

TYPES OF STYLES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING LANGUAGES

Musurmonova Saodat Jamshidovna

Samarkand state of institute of foreign languages, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

E-mail: saodatmusurmonova@gmail.com

Abstract: Stylistics has been characterized as a sub-discipline of etymology that's concerned with the efficient examination of fashion in language and how this could change concurring to such variables as, for example, genre, setting, chronicled period and creator. For occasion, there's the person fashion that recognizes one essayist from another, the styles related with specific sorts , or the characteristics of what might constitute 'literary' fashion. In this sense, analyzing fashion implies looking efficiently at the formal highlights of a content and deciding their useful importance for the elucidation of the content in address . In truth, the development of stylistics over the final twenty or so a long time has implied that this definition now not captures each perspective of stylistics, and part of our point in this book will be to layout the remit of stylistics because it stands nowadays.

Key words: Style, paradoxes and oxymorons, functional grammar,

Cicero, a Roman speaker, thought that style is a very important part of how we use language. He talked about it a lot in classical rhetoric. Cicero thought about "Style of Language" as not just the words we say, but also how we say them in order. Invention is what we want to say and style is how we say it. Style and invention are connected and linked with content. Some people do not agree with Cicero about this. In the past, a smart person named PERTs Ramos said that language and argumentation are different. Because of this, people now think that rhetoric means fancy language. From a traditional way of speaking and writing, "style" is not unimportant, shallow, or extra: style explains how thoughts are put into words and adjusted to different situations where



communication happens. The best way to know if communication works is if it gets the job done. The person who spoke like Cicero had a bigger effect on the people who heard him talk. This was because of how they talked and how serious they sounded. This writing talks about five language tricks that were used during a big election. It shows how important it is to connect the way we talk and what we want to say when we communicate. In the US presidential campaign, a man arrived as a "new person" and cleverly proved himself by connecting his message and himself with admired people from the past, like... If the people he was speaking to could understand this connection, then they would think of him as carrying on some of their beliefs or ideas. He achieved success, and now we wonder how he did it. They were able to do it by effectively connecting the words used and the message being conveyed. He proved that they are connected and rely on each other during communication. The way something is being shown now is different from how people thought about it in the 16th Century. The most important thing for a communicator is how believable they are (Ethos) and how to make people believe in them. Like his favorite person Cicero, he was a 'new person' without any clear connections or background to gain trust from others at first. He copied what Cicero did. Cicero made sure everyone knew he was friends with Licentious Crassus, Cato the elder, and other important people in Rome who were traditional and had a lot of power. It was successful. A lot of politicians are friends with famous people from earlier times who everyone respects, no matter what their political views are. Margaret Thatcher, who was the leader of Britain, is well-known for doing this. She was friends with important people in the Conservative Party like Winston Churchill, Harold Macmillan, and Disraeli. She spoke with respect about Edmund Burke, the interesting person who started her political group. Ronald Reagan in America said that he was like the people who started the country a long time ago. He spoke about a place called 'The Shining City on the Hill', mentioned 'Valley Forge', and believed in a way of thinking that focuses on taking responsibility for oneself, being proud of one's country, and looking out for oneself instead of relying on others. Most people think of him as being



like the important people who started America, the Founding Fathers. Osama had to do more because his rival John McCain had many military achievements to his name. He pretended to be a normal American senator from Illinois and said he wanted to make the American dream better on purpose. He fit in well with American politics as it changed over time. He had a good speaking voice and talked about things that people liked. He wrote a book called "Dreams of my Fathers". He was popular with young and working people. Some people even thought he represented the American Dream. Aristotle said that to show your character is good, you need to have common sense, be a good person, and have kindness. People who are respected are usually believed by others. We will quickly see how to use five language tools contrasts, tricolor, antonomasia, anaphora, and epiphora to bring a message and language together in a successful way.

Please make an attempt to rephrase the following paragraph into easier words: "We kindly request that you endeavor to simplify the language and tone utilized in your communication as it is currently difficult to comprehend. It would greatly benefit us if you could use easier words and phrases that are more accessible to a wider audience. Thank you for your attention to this matter." Kindly try to use simpler language and tone while communicating. We are finding it hard to understand your message. It would really help us if you could use easier words and expressions that everyone can understand easily. Thank you for considering this. Contrast means putting opposite things or ideas together. Like when Abraham Lincoln said, "People with no bad habits don't have many good qualities." It's like comparing two things. The way we use differences can be expanded by using paradoxes and oxymorons (two words that oppose each other, such as "jumbo shrimp"). The song "The Sound of Silence" and others like it. Let's focus on a part of Obama's speech where he uses contrasts. He says, "My dad is from Kenya and is black, my mom is from Kansas and is white." My white grandfather helped raise me. He lived through the tough times of the depression and fought in World War 2 in Patton's army. My white grandmother worked on building bombs during the war. Leggett worked on a production line at Fort Leavenworth when he was away from

home. I went to really good schools in America and lived in a country that did not have a lot of money. This talk has a lot of differences. This makes the audience think that the speaker is like them. The people watching can talk to the person talking. Everyone has both good and bad experiences in their lives. I come from a black dad in Kenya and a white mom in Kansas. I went to really good schools in the US and also lived in a poor country. A tricolor is when three things are next to each other in a row and are about the same size. For instance, someone said: "Tonight, we come together to say how great our country is, not because of our tall buildings, strong army, or big money." People knew Abraham Lincoln for using three colors. He is most known for saying that we should be kind to everyone, even if we disagree with them. This is better than trying to define it with complicated words. It has three parts that come one after the other and they are all the same length. He always used it. In his Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln used a trick to make his message more powerful. He said "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow," to show how important something was. The most well-known flag with three colors in history. Here are two more examples from different places: "I am a man who has faced death, ignored fear, and found humor in trouble.". An 'Antonomasia' is when we use a descriptive phrase instead of someone's name or use someone's name to describe a quality they have. For instance, instead of calling Martin Luther King by his name, someone might refer to him as 'a young preacher from Georgia.' People like it when someone says nice things about them. The good thing about saying nice things about Luther King is that it makes him seem more like a regular person. Here are some words that describe Aristotle: "The Philosopher." These are nicknames for some famous people: The Beatles were called "The Four," Madonna was called "The Material Girl," Frank Sinatra was called "Old Blue Eyes," and Margaret Thatcher was called "The Iron Lady." The 'Anaphora' is when you repeat a word or group of words at the start of each new clause, sentence, or line. In his speech after winning the primary in South Carolina, he said "Thank you, South Carolina" as an example of gratitude. Many people liked them, which made others trust them more. Mrs.



should be addressed to a married woman. Thatcher used arguments to solve problems in the government when she was in charge.

As she started talking about the UK's future in Europe instead of just current problems, people worried if she was still polite and friendly enough. Margaret Thatcher said that it didn't matter if people liked her or not. What mattered were the details of the argument. She felt it was very important to have the correct rules. Many schools are using functional grammar now. This can help students who are learning English as a foreign language to do better in their studies. Functional grammar helps teach people how to talk and write in different languages. We use functional grammar to help people who are learning English understand how the language works. This makes them succeed in school. This paper is about functional grammar and it answers four important questions: What is it? What are the important parts? How is it different from regular grammar? And, how does it affect learning English? It helps English teachers to know more about functional grammar and why it's important for students to do well in school or other academic settings. Bloor thinks a language teacher must know much about how language works and its grammar. If the teacher knows the language very well, someone who is not from that place but trained well can also be a great teacher. This paper will help people learn and teach language better by explaining how words and sentences work. Functional grammar studies how we use language when we talk and write in different situations. It uses systemic linguistics as its foundation. This shows us how writing is structured and how language can change based on its purpose. This thing discusses how words can work together to create meaning. The book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* says that it is called "functional" because of the way it works, not how it appears. It looks at how people use language, not just the rules of language itself. It does three things: knows what words mean, knows how things work, and knows different parts of language. Functional grammar is a type of study that helps people understand how language is used by others. Whenever someone writes or says something, there is a particular situation or setting that is important. People have made

changes to language for it to be helpful over a lot of time. The important parts of language are called functional pieces are discovered that there are two different kinds of meanings in languages. There are two types: one helps us understand things we see, and the other helps us talk to other people. The "textual" part is important too and it makes the other two parts important. In FG theory, there are three parts called. The third idea here is that we describe every piece of a language by looking at how it fits into the entire language system. A functional grammar helps us understand how words and sentences work together in a language. Functional grammar helps us use words to talk about things we see and experience, such as events and objects. We use words to talk about what we think and how we feel. We talk to others using words. This helps us make friends with them and share our ideas and feelings. It also helps us understand their ideas and feelings. We can also use words to ask people to do things for us. When we speak or write, we organize what we say so that it fits in with other things we've said before and the main point we want to make. Functional grammar means studying how we use grammar, as explained and Painter. In the study of language, formal grammar explores how our genes affect the way we speak and what we can say. It's not the same as functional grammar. Look at different things and see how they are similar or different. Functional grammar is not about how our bodies and brains function. Functional grammar is more than just language rules. This is about how people talk to each other in their daily lives. This idea says that how we talk to people affects our grammar, and our grammar affects how we talk to them.

This means that it's about how people behave towards each other, not how things are naturally. Functional grammar helps us understand how people use language to communicate well in different cultures and social situations, whether they are speaking or writing. We can use what we know to get better at using words. Functional grammar helps us to read with more attention and care so that we can understand things better. Please give the details that the form requests. Functional grammar has many ideas that are difficult to explain simply. Books can be arranged in different ways. People who are



new to something might have a hard time understanding the charts, tables, and other complicated things with difficult words. It can feel like a lot to take in all at once. The book *A Theoretical Grammar of English* is meant for scholars and talks about one theory in detail. This article aims to teach EFL teachers about functional grammar in a simple way. In traditional grammar, there are 10 kinds of words, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, numbers, articles, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. We can divide every ten classes into smaller groups based on their abilities. In functional grammar, some bunches of words continue to exist. In English, there are four main groups of words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions. Functional grammar helps to classify these words. The way we learn about sentences in traditional grammar is by dividing them up into subject and object. Meanwhile, functional grammar uses words to show how different parts of a sentence work together. These names change based on how the sentence is being used.

When you are learning a new language, you might feel scared or embarrassed to ask for help if you don't understand something or if someone else cannot understand you. Teachers can help students feel better by saying that it's okay to have questions and be confused in a conversation even if they are good at speaking. Teachers can help students learn how to ask questions and make sure they comprehend information. Teachers can make the classroom a better place to learn by encouraging students to ask questions when they don't understand something and by being kind when answering their questions. When students learn different ways to say things, they will feel more confident when talking to people in different places outside of school. The most popular way of sharing information is by hearing what other people have to say. When adults talk to people, they also listen for nearly half of the time. Children can learn most of what they need to know in school by just listening to their teachers and classmates. This can be up to 90% of what they need to know. Learning to understand a language is tough. It's not just about hearing and remembering sounds. People who listen also need to use their own language knowledge and experiences to understand what they hear. You need



to listen in different ways depending on the situation. Hearing someone say "hi" requires a different way of listening than listening to a lesson in school. To understand a language, you should listen carefully to people talking and try different ways to make sense of the sounds and words. To hear, you need something or someone giving you information, such as a person, radio, or TV. You are getting the message. People should listen to others carefully and understand what they say in the same order as they say it, even if they are still thinking about something said earlier. They are unable to go backward or forward. People who are listening have to understand how the person talking is choosing their words, putting them together, and how quickly they are talking. Listening is more difficult when you're studying a new language because you do not know all the words yet.

When you're trying to learn or teach a language, it's really helpful to listen well. Teachers of languages should ensure that their students learn to listen well. When teaching a language, it's crucial to demonstrate how to hear and let students practice using the language in situations they may encounter in their daily lives. It takes time to learn how to talk in a different language. Your students could find this work very hard and might not want to do it anymore. This section helps language teachers to get their students excited and eager to learn. Teachers can make their students understand how to learn a language and how it can help them achieve their goals. The teachers can assist their students in becoming proficient in the language. Teachers can use a worksheet to check how they encourage students. Supervisors use a sheet to observe teachers and help them get better at teaching.

Learning a language requires you to pay attention to what you hear.

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