорный стиль, публицистический стиль, художественный стиль.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada nutq uslublarining turlari, ularning asosiy belgilari va qo'llanish doiralari tahlil qilingan. Nutquslublari adabiy tilning muhim qismi bo'lib, ular jamiyatning turli ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ilmiy, ma'naviy va maishiy ehtiyojlarini ifodalashda xizmat qiladi. Har bir uslubning o'ziga xos leksik, grammatik va uslubiy xususiyatlari mavjud bo'lib, ular nutqning mazmunini aniq, ravon va ta'sirchan yetkazishga yordam beradi. Maqolada ilmiy, rasmiy, publitsistik, badiiy va so'zlashuv uslublarining o'ziga xos jihatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Nutq, so'zlashuv uslubi, adabiy so'zlashuv uslubi, oddiy so'zlashuv uslubi, publitsistik uslub, badiiy uslub.

Introduction

Speech is the manifestation of language in the processes of expressing and exchanging thoughts, representing a specific form of life as a distinct type of social activity. Speech refers to its oral (vocal) and written manifestations, namely the speaking process and its results (speech thoughts and works preserved in memory or recorded in writing).

In linguistic theory, the concept of speech is contrasted with the abstract concept of language, which is considered as a system of expressive means accepted in a particular language community, and with the more general concept of language as one of the most characteristic manifestations of social existence (life). Actual speech (external speech), which serves to convey information and messages to other people in order to influence their behavior and activities, emerges in the form of articulation of linguistic signs perceived by auditory organs (recorded and

reproduced with the help of soundrecording devices) or in the form of conditional representation of these signs in writing.

Alongside actual speech ("external speech"), there is also internal speech. It is directed at discussing and solving various problems that aid cognition in the speaker's mind. Internal speech occurs on the basis of external speech, without the use of sound or writing, in the form of mental processes that proceed with clear representations of words in vocal speech.

Written speech differs from oral speech in being somewhat more structured, with words carefully selected, grammatically precise yet complex in form, and lacking the direct use of intonation, facial expressions, and gestures characteristic of oral speech. There are monologic and dialogic types of speech. Besides the communicative function, speech can also perform other functions, including the poetic function.

A special form of speech is reading. Each person's speech has individual, unique characteristics; although the basic elements of language – vocabulary and grammatical structure – do not belong solely to individuals but are common, that is, they belong to a particular language community in general. Speech is closely connected with human thinking and consciousness. A person's thoughts are formed and exist in speech. Through speech and on the basis of speech, logical conceptual thinking becomes possible, which reflects reality in a generalized abstract manner and, going beyond individuality, becomes a social product. Speech is also of great importance in the manifestation and functioning of other aspects of human psychology – sensations, perception, memory, imagination, emotions, will, and others – and in the development of human consciousness. Depending on the sphere of application, speech takes such forms as artistic speech, scientific speech, and formal speech. In any form and under any circumstances, clarity, fluency, simplicity, and expressiveness should remain the most important characteristics of speech.

Speech styles are divided into 5 types: conversational style, literary conversational style, simple conversational style, journalistic style and artistic style. Conversational style is the most ancient among speech styles. This style existed even before writing appeared. Conversation is characterized by the following distinctive features: This form of speech emerges on the basis of spontaneity depending on the situation and is formed with the help of pauses, facial expressions, and intonation. Literary conversational style conforms to all norms of literary language. Literary conversational language is concise, consisting of short sentences, and is a style free from dialectal words as well as lexical means characteristic of other inactive layers. Simple conversational style is an informal style that does not conform to literary language norms and arises on the basis of speed, spontaneity, and lack of deliberation. Its norms are not established; the style is formed on the basis of natural freedom and is rich in emotionality. Journalism (from Latin "people, masses") serves to convey the most important and urgent issues of the time to readers, listeners, and viewers through newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, to animate the public, to instill awareness of events occurring around them in people's consciousness, and to shape their social views. The speech style used in mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, television), at sessions of the Supreme Assembly, and at various meetings is considered the journalistic style. Artistic style (the function of language's influence, propaganda and promotion) encompasses all aspects of human life.

This style differs from other styles in its accessibility to all and its emotional impact on readers and listeners. The language of artistic literature, or artistic style, occupies a special place in literary language. In artistic style, all means of folk language are freely used. The main features of artistic style

Various figurative devices are employed, including epithets, comparisons, hyperbole, irony, simile, and so on.

In the midst of the steppe,
The sun looks down smiling.
Combing the washed,
Hair of the willows. (E. Vohidov)

In these verses, the poet uses the method of personification in artistic depiction, applying actions characteristic of humans – smiling (looks down smiling) and combing (combing the hair) – to the sun.

Conclusion

Speech styles play a vital role in shaping the communicative culture of society. They demonstrate not only the richness and expressive capacity of language but also its ability to adapt to different social, scientific, and cultural contexts. Each style serves a specific communicative purpose — for example, the scientific style ensures accuracy and logical consistency; the formal style provides clarity and discipline in official communication; the journalistic style delivers information persuasively and dynamically; the artistic style enriches human emotions through imagery and aesthetic impact; while the conversational style facilitates everyday interaction and mutual understanding. The effective use of these styles helps individuals express their ideas in accordance with the situation, audience, and purpose of communication. In this regard, the study of speech styles is essential not only for linguists but also for teachers, journalists, writers, and all language users. The ability to consciously select an appropriate speech style strengthens the expressiveness, persuasiveness, and cultural refinement of one's language. Furthermore, mastering different speech styles contributes to the development of linguistic competence, critical thinking, and communicative creativity. It enables individuals to navigate between formal and informal contexts with confidence, maintaining both clarity and emotional depth. Therefore, speech styles should be taught and practiced as a key component of linguistic education, fostering a generation of speakers who can use their language effectively, beautifully, and responsibly in every sphere of life.

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