FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF LITERARY, COLLOQUIAL, SCIENTIFIC, JOURNALISTIC, AND OFFICIAL STYLES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya, *ushbu maqolada ingliz tilida shakllangan asosiy funksional uslublar — badiiy, so'zlashuv, ilmiy, publitsistik va rasmiy uslublar har tomonlama tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda har bir uslubning kommunikativ vazifasi, leksik tanlovi, grammatik qurilishi hamda stilistik xususiyatlari batafsil yoritiladi. Funksional stilistika til birliklarining real nutq sharoitida qanday ishlatilishini o'rganishga xizmat qiladi. Maqolada turli nutq namunalariga tayangan holda uslublar o'rtasidagi farqlar va o'xshash jihatlar aniqlanib, ularning jamiyatdagi kommunikativ ahamiyati asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tili stilistikasi va til o'qitish metodikasi uchun nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so'zlar: *funksional uslublar, ingliz tili stilistikasi, badiiy uslub, so'zlashuv uslubi, ilmiy uslub, publitsistik uslub, rasmiy uslub.*

Аннотация, *в данной статье анализируются основные функциональные стили английского языка, такие как художественный, разговорный, научный, публицистический и официально-деловой. Рассматриваются их коммуникативные функции, а также лексические, грамматические и стилистические особенности. Исследование опирается на положения функциональной стилистики, что позволяет проследить функционирование каждого стиля в реальных условиях общения. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы в дальнейших научных работах по стилистике английского языка и методике его преподавания.*

Abstract, *this article examines the major functional styles of the English language, including literary, colloquial, scientific, journalistic, and official styles. The research focuses on their communicative purposes as well as lexical, grammatical, and stylistic characteristics. Drawing on the principles of functional stylistics, the study demonstrates how each style operates in real communicative contexts. The findings emphasize the importance of functional styles in effective communication and contribute to further research in English stylistics and language teaching methodology.*

Keywords: *functional styles, English stylistics, literary style, colloquial style, scientific style, journalistic style, official style.*

Introduction

Language is not merely a system of grammatical rules and vocabulary items; it is a living and dynamic means of communication that constantly adapts to social, cultural, and situational factors. In different communicative situations, speakers and writers select linguistic forms that best correspond to their goals, intentions, and the expectations of their audience. This conscious and purposeful selection of language resources leads to the formation of functional styles, which represent socially established varieties of language use. In English linguistics, the study of functional styles occupies an important position because it explains how language functions in various spheres of human activity, such as literature, science, journalism, everyday communication, and official documentation. Functional stylistics focuses on language in use and highlights the close relationship between linguistic form and communicative function[37]. The literary style is primarily associated with artistic expression and emotional impact, whereas the colloquial style reflects informal spoken interaction. Scientific style is characterized by accuracy, logical organization, and objectivity. Journalistic style combines informative and persuasive elements, while official style serves the needs of formal and administrative communication. Although these styles differ in their linguistic features, they often interact and influence one another, especially in modern digital communication.

The aim of this article is to analyze the main functional styles of the English language and identify their key functional and stylistic features. The objectives include defining the concept of functional style, describing the linguistic characteristics of each style, and comparing their communicative roles. The notion of functional style is central to modern stylistic theory. A functional style can be defined as a socially conditioned variety of language shaped by a specific communicative purpose and functioning within a particular sphere of human activity[38]. Functional styles emerge through repeated use of language in similar communicative situations, which leads to the stabilization of certain lexical, grammatical, and stylistic patterns. One of the most important characteristics of functional styles is their communicative orientation. Each style fulfills a particular function: literary style serves aesthetic purposes, colloquial style facilitates everyday interpersonal communication, scientific style transmits objective knowledge, journalistic style influences public opinion, and official style regulates formal relations in society. Another key feature is the degree of standardization. Scientific and official styles are highly standardized because clarity, precision, and unambiguity are essential. Journalistic style occupies an intermediate position, combining standard language forms with expressive means. In contrast, literary and colloquial styles demonstrate greater flexibility and individual variation.

[37] Galperin, I. R. (1981). *Stylistics*. Moscow: Higher School Publishing House, **p. 33**.

[38] Halliday, M. A. K. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold, **p. 118**.

In contemporary English, functional styles continue to evolve under the influence of globalization, digital media, and technological progress. These changes have resulted in hybrid forms of discourse that combine features of different styles, which makes the study of functional stylistics particularly relevant today. An important aspect of functional stylistics is the analysis of linguistic levels within each style. Lexically, different styles show clear preferences: scientific texts rely heavily on terms, abstract nouns, and international vocabulary, while colloquial speech favors everyday words, idioms, contractions, and emotionally colored expressions. Literary texts, in turn, employ a wide range of lexical resources, including metaphors, symbols, and expressive synonyms, to create imagery and convey subtle meanings. Journalistic language often combines neutral vocabulary with evaluative and emotive words in order to attract attention and shape readers' attitudes. Official documents tend to be filled with clichés, set phrases, and legal or administrative jargon. This ensures they are interpreted uniformly and are legally precise. Grammatical features also significantly differentiate functional styles. Scientific and official styles often employ complex sentence structures, passive voice, and impersonal constructions. These choices help maintain objectivity and emphasize processes over individuals. In contrast, colloquial style is marked by simple sentences, omissions, incomplete phrases, and direct word order, reflecting the spontaneity and immediacy of spoken conversation. Literary style, however, permits deliberate departures from grammatical conventions, as authors may alter syntax for expressive or aesthetic impact. Journalistic texts typically strike a balance between clarity and expressiveness, using varied sentence structures to ensure readability while highlighting key information.

Conclusion

The analysis of the main functional styles of the English language shows that each style serves a specific communicative purpose and reflects the conditions in which language is used. Literary and colloquial styles are more flexible and expressive, allowing speakers and writers to convey emotions, personal attitudes, and creativity. In contrast, scientific and official styles are characterized by accuracy, objectivity, and a high degree of standardization, which is necessary for the clear transmission of information and regulation of formal relations. Journalistic style occupies a special position, as it combines informative and persuasive functions and plays an important role in shaping public opinion.

Although functional styles differ in their linguistic features, they are not isolated from one another. In modern communication, especially under the influence of digital media, elements of different styles often interact and overlap. Understanding the functional and stylistic characteristics of each style helps language users choose appropriate linguistic means according to the communicative situation. Therefore, the study of functional styles is essential not only for English stylistics as a theoretical discipline but also for practical

language teaching, as it develops learners' communicative competence and stylistic awareness.

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