

STYLISTIC AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COMPARISON IN ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION

The functional nature of stylistic norms in discourse requires an assessment of the laws of selection and use of language tools in close connection with the problems of typology of speech styles, the expediency of stylistic elements of speech, the stylistic value of non-linguistic criteria.

Keywords: stylistic, discourse, functional speech.

INTRODUCTION

Functional speech norms take into account not only the real logical content of the discourse, but also the sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic foundations of the communicative style and other methodological nuances created by its organization. It also allows us to describe stylistic norms as the general objective laws of the use of language elements and the creation of discourse, as well as the sum of the social experience and knowledge of members of society about these laws. However, it is difficult to define and clearly define functional styles and the means for them, and to find a complete description of a particular functional style norm in a particular discourse. There are also stylistic differences between the semantic-grammatical and functional-stylistic combinations of words. There is no absolute balance between the stable characterization of a word in dictionaries and the living "activity" in a discourse. Consequently, the real qualitative characteristic of language units related to the nature of their use in discourse and the specificity of their stylistic function becomes a stylistic phenomenon that determines the methodological norm. The methodological normative sign appears as an indicator of quality.

Accordingly, it can be said that the stylistic norm is a specific system of different elements belonging to different tiers of language, which are used in a specific way in the speech tissue and are aimed at a specific goal. The fact that stylistic norms do not deny different variants in discourse, different individual situational fluctuations, makes it difficult to justify and regulate them as a stable phenomenon. Therefore, it is difficult for stylistic recommendations to be the same for all cases. This is due to the fact that each functional style is usually aimed at a specific area of communication, the social sphere, and the existence of accepted normative norms for that area.

Thus, the functional style itself is the main factor that determines the stylistic norm, which organizes the selection and use of language units in the discourse. In fact, writing a story is not the same as telling a story freely. A letter addressed to a relative and an application addressed to the director cannot be measured by the same standard. In ordinary conversation, it is common to refer to a brother, uncle, aunt, or even a mustache, and in formal communication, to a friend.

Depending on the discourse, the customer (in the studio), the subscriber (in the mail), the passenger (in the transport), the patient (in the hospital), the spectator (in the theater), the spectator (in the kitchen), the buyer (in the store), the fan (in the stadium), the words client (at the barber shop), subscriber (at ATS) can be used. There are similar methodological differences in the use of the terms salesman, postman, and driver instead of salesperson and driver. Sociolinguistic features and normative problems of the typology of functional methods (especially communicative acts) underlie these differences in the use of means of communication.

Each field of communication in which a functional style operates has a certain communicative commonality, and this feature distinguishes it from others. For example, specific terms related to medicine or chemistry are general and understandable to people in these disciplines. Therefore, they are not typical for popular scientific discourses, artistic and journalistic styles. It is understood that the concept of general norm in the functional-stylistic plan means communicative generality within a certain sphere of speech communication, formativeness specific to a particular functional style. In this sense, the stylistic norm is the ability of the speaker (writer) and listener (reader) to use the language in accordance with the requirements of the field of communication and to understand it correctly.

The degree to which communicative commonalities within literary language are categorized and differentiated according to functional speech types determines the nature of stylistic norms. Stylistic norms also consist of internal special normative systems related to the internal stratification of general language means, specialization in speech styles, typical, regular stylistic linguistic features of each functional style. The style of official documents is characterized by compliance with general norms, standardization, the use of artistic means, individual applications.

The use of special terminological vocabulary, different types of formulas, symbols and schemes in scientific speech, the use of words and expressions in generalized, abstract meanings, the logical consistency, objectivity and impersonality of the statement are characteristic features. The strict terminology and internationalization of the system of concepts is due to the fact that the discourse is intended only for specialists in certain fields. The use of figurative imagery in this style is not a characteristic feature. In popular science discourse, it is associated with the appearance of unfamiliar, difficult-to-understand terms. In literary discourse, this discourse becomes a kind of optional stylistic tool, with a specialization in appearance.

Even if the speaker (writer) does not understand it, the listener (reader) immediately feels it. Although these types of events are usually related to the individual (axiological) aspect of literary discourse, they reflect the social, grounded objective laws that characterize the discourse of a particular group. It plays an important role in understanding their value in discourse. Therefore, it is incorrect to set stylistic norms and interpret all deviations from them as a mistake. Failure to assess the appropriateness of the fact of speech in the discourse leads to the denial of the role of stylistic methods, speech stylization, based on the "collision" of specific connotative words and expressions, different stylistic elements. Let's imagine. "What did you do today?" It is natural for her to answer that her husband raised the house before noon and went to the market in the afternoon. But it seems unnatural for him to say that in the first half of the day I did cultural and household chores in the apartment where we live, and in the second half of the day I visited the city's shopping malls. But in other places, for example, in the humorous, humorous age, such an answer can become a means of satire, ridicule, and laughter. However, it is debatable to consider such methodological transfers as regular, permanent elements of the norm of functional styles. There seems to be a distinction between stylistic specialization and stylistic application.

Each discourse has its own internal normative system and is opposed to discourses. For example, the use of terminological vocabulary in scientific discourse, and in the formal style of chancellery, standard constructions meet their methodological requirements. The statement is characterized by the pursuit of concreteness, individuality and originality, extensive use of opportunities for impact, the use of different styles for artistic speech. The pursuit of figurative thinking requires that speech be focused on performing an aesthetic function. Conversational style is characterized by the unique pronunciation of words and expressions, phonetic study, phono morphological and rhythmic-melodic variants.

This feature of language use has compounded stable features that are specific to each area of speech activity, each of the functional styles. These features, which are specific to each type of speech, determine its stylistic norm. Thus, stylistic norms are, first of all, the laws of application of functional stylistic and expressive stylistic means, which are distinguished against the background of general stylistic neutral units, according to the type and field of communication, speech conditions and purpose.

However, these historically formed, socially and culturally-aesthetically understood laws do not exclude the realization of the potential of language, the purposeful use of non-literary elements. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between the main (necessary) and auxiliary (optional) methodological elements in the description of stylistic norms. Necessary methodological elements of functional speech norms are related to the primary specialization of language means: stylistic norms are based on linguistic stylistic norms. The stylistic norms of speech are in fact based on this normative base.

However, it also includes secondary specializations, the use of key methodological elements in various combinations and variants, their potential capabilities, individual-occasional applications, and various exceptions in the first place. There are limits and norms to the organization of the whole text or parts of it, to the use of genre stylistic features of speech, to the use of different stylistic styles, stylistic figures, tropes and general styles, and even to the semantic allusions of words. The proportions of their use in discourse, their participation in the organization of speech, the degree of application is reflected in the nature of the functional stylistic norm.

This is due to the secondary specialization of both general normative, general methodological units and functionally specialized means - the nature of their use in different meanings and functions. These same methodological features can be evaluated as optional units of stylistic norm.

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