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## **THE CONNECTION BETWEEN STYLISTICS AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN THE LANGUAGE LESSONS.**

**Annotation.** This article deals with the connection between stylistics and cognitive linguistics. Stylistics (stylos-writing, letter stick), Stylistics, methodology — studying the language styles of linguistics, studying the essence and peculiarities of functional folding in terms of lexical, phonetic, morphological, word-building and syntactic levels in terms of synchronics and diachronics, literature characterizing the norms and methods of application in various linguistic situations, in different types and genres of written literature, in different spheres of social life.

**Key words:** connection, cognitive, methodology, sphere, phonetic

In Stylistics, parallelism studies the spiritual and expressive subtleties of synonymous language expressions, interrelated variants of linguistic units. In such variants, there will be an opportunity to choose between them what is necessary for a particular conversational situation. Modern Stylistics is understood differently in different linguistic directions and schools, at the same time, each point of view has its own objective basis, because of the brilliance of the style, which is the main study subject of Stylistics. Stylistics is an inseparable link between language norms (norms). Stylistics in turn is divided into such types as functional, stylistics of linguistic units, text Stylistics, stylistics of artistic literature (artistic speech), applied, comparative, historical. Functional Stylistics studies and characterizes the stratification of the literary language on the basis of its historically formed views (functional units), that is, the system of styles, the laws of internal structural formation of this system. Functional Stylistics develops general principles of typological classification and separation of the main functional units of the literary language as a subject of theoretical research. Stylistics of linguistic units studies the validity (application) of all satchel units in the literary language in ordinary conversational situations, texts of different spiritual and expressive content from the point of view of the existing language norms. It is important to paint the stylistic

coloring of in this case variants of linguistic units (variants of forms, parallel structures, lexical and syntactic synonyms). If the stylistics of linguistic units are directly related to functional Stylistics on the one hand, then on the other hand it is very close to text Stylistics. Stylistics of artistic literature (artistic speech) examines how language has become an art phenomenon in literature, its artistic application, in which it analyzes the ways in which aesthetic and communicative functions are combined. Stylistics of an artistic work is limited only by the study of the writer's originality in the use of language, the characteristics of the language of the work. The language, which is an important element of the style, helps to understand the function of the work, but the study of all the features of the language of the work does not fall into its subject. Often one issue is studied both by him and by literary studies. Artistic speech Stylistics tries to determine the aesthetic function of language material in a particular artistic system. Therefore, artistic literature Stylistics the most important research topic of this will be the author and the language of a particular artistic work, that is, the problem of individual style will be prioritized. By analyzing the language of a specific work, generalizing conclusions are drawn, characteristics characteristic of many works, writers' works are determined (e.g., Qadiri, Oybek, Abdulla Kahhor, stylistic features of Fomina's creations). As a result, several legalities of artistic speech, typological principles are developed. Comparative Stylistics — comparative study of methodological phenomena in different languages. Comparative stylistics it is inextricably linked with the theory of translation. Historical Stylistics studies the use of language in various historical periods. He studies not only the changes in the stylistic norms of a particular language, but also the ways of formation and development of the structure of the literary language, the history of the interaction of literary speech with the literary language. Practical stylistics it is a practical field that covers methodological recommendations in accordance with the requirements of the culture of speech. Stylistics the formation, development and study of the genre as a science dates back to antiquity in the West, and in the Soviet Union to the Middle Ages. Stylistics In the Eastern countries, including Uzbekistan, although not in the present time as a common link, but in such subjects as linguistics (grammar, dictionaries), literary studies (scientific method, metaphor, interpretation), as well as the art of scientific essays, preaching, etc. are taught. Stylistics in Uzbekistan in the last century, especially the All-Union Soviet and artistic literature Stylistics it began to form and develop as an independent science network. In this case Firat, Steppe, Oybek, P. From writers like Kadyrov, M. Qoshjonov, Q. Samadov, I. Kochkortoiev, A. The contributions of such scientists as Shomaksudov are great. Stylistic signs are present in all of the language units. Phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical units are also the subject of Stylistics. Phonetics and Stylistics. Phonetics is the sound formation of

speech organs movement and position at the moment — articulation, the regularities of sound change, he examines issues like his intonation. and phonetic Stylistics is the way in which sounds can serve as an expressive-stylistic means of connecting one another, in other words, speech sounds as an expressive means of language, and studies their legalities. Phonetic Stylistics is interested in the methods of using stylistic capabilities of speech sounds as a means of increasing the sensitivity of speech. The use of sound and tone in speech, the types of Affective pronouns are diverse. Alliteration, assonance and colorful manifestations of sound repetition play an important role in making speech emotional and expressive. The phenomenon of imitating the sounds of things and creatures is also widely used in Stylistics to express the idea and give it an express. Such methods of speech flattery can be found in prose works, proverbs and sayings, and even in places where folk tales and epics are written in prose. The phonetic harmonization and repetition of vowels and consonants makes speech melodic and effective, making it easier to remember the language. Different forms and methods of making speech melodic are inherent in poetic speech, mainly by its nature and essence. Poetic speech is an exciting rhythmic speech that occurs as an expression of emotion, which is arranged in a certain way in terms of tone. In Sioux, it is characteristic to use a wide range of certain regulatory means (for example, rhythm, rhyme, radif, bands) in terms of tone of speech. Therefore, the structure of the poem phonetics is distinguished separately as a special branch of stylistics.

Lexicology and Stylistics. Lexicology is dictionary of language, its historical layers, ways of enrichment and development, the word, its meaning, studies its application and similar issues. Lexical Stylistics also dictionary learns its combination, but its use of the word, the laws of the use of the word checks by. Lexical Stylistics is the expressiveness of words or word combinations learns the side. So the phenomenon of the same language is in lexicological and stylistic analysis it is illuminated differently. This is something lexicology to the lexical phenomena of Stylistics indicates the difference in principle in the approach. For example, lexicology is a branch of speech in which the final thought is expressed - the role of the context in the emergence of the lexical meaning of the word used in the sentence; and Stylistics examines it either from the point of view of the communicative-expressive function of the word performed in the context, or from the point of view.

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