

Content and subject of stylistics and text analysis

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Abstract: *Various linguistic directions of modern stylistics and styles taught in schools, at the same time, the main topic of stylistics is studied from every point of view.*

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Stylistics (Greek: stylos - writing, letter stick), stylistics, methodology - researching the type styles of linguistics, studying the essence and peculiarities of the lexic-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation and functional folding of the type from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony at the syntactic levels, studying the different literary language a network describing the norms and methods of laughter in linguistic situations, in various types and genres of written literature, in various spheres of social life. Stylistics studies semantic and expressive nuances in expressions of parallel synonymous type, interrelated variants of linguistic units. In such options, there is an opportunity to choose the one that is necessary for a particular speech situation.

Modern stylistics is understood in different ways in different linguistic directions and schools, and at the same time, the main subject of study of stylistics has an objective basis due to the variety of style. Stylistics is inextricably linked with type standards (norms). Stylistics, in turn, is divided into such types as functional stylistics, stylistics of linguistic units, stylistics of text, stylistics of fiction (artistic speech), applied stylistics, comparative stylistics, and historical stylistics.

Functional stylistics studies and describes the classification of the literary language on the basis of its historically formed forms (functional stylistic units), that is, the system of styles, the laws of internal structural formation of this system.

Functional stylistics develops the general principles of typological classification and separation of the main functional stylistic units of the literary language as a subject of theoretical research.

Stylistics of linguistic units in the literary language in normal speech situations, in texts with different spiritual and expressive content, is the application of all levels of units in terms of existing language norms. In this case, it is important to compare the stylistic color of variants of linguistic units (variant forms, parallel structures, lexical and syntactic synonyms). On the one hand, the stylistics of linguistic units is directly related to functional stylistics, and on the other hand, it is very close to text stylistics.

The stylistics of fiction (artistic discourse) examines how language has become an art phenomenon in literature, its artistic use, and the ways in which aesthetic and communicative tasks are combined. The stylistics of a work of art is limited to the study of the writer's originality in the use of language, the characteristics of the language of the work. It helps to determine the role of language in the work, which is an important element of style, but it is not within its scope to study all the features of the language of the work. Often, the same issue is studied by both stylistics and literary studies. Stylistics of artistic speech tries to determine the aesthetic function of language material in a specific artistic system. Therefore, the most important topic of research in the stylistics of fiction consists of the writer and the language of a particular literary work, that is, the problem of individual style is put first. By analyzing the language of a single work, general conclusions are made, specific features of several works and writers' works are identified (specific stylistic features of the works of Kodiry, Oybek, Abdulla Kaxxor, Shukhrat). As a result, several laws and typological principles of artistic speech are developed.

Comparative stylistics compares stylistic phenomena in different languages. Comparative stylistics is closely related to translation theory. Historical stylistics studies the use of language in different historical periods. He studies not only the changes of certain linguistic methodological standards, but

also the ways of formation and development of the structure of literary type, the history of interaction between literary language and artistic speech. Applied stylistics is considered a practical field that includes methodological recommendations that meet the requirements of speech culture.

The formation, development and study of stylistics as a science dates back to antiquity in Farb, and to the Middle Ages in the East. There are different views on the object of study of stylistics. Academician V. V. Vinogradov says that in terms of stylistics, it is necessary to show 3 aspects of verification, which are related to each other, but differ in terms of tasks.

They are as follows:

1. Stylistics, which studies the functional styles of the language. This is also called structural stylistics. The task of structural stylistics is to teach the specific features and means of expression of formal, scientific, journalistic, artistic styles, which are its structural elements.

2. Speech stipistics, which examines the aspects of meaning and impact of different genres (semantic, expressive-stylistic), as well as the difference between oral and written speech. His task examines the written and spoken forms, literary and colloquial speech, along with the entire stylistic system of the language. He studies which of the language units is used more in written and oral speech, whether language tools are chosen correctly or incorrectly when expressing ideas, and ways to use these tools instead.

3. Stylistics of literary literature, which studies literary trends, artistic work, and writer's style. Its task is to discuss the ability of the writer to use the means of expression in creating artistic works. The science of stylistics was formed on the basis of the first and second aspects shown by academician V. Vinogradov. The third is the object of literary studies. In fact, the stylistics of fiction is a form of it. The reason why this concept is presented as a separate type is that it has very different aspects from other speech styles. The style of fiction is characterized by its comprehensiveness, that is, it represents all styles.

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