

## THE USAGE OF STYLISTICS AND LINGUISTICS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

This article deals with the usage of stylistics and linguistics in Uzbek and English languages. Here are the tools that functional style chooses from the general language Treasury the same style makes up the system. These stylistic phenomena in the language are of different character rather communicative function and interaction with the general stylistic lipstick forms a system of related elements.

**Key words:** style, usage, linguistics, tool, describe, choose, system.

### Introduction

So, when describing the stylistic system of language, the functional stylistic paint in Language units should be taken as a basis as an important sign. Expressionist-stylistic and the paint occurs mainly because of the mutual semantic relationship of words. To see this clearly, especially when comparing words in a synonym series you can. For example, cilmaymaq, ilceymaq, irceymaq, tirceymaq, işseymaq, words in a synonymic line, such as irshaymak, according to their stylistic coloring it's different. The words jilmaymok and iljaymok are neutral in terms of stylistic coloring is considered. The words irjaymak, grin, ishshaymak, irshaymak negative assessments has. This negative assesment in the word smirk in relation to the word smirk, smirk in the word ishshaymak in relation to the word ishshaymak, the word ishshaymak in relation to the word irshaymak stronger in word. Sometimes the word taken alone and grammatical construction stylistic coloring it will also be difficult to determine which style belongs. Word and mathematics stylistic coloring of the construction only with other elements in a certain speech text is formed in the relationship and connection. Such a stylistic paint speech the situation is realized. For example, a Fox herd is a species of wild animals if used relatively, the stylistic paint will be neutral; look at the person quot; quack, cunning» if used in the sense that this word acquires a certain stylistic paint. The stylistic system of the literary language is jargon, local dialect and hence the like it is also in a certain relationship with other phenomena in the language. For example, jargons to the common language, most often, come through a simple colloquial style. And in the style of artistic speech to individualize the language of some personages they are used in part. Dialectal words are also basically simple with a system of literary language styles it happens in a relationship through colloquial and sometimes artistic speech style. Dialectal words within the framework of their system, they usually do not have a special stylistic paint. However that's when dialectisms go to the framework of a certain functional style of the literary language take a stylistic and emotional paint that fits and matches the style, for example, it is also possible to

earn a paint characteristic of a simple colloquial style or poetic style. According to the origin of many features of a simple colloquial style go to dialects. In dictionaries like *alpose*, *manot* ("som"), mint words *npng* refers to one word and colloquial (*quot; obl. razg.»— oblastnoye-razgovornoye slovo*) is also not surprising to be given by the signs. It should also be taken into account that the system of speech styles consists of the interaction of the means with each other is the basis of this same style of speech depends on the function. For example, the main function of the scientific style is nature and clearly describe the phenomena of social life, the logic proof of this or that thought and it consists of interpretation. The logical character of the scientific style is its lexical-phraseological and gram finds its expression in its mathematical properties. It is clear that things and events in style a word of terminological character, used in the defining and correct sense, phrases make up the majority. Some of the elements that make up the speech-style system are different the style can also be found in the composition. But the components of these elements the sum shows affiliation to the same style. For example, scientific terms official, pub can be used in different styles, such as publicistic and colloquial, but there with lexical, grammatic and phonetic phenomena that are stylistically identical link and make a whole style so only come true in scientific style content it turns out. So, each style of speech is unique and separate with all its elements it has certain language tools that are subordinate to the purpose. Accordingly, speech style-consists of a purposeful organized system of means of expression it is possible to say. Speech styles are formed gradually during a certain period of language development and variable. For example, at the beginning of the XX century, the present Uzbekistan of publishing and time press works in the territory in connection with this, the style of publicism appeared in the Uzbek language. Uzbek literature this new stile lexical, phraseological and grammatical tools development in Russian language the Blessed effect of newspaper and publicistic Style it's hard for you to imagine. It was studied in the Uzbek literary language lexicon in 1903-1917 professor A. K. Borovkov shows that this period in the press of time, especially, the influence of the Russian language in the development of political lexicology and phraseology is huge it was. And from the 1920 years, the artistic style became rich and developed. Publicistic style formed, New speech styles, such as formal, scientific, on the ground of the common language it came into being.

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