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Speech Styles and Types of Methodology

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Abstract: This article analyzes speech styles and types of styles. Speech styles are a systematic form of linguistic means used in the process of expressing a person's thoughts, and they are divided into official, scientific, artistic, journalistic and oral styles. Each style has its own lexical, grammatical and stylistic characteristics. Style, on the other hand, studies the aesthetic, communicative and functional aspects of language and determines its place in social life. The study examines the differences between these styles, their scope and communicative effectiveness.

Keywords: Speech style, Style, Communicative task, Linguistic means, Artistic style, Scientific style, Publicistic style, Official style, Oral style, Functional styles.

Introduction: Language is the main communicative tool in society, and its fulfillment of various tasks is manifested through speech styles. Speech style is the selection and use of language tools in accordance with specific conditions and purposes. Style is a branch of linguistics that studies the characteristics of styles in a language and the laws of their use.

Speech styles are divided into several types depending on the communicative tasks and field of application. Artistic style - used in literary works. It is characterized by imagery, expressiveness and an abundance of artistic means.

Scientific style - used in scientific works, articles and textbooks. It is characterized by clarity, logic and evidence-based.

Publicistic style - used in the media. Its important features are impressiveness, evidence and

understanding by the public. Official style - used in official documents, laws, decrees and business documents. Formality, clear formulas and standard expressions are common. Colloquial style - used in everyday communication. It is characterized by freedom, simplicity and liveliness.

Types of style The language of style is studied linguistically in different ways. The main types of methodology are: Functional methodology – studies how language is used in different social spheres. Historical methodology – analyzes the formation and development of speech styles in different periods.

Artistic methodology – studies imagery and artistic means in literary texts. Experimental methodology – conducts experiments and analyzes the use of speech styles. Linguistic methodological studies the grammatical, lexical and phonetic properties of speech styles. People differ from each other to some extent in the selection and use of lexical, phraseological, grammatical and phonetic means of the language in the process of communication in any conditions and in all areas of activity. Such a selection of language means within the framework of the national language leads to the emergence of a variety of manifestations in speech. Such diverse speech manifestations are called speech styles.

Speech styles are speech manifestations that have historically formed as a result of the purposeful selection of the system of means of expression within a specific communication framework. Speech styles are directly related to the task - function of the language. Therefore, they are called functional styles. Oral speech style. Oral speech, if it is the basis for expressing certain modal relations, becomes the object of the science of style. This situation is characterized by the "disturbance" of the order of parts of speech, the presence of simple sentences, incomplete sentences, and dialogic speech. It is characteristic that some forms of oral speech find their place in written speech: (came, came). In the oral style, short, unconnected compound sentences are often used, and artistic means are rarely used. In particular, polysemantic words are more often involved. In oral speech, there is a wide opportunity for evasion, quips, jokes, and jokes. Oral speech is not used in official - business and scientific styles.

The oral style is divided into two: Literary style.

Ordinary style. The literary style is characterized by being organized and worked out in accordance with the literary norms of the language. In the ordinary style of speech, free communication with non-bindingness is a characteristic feature. The style of speech has the following features:

Phonetic features. Lexical-phraseological features. Grammatical features.

2. Official style.

The official (business) style includes the language features of official documents of accounting bodies, courts, justice, civil registry and notary offices, prosecutor's offices, internal affairs and other ministries, departments, institutions, organizations, individual individuals, such as notes, resolutions, decrees, instructions, manuals, constitutions, judgments, rulings, contracts, recommendations, explanatory notes and applications, complaints, information, meeting minutes, receipts, biographies, power of attorney, certificates, announcements, acts, certificates, reports, etc. The main features of the official business style are:

There are no artistic means;

The lexicon of the style consists of bookish and objective words: the style contains professional terminology; obsolete words and expressions are used instead; the following grammatical features are present; the people being mentioned are not called by their names, but instead nouns are used that express their sign or some action, attitude to something; executor, witness, plaintiff, victim, tenant, etc. in order to avoid ambiguity, nouns are usually not replaced by pronouns; the use of verbs is especially different from that in other styles; to prevent, to take measures, to expose the fault, to be seen, to be given, to be released; in this style, compound sentences are widely used, and in some places the number of clauses can reach 8-10; compound sentences, in particular, compound sentences with a conditional clause, are widely used; interrogative and exclamatory sentences are almost not used, mainly indicative and imperative sentences are used.

The text of the documents is written in the first person or third person. Order documents written on behalf of an individual manager are in the first person. Also, documents written by an individual (application, explanatory letter) are formulated in the first person, singular. Other documents are formalized either in the first person plural or in the third person singular.

The text of the documents uses more stable, stereotyped word combinations. The information system of the document must be clear, complete, and the idea must be logically deep. The text of the document strictly adheres to the paragraph system. Spelling and punctuation errors are not allowed in the document. Scientific style. The scientific style is a functional style related to science, technology and production. It is further divided into several purely scientific types, such as scientific-technical, scientific-documentary, scientific-popular, educational-scientific.

The scientific style has the following common features in connection with the development of modern times:

- objectivity, accuracy of information;
- the richness of speech in information;
- concise, concise expression of thought;
- the imperceptibility of the author's individuality;
- the absence of emotionality, imagery;
- the presence of terms, drawings, symbols and tables;
- the structure of the text from tight syntactic devices;
- strict adherence to the norms of the literary language;
- the logic and strict order of thoughts;
- the absence of the phenomenon of ellipsis (the omission of any intended word);
- the frequent use of nouns expressing various concepts;
- the use of nouns, mainly in the singular;
- the use of the passive part of the verb in the text;
- the use of words and word combinations that serve as special connections.

4. Publicistic style. Publicistics in a broad sense includes all types of works that cover issues of socio-political life. This style also has its own written and oral forms. Editorial articles, feuilletons, appeals, appeals, declarations dedicated to important socio-political issues of life are works of the written type of style. Although the written and oral forms of the publicistic style have their own characteristics, they are subject to the general requirements of the publicistic style. For example, both types of this style have such features as political activity, responsiveness, sharp and impressive eloquence, logical soundness, agitation and propaganda.

5. Artistic style. The artistic style of speech is characterized by covering all aspects of human practical activity and life: universality, equality of all. The artistic style of speech manifests itself in a wide variety of forms. This style allows the author to skillfully use and select all lexical and grammatical means of the language to enhance the aesthetic impact of the work, as well as to create new and new means of expression. In the artistic style of speech, language serves as a means of creating images, characters and scenes. This style is distinguished from other functional literary styles by its figurativeness.

1. Speech. phonetically consists of four components: sentence, beat, intonation and sound. Phonetics studies the type and characteristics of the place occupied by this unit in the language. A phrase is the largest phonetic unit of speech, bounded on both sides by a pause and having a specific tone. A phrase means

a sentence, and is often equivalent to a sentence. Tact. Phrases are made up of beats. A beat is a set of one or more syllables located between two small pauses of a phrase and pronounced with a single accent. The number of accents in a phrase is the number of beats. A beat, in turn, is also called a syntagm. Present tense. A present tense consists of syllables. A present tense is a phonetic unit consisting of one or more sounds and pronounced with one accent.

In linguistics, there are several theories related to the definition of a present tense. Two of them: the phonological present tense theory and the phonetic present tense theory are more widespread than others. Phonological theory studies the order of vowels and consonants in a syllable. This theory mainly studies the sound structure of monosyllabic words, determines the number and quality of consonants that can precede a vowel, and the number and quality of consonants that can follow a vowel. There are also different opinions on approaching a syllable as a phonetic unit. Among these, acoustic and articulatory theories should be taken into account.

In general, in order for a syllable to be a syllable in the Uzbek language, it must necessarily be a vowel. Syllables are divided into open and closed syllables depending on whether they end with vowels or consonants:

Open, syllable words - lo-la, sha-lo-la.

Closed. Syllable words - mak-tab, daf-tar.

2. Stress. The stress is used to distinguish syllables in words, words and word units in sentences from others by certain means. These languages indicate the presence of word-phrase accents. Meaning accent. Vir means distinguishing an independent word or a group of one or more auxiliary words connected to it from others. Word accent. It is distinguishing one of the vowels in a word from another. These two types of accents correspond to the Uzbek language and its own characteristics. In general linguistics, according to the place of accent, a distinction is made between: languages with fixed accents and languages with free accents. In languages with fixed accents, the accent always falls on a certain syllable of the word. In Uzbek and French, the accent always falls on the last syllable (this must be thought out), in Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Latin, it always falls on the first syllable. In free-stress languages, it is impossible to predict which syllable the stress will fall on. In such languages, the stress can fall on different parts of the word. Stress, as in other languages, serves to distinguish the meaning of a word in Uzbek: apple, apple, new, new.

3. What is transcription? This term is used in two different senses: in a broad sense, it refers to the giving

of famous, geographical, historical and other names based on a certain rule; in a narrow sense, it refers to the exact recording of words related to a certain language and its dialects, or words related to a foreign language, according to their pronunciation. This word is often used in the latter sense; So, the writing used to accurately express speech, sounds is called transcription. According to the basic principle of transcription, words are recorded as they are heard:

4. In the process of speech, sounds undergo various changes. Changes that occur as a result of the interaction of sounds in the process of speech are called combinatorial changes. Such changes include accommodation, assimilation, dissimilation, haplology, diaeresis, and others; If the pronunciation of sounds is caused by their place in the word, the effect of learning, then such changes are called positional changes. Assimilation is derived from the Latin word assimilation, which means "similarity". The phenomenon of assimilation is the fact that one sound resembles another as a result of the interaction of sounds with each other. Assimilation can be progressive or regressive. Progressive assimilation occurs when the preceding sound affects the next one and makes it similar to itself: open-open, sink-sink. When the next sound resembles the previous one, it is called regressive assimilation: bir+ta - bittya, yuz+siz - yusiz, yigit+cha - yigichcha. The term dissimilation comes from the Latin word dissimilatio, which means "not similar". When one of the sounds that are close to each other in terms of pronunciation changes its physiological or acoustic properties, such a phenomenon is called dissimilation: biyrta - biyrta, koridor. - kolidor.

A diaeresis is the omission of one of the sounds in a word without pronouncing it: біртын - daslab, паст - pas, го'шт - go'sh, нима - нма. Metathesis is the phenomenon of changing the position of adjacent sounds: тупнок, - тупн, супна - supra. Epithesis is the phenomenon of adding sounds to words that are not in their structure and pronouncing them: unga, unda, undan. Positional changes of sounds. In some languages, speech sounds may change or disappear in pronunciation and spelling in official writing, depending on their position in the word. Such phenomena are also found in the Uzbek language: zavod - zavot, bob - bop.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, speech styles and types of methodology reflect various forms of language in communication and reveal its social significance. Each style and type of methodology serves as an important tool in expressing human thought. Therefore, the study of speech styles

and types of methodology in linguistics, the study of their characteristics is considered very important from a scientific and practical point of view.

Speech styles and types of methodology are one of the important sections of linguistics, which serve to in-depth study of various communicative functions of language. Speech styles determine the formation and effectiveness of thoughts expressed in the language used in various spheres of human activity. Each style has its own grammatical, lexical and stylistic features, depending on the purpose and scope of communication, which help to understand the possibilities of language more broadly.

The main feature of the artistic style is imagery, extensive use of artistic means of depiction and expressiveness, while the scientific style is distinguished by its logicity, clear explanation and basis in evidence. The publicist style, on the other hand, has the function of influencing the general public and conveying information quickly and clearly. The official style is formed in documents, laws, and official correspondence in a language based on strict standards, while the colloquial style is manifested in the form of lively and natural communication.

The types of styles are aimed at a comprehensive linguistic study of speech styles, and functional style studies the use of language in various situations. Historical style studies language changes in different periods, and artistic style analyzes the aesthetic aspects of literary texts. Linguistic and experimental style are aimed at studying the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical characteristics of styles.

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