



Basics of Learning Functional Styles in Russian Language

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 25 Nov 2023	<i>This article describes the functional styles of the Russian language, a system of methods and techniques for teaching functional styles has been developed.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: <i>Functional Style, Oral and Written Speech, Means Of Communication, Competently, Type Of Speech.</i>

1. Introduction

The problem of human knowledge of functional types of speech is very relevant. We communicate a lot with different people: at home, at work, in various public places, and the ability to correctly build your speech is of great importance. The ability to understand other people is also important. We need all this so that we are properly understood, so that a person reading a work, listening to someone, has the most complete and clear idea of what is being discussed, and can better understand the problem. Knowledge of functional types of speech is necessary to create literate texts in accordance with the tasks of communication in various fields of human activity, for competent public speaking.

The process of communicative development of personality is impossible without forming a theoretically clear idea of the functional and semantic typology of speech, without developing the ability to analyze a text from the point of view of its belonging to a particular type, the ability to create texts in accordance with the communicative-functional, compositional-structural, lexical-grammatical characteristics of a functional type of speech.

A person learns language through speech activity. That is, in a speech environment, when there is a need for communication and factual material, a person intuitively grasps, and then consciously masters a system of communication means – language as an instrument for forming and expressing thoughts, feelings and as a means of assimilation of new information.

Language is a stock of words, phraseological turns and grammatical structure. Linguists call the result of using language in communication activities speech. "Speech is an integral part of people's social existence, a necessary condition for the existence of human society." The Russian literary language exists in oral and written form.

The modern Russian literary language appears to us as a complex system of means of communication, which has been improved, developed and enriched over many centuries in connection with the history of the people — the creator and the native speaker of this language.

In the speech practice of many generations, certain methods of using means of communication were developed and developed, the selection and organization of these means were carried out for the implementation of everything that is important and necessary within a certain sphere of communication. So gradually, from generation to generation, the methods of using language were transmitted and enriched, so functional varieties of literary language were designated as types of speech that began to meet certain communication goals and be used to meet the communicative needs of a particular type of human activity.

All these most common varieties of literary language, which appeared in acts of communication, represented the most characteristic methods of selecting words, expressions, word combinations, types of syntactic constructions in the field of official business correspondence, journalistic and literary-artistic creativity, scientific activity, every day and colloquial communication. The development of

styles is an important milestone in the development of the language, in the implementation of its social functions.

The main unit of speech stylistics is the functional style. Functional styles are varieties of language caused by differences in the spheres of communication and the main functions of the language. Such spheres of communication as science, politics, law, art are served by a certain functional style: scientific or journalistic, official-business or artistic.

The sphere of communication of a person with a small circle of people in various, usually every day, situations allow you to distinguish a conversational style. All five styles perform the communicative function of a message. Conversational also performs the functions of communication and expression of feelings and will. In the texts of artistic and journalistic styles, the emotive function of influence is also performed.

Functional styles are implemented in two forms: oral and written, which depends on the form of communication – direct or indirect written documents. Styles are also characterized by genres – "types of speech works characterized by the unity of the constructive principle, the peculiarity of the compositional organization of the material and the stylistic structures used."

The basis of pedagogical activity is communicative activity, through which the teacher of the Russian language transmits knowledge, organizes the exchange of information, manages the cognitive and practical activities of students, regulates the relationship between students.

As for the students, it is clear that much attention should be paid to those varieties of oral speech that they do not possess enough. These are primarily book styles (journalistic, scientific), as well as the conversational style of "casual oral narrative".

The process of personal development, the development of the ability to communicate with other people is impossible without knowledge of the functional and semantic typology of speech, without developing the ability to analyze a text from the point of view of its belonging to a certain type, the ability to create texts in accordance with a certain type of speech.

As a basic definition of speech types, we have adopted the following: functional styles and types of speech are communicatively conditioned typed varieties of monological speech, which are expressed by certain linguistic means.

The study of the literary language is closely connected with the study of literature, the history of the language, the history of culture of this people. With some historical uncertainty in understanding the essence of the literary language, it is one of the most effective tools of enlightenment and comes into contact with the tasks of education at the university. All this testifies to the paramount scientific and practical importance of studying stylistics in Russian language classes at a non-linguistic university.

The main content of the stylistics of the Russian language is the theory of functional types of language and speech, the identification of the speech system of styles, the variety of forms of their implementation in the structure of the text, the text-forming factors in the process of communication, the expediency in the selection and combination of language means and the patterns of their use in various spheres and situations of communication, synonymy (phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic), evaluation of the visual and expressive capabilities of various means of language and their stylistic properties.

There are several directions in modern linguistics, of which the most developed are the stylistics of language (language resources), which studies the stylistic means of language, "various expressive possibilities of language units" - expressive, emotional, evaluative, functional. In this style, various means of language (words, morphological forms, syntactic constructions, phraseological turns) are characterized in terms of their stylistic capabilities. The means of language are distinguished: colloquial, bookish and interstitial, emotionally expressive and neutral, etc. That is, the stylistics of language considers in linguistic units not the main meanings that correlate the language with the realities of the surrounding world, but only those additional (connotative) shades that are superimposed on the conceptual meaning of words.

There are two types of stylistically colored linguistic units:

- a) emotionally expressive means that convey a different nature of the attitude of speaking to the subject of speech;
- b) functional stylistic means of language that characterize the sphere of communication, indicating the predominant use of words and expressions in colloquial or bookish styles of speech.

There are three styles in the style of speech: neutral, bookish (or high) and conversational (or reduced).

Stylistic means of language usually form a synonymous series – a three-term stylistic paradigm, which includes neutral, bookish and conversational means.

The stylistics of speech studies "the functional – stylistic differentiation of speech, i.e. the difference determined by external factors: methods of use, frequency of use, compatibility of certain linguistic means in different communicative spheres..."

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Conversational (everyday, household) style: its features are due to the informality and ease of communication in the domestic or professional sphere, the active participation of speakers in conversation, the simplicity of the content of speech. Conversational speech is usually an unprepared speech designed for quick perception. This style has the following stylistic features:

1. Conversational ease of presentation:

colloquial → vocabulary is used, colloquial words; → phraseological → units; syntactic incompleteness, broken phrases.

2. Emotional and evaluative coloration of speech:

is used → emotional and evaluative vocabulary; → typical phraseology; → suffixes with the meaning of endearment, disapproval, magnification, colloquiality; → exclamation sentences, sentences with interjections and particles; → a special intonation.

3. Colloquial imagery and expressiveness of speech:

proverbs and sayings → are used; → metaphors, etc.

4. Logical inconsistency in the construction of speech: unpreparedness of communication, associative nature of the speakers' thinking.

The vocabulary of the conversational style is divided into two large groups: 1) common colloquial words: a) colloquial-literary and b) colloquial-everyday vocabulary and 2) socially or dialect-restricted words: a) professionalisms; b) dialectisms; c) slang words.

Colloquial speech conveys people's impressions not in concepts, but in a lively, sensual form, which brings it closer to artistic speech.

An artistic style is a style of fiction (prose and poetry). The goal is to communicate certain information and emotional and aesthetic impact on the reader.

In their works, writers and poets talk about the life of the people, reveal the spiritual world of the characters, convey the originality of their speech, create vivid pictures of their native nature.

The specificity of the artistic style is imagery.

For the transfer of knowledge, the formation of skills and abilities, the teacher uses a scientific and educational litter adapted for the transfer of the basics of sciences, which is modified, acquiring expressiveness due to logical accents, the inclusion of explanations, due to linguistic means that organize the attention of students.

The second place (in terms of use in Russian language lessons) is occupied by the scientific and journalistic sub-style, which the teacher and students use when they make statements on topics of civil sounding (such as: "The language of the Motherland is my language," etc.). The teacher, as a rule, resorts to the conversational style on everyday topics in communication with students outside of class, much less often in class, when he himself acts as a narrator with a sample of a conversational monologue.

4. Conclusion

The speech environment plays an extremely important role in the development of students. The teacher should take care that the language samples are not only benign, but also diverse, so that children get acquainted with the simplest stylistic differences. Students gradually get used to differentiating speech means in their speech, depending on the content of their speech and on the situation in which the utterance is generated.

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