



SPEECH OF THE PEDAGOGUE AND LANGUAGE STYLES

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the purposeful selection of language tools depending on the speaker's or writer's objective, the nature of reality, and the speech context. It explains that functional styles emerge as a result of language's communicative functions, with each style exhibiting its own features and linguistic devices. Particular attention is given to the scientific style of speech, its morphological and syntactic characteristics, the emphasis on logical thinking, and the usage of specialized terminology. The article also highlights how the scientific style differs from other functional styles and its role in the literary language system.*

Keywords: *Pedagogical speech, speech style, functional style of speech, neutral style, colloquial style, literary style, scientific style, official style, publicistic style, linguistic features, syntax, morphology, terminology, expression, stylistics.*

A speaker or writer chooses linguistic means based on their intended purpose, the reality being described, and the context of communication. For instance, a scholar who is a specialist in a certain field selects domain-specific terminology in their scientific speech, whereas a poet or a writer strives to use words with artistic and aesthetic meaning. In other words, the same reality can be expressed in different stylistic forms. Compare: *"The sun rises in the east and sets in the west"* (scientific style) and *"The sun braids its golden hair on the eastern shore and lays its head on the western horizon"* (artistic style).

Styles are classified according to the main functions of language (e.g., expression of thought, emotional expressiveness, etc.), and thus are referred to as functional styles. In other words, the speech style is a system of language means organized purposefully.

Functional styles have historically formed as different varieties of the literary language. They differ in the way thoughts are expressed and in their unique speech structures. Likewise, each style has its own characteristics in the use of words, terminology, and phraseological expressions. Even commonly used words may carry different meanings depending on the speech style in which they are used.

Functional styles of speech constitute a significant branch of stylistics. Different scholars have classified them in various ways. In opposition to the neutral style, five main functional speech styles are commonly recognized:

- Scientific style
- Official-business style
- Publicistic style
- Colloquial style



Artistic/literary style

Each of these styles has its distinct features.

The scientific style of speech requires clarity and logical coherence. Therefore, logical thinking, abstraction, analysis, and synthesis are fundamental characteristics of this style. Scientific speech conforms fully to literary language norms and is rich in factual content, delivering concise and accurate information. Monographs, textbooks, scientific-technical reports, collections, and scholarly articles in various journals in the fields of science, technology, culture, and art are written in this style.

Each science employs its own terminology and formulas in scientific style. For example: *Morphology* is the study of the meaningful parts of a word — the meaningful parts of words are called morphemes. Morphemes are classified into two types:

root morphemes, and
affixal morphemes.

(Source: “Modern Uzbek Literary Language” textbook)

Scientific texts are usually intended for professionals and contain specialized information.

Scientific speech is typically monologic and compact. It rarely includes figurative meanings, metaphors, humor, endearments, emotional or expressive words, or idiomatic expressions. Morphologically, the genitive case is frequently used in its indefinite form (e.g., speech style, language unit, pre-lingual, classification of consonants). Numbers are presented in numeric rather than written form. The first-person singular pronoun “I” is often replaced by the plural form “we”. Both active and passive voice verbs appear relatively frequently.

Syntactically, scientific style is characterized by complex syntactic units, extended clauses, and compound sentences with subordinate conjunctions. To maintain the listener's attention, interrogative sentences are sometimes used alongside declarative ones. Logical connectors, conjunctions, introductory and parenthetical words or phrases play a key role in linking ideas coherently.

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