



Functional Styles of the Modern Russian Language and Their Interaction

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Abstract: *This topic provides a classification of the functional styles of the modern Russian language, reveals the stylistic and linguistic features of the scientific, journalistic, official and business styles of the Russian language, and gives the basics of oratory.*

Keywords: *Functional, style, scientific, official business, journalistic, speech, linguistic, means, oral, written, oratory.*

Introduction. Literary language - a form of the national language, understood as exemplary - functions differently depending on the sphere of human communication. Each area of language use puts forward its own requirements for the choice of linguistic means, the creation of statements and imposes its own limitations. Thus, linguistic means that are appropriate in some circumstances become alien in others. For example, K.I. Chukovsky cites such an episode in one of his books. In the summer, a young man walks through a dacha town and sees a little girl crying at the gate. He comes up and asks her sympathetically: "What issue are you crying about?"... Did you smile? Why? Yes, because in these circumstances the linguistic means chosen by the young man to communicate with the girl are completely inappropriate. But in a business communication setting, for example, the secretary may ask the citizens waiting to be received: "What issue did you come to N for?" These same linguistic means in other communication conditions seem acceptable and completely natural. Based on the differentiation of lexical units and depending on the function that the language performs in each specific case, functional varieties of literary language, or styles, are distinguished.

So, styles of speech (style - Greek stylo - stick, pen) are systems of linguistic elements within a literary language, delimited by the conditions and tasks of communication: the form of our statements depends on WHERE, WITH WHOM and WHY we are talking. This means that analysis of the speech situation is a necessary condition for choosing a speech style for the most effective transmission of information.

Literary review and methodology. Under the influence of these conditions, we select and shape linguistic means (words, phraseological units, morphological forms, syntactic structures). The richness of style makes the Russian language flexible and strong, emotionally expressive and strict.

Literary language

Functional styles (varieties)

- scientific
- official business
- newspaper-journalistic

- literary and artistic
- colloquial-everyday

Book styles

Predominantly written form

-mostly oral form

The four functional styles of the Russian literary language (scientific, official-business, journalistic and literary-artistic) as written are contrasted with oral, colloquial and everyday. This opposition is based on the main differences in the nature of written and oral communications: due to the provided time gap in written communication, the author of the text has the opportunity to think about the structure of the text, its composition, and also select linguistic means. An oral text is pronounced spontaneously, created at the moment of speaking.

Therefore, the author does not have the opportunity to think through all the nuances in advance, to choose the most effective and impressive vocabulary or syntactic structure. How successfully he copes with the task will depend only on himself:

- after all, there is neither the collection “The Best Essays of High School Students” nor the notes at hand “smart thoughts” of authoritative people, no dictionaries, no reference books on spelling, no “Catchphrases” of the Ashukins. In an oral statement, a person is clearly visible, all his advantages and disadvantages
- become obvious: whether he is smart or stupid, educated or not, educated or inclined to neglect etiquette. Therefore, mastery of oral speech is not only an indicator of mastery of one’s native word, but also an indicator of a person’s internal culture.

Scientific, official business, journalistic and literary and artistic styles are called book styles:

- in them, no deviations from the norms of the literary language, much less their violation, are unacceptable. Book words, typical for written speech, can also be used orally (scientific reports, public speaking).

The colloquial style is used not only in everyday life, but also in the professional sphere. In everyday life it has oral and written forms (notes, SMS messages), in professional life it is only oral.

Book styles are codified, because are built on the basis of grammatical rules recorded in dictionaries and reference books. The features of the conversational style are not recorded anywhere. This is uncoded speech. It has its own characteristics:

- ✓ the choice of language means largely depends on the communication situation: the topic of conversation, the characteristics of the participants in communication (age, social, personal), the time and place of communication, the general purpose of communication;
- ✓ the thematic development of an oral text may be characterized by logical disorganization, hence the multi-topic nature of the text even within a small passage, self-interruption and self-clarification of the speaker, corrections, breaks in speech;
- ✓ speech tactics for cooperation between speakers are developed in the process of dialogue, which requires a search for comfortable verbal interaction and a common tone;
- ✓ texts are characterized by incomplete means of expression at all linguistic levels (for example, phonetic reductions or syntactic incompleteness of sentences) due to the fact that oral communication involves not only linguistic means, but also paralinguistic means of communication (intonation, facial expressions, gestures).

Literary language is far from the same thing as the language of fiction, which is devoid of any stylistic closure and is broader in relation to the concept of artistic style. Its main distinguishing feature is that it also carries an aesthetic meaning. In a literary text one can find all the richness and diversity of the Russian national language: not only its functional varieties, but also non-literary

elements that the author needs to create local color, speech characteristics of characters, and enhance the expressiveness of the text. The main criterion for the selection of linguistic means here is not their normalization, but relevance and expediency, which testify to the talent and skill of the writer in using the entire wealth of the national language.

Discussion and results. The above features of the colloquial style and language of fiction gave the basis to Academician D.N. Shmelev to propose the following typology of functional varieties of language:

Literary language

- scientific
- official business
- journalistic.

Functional-style varieties and emotional-expressive means of language

Linguistic units, in addition to their main meaning, may have additional meanings that limit the possibilities of their use in certain areas and conditions of communication.

There are different functional-style varieties and emotional-expressive (evaluative) means of language.

Functional and stylistic varieties are determined by the predominant

- the use of a linguistic unit in any sphere of communication.

Words assigned to book styles are not suitable for casual conversation (The first leaves have appeared on the green spaces); in a conversation, for example, with a child, you cannot use scientific terms (It is very likely that dad will make visual contact with Uncle Petya during the coming day) , and in an official business style - colloquial and colloquial words (On the night of September 30, racketeers ran into Petrov and took his son hostage, demanding a ransom of 10,000 bucks).

Emotionally expressive means are associated with the expression of feelings, attitudes towards a subject, and its evaluation. These are words with a positive or negative emotional connotation (hero; parasite).

A feature of emotional-evaluative vocabulary is that it “supersedes” the lexical meaning of the word. Such vocabulary is not used in scientific and official business styles, but is widely used in newspaper, journalistic and colloquial styles.

There are three types of emotional vocabulary:

1. Words with a clear evaluative meaning are usually unambiguous; These include “characteristic” words (grump, windbag, sycophant, slob), as well as words containing an assessment of a fact, phenomenon, etc. (defame, dishonor, irresponsible, antediluvian).
2. Polysemantic words, usually neutral in their basic meaning, but receiving a bright emotional coloring when used metaphorically (about a person - hat, rag, mattress, elephant, oak, crow, eagle; verbs in a figurative meaning - saw, gnaw, hiss, blink, dig).
3. Words with suffixes of subjective assessment, conveying various shades of feelings: words with a positive assessment (high, affectionate, partly humorous) - excellent, wonderful, excellent, wonderful, luxurious, magnificent and words with a negative connotation (ironic, disapproving, abusive) - nasty, disgusting, disgusting, ugly, disgusting, insolent^{1.1} Golub I. Stylistics of the Russian language. – M., 2001. P. 59-60.

The existence of styles in language and speech is ensured, first of all, by the presence of stylistic synonyms, which makes it possible to convey approximately the same content of an utterance in different ways.

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