

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON STYLISTIC REPRESENTATION

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Annotatsiya: stilistik tasvir, asosan, adabiyot va san'atda muayyan obrazlar va hissiyotlarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladigan usul sifatida qaraladi. Ijtimoiy kontekst, shuningdek, madaniy an'analar va qadriyatlar stilistik tasvirlarning shakllanishiga va rivojlanishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Ijtimoiy ta'sirlar, masalan, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy qatlamlar, urf-odatlar, va muammolar stilistik tasvirning mazmunini boyitadi. Shuningdek, madaniy ta'sirlar, jumladan, tarixiy voqealar, milliy qadriyatlar va san'at yo'nalishlari, stilistik elementlarning tanlanishida va ishlatilishida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: stilistik tasvir, jamiyat, ijtimoiy qatlamlar, san'at yo'nalishlari, tarixiy voqealar, estetika, ijtimoiy muammolar, uslubiy elementlar.

Аннотация: стилистическая образность в первую очередь рассматривается как метод выражения определенных образов и эмоций в литературе и искусстве. Социальный контекст, а также культурные традиции и ценности оказывают непосредственное влияние на формирование и развитие стилистических образов.

Социальные влияния, такие как социальные классы, обычаи и проблемы в обществе, обогащают содержание стилистических образов. Культурные влияния, включая исторические события, национальные ценности и художественные тенденции, также играют важную роль в выборе и использовании стилистических элементов.

Ключевые слова: стилистический образ, общество, социальные слои, художественные течения, исторические события, эстетика, социальные проблемы, стилистические элементы.

Abstract: stylistic image is mainly considered as a method used to express certain images and emotions in literature and art. The social context, as well as cultural traditions and values, directly affect the formation and development of stylistic images.

Social influences, such as social strata, customs, and problems in society, enrich the content of stylistic images. Also, cultural influences, including historical events, national values, and art trends, play an important role in the selection and use of stylistic elements.

Key words: stylistic image, society, social strata, art trends, historical events, aesthetics, social problems, stylistic elements.

Stylistics means (from Greek *stylos* – writing, writing stick), stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language styles, studies the essence and features of the functional layering of the language at the lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word-formation and syntactic levels from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony, and describes the norms and methods of using the literary language in various linguistic situations, in various types and genres of written literature, and in various spheres of social life. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive subtleties of parallel synonymous language expressions, the interrelated variants of linguistic units. In such variants, it is possible to choose among them the one necessary for a particular speech situation. Modern stylistics was understood differently in different linguistic directions and schools, while each point of view, due to the diversity of style, which is the main subject of study of stylistics, had its own objective basis. Stylistics is inextricably linked with language norms. Stylistics, in turn, was divided into such types as functional stylistics, stylistics of linguistic units, textual stylistics, stylistics of fiction (artistic speech), applied stylistics, comparative stylistics, historical stylistics. Functional stylistics studies and describes the stratification of the literary language on the basis of its historically formed manifestations (functional-linguistic units), that is, the system of styles, the laws of the internal structural formation of this system. Functional stylistics developed general principles for the typological classification and separation of the main functional stylistic units of the literary language, which are the subject of theoretical research. The stylistics of linguistic units studied the application (application) of units of all levels in the literary language in ordinary speech situations, in texts of various semantic and expressive content, from the point of view of existing language norms. In this regard, it was important to compare the stylistic coloring of variants of linguistic units (variant forms, parallel structures, lexical and syntactic synonyms). The stylistics of linguistic units, on the one hand, was directly related to functional stylistics, and on the other hand, it was very close to textual stylistics. The formation, development and study of stylistics as a science dates back to antiquity in the West, and to the Middle Ages in the East. Stylistics in Eastern countries, including Uzbekistan, although not as a field as it is today, has been taught as part of linguistics (grammar, vocabulary), literary studies (scientific literature, allegory, interpretation), as well as scientific essays, sermons, and oratory. In the last century, stylistics in Uzbekistan, especially general-functional stylistics and stylistics of fiction, began to form and develop as an independent branch of science. Writers such as Fitrat, Cholpon, Oybek, P. Qodirov, and scientists such as M. Qoshjonov, Q. Samadov, I. Qochqortoyev, and A. Shomaqsudov made a great contribution to this. Stylistic changes and contextual problems. Stylish changes and contextual problems are one of the main challenges for a translator in the translation process. Stylistic problems are usually related to adapting the expressive features of a

language specific to a particular culture to another language. The expressions, metaphors or grammatical structures used in each language often do not have direct equivalents in other languages. The importance of contextual changes. In order to preserve the meaning of the text being translated, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of its context. For example, metaphors and expressions used in the Uzbek language may have a certain historical, social or cultural basis.

Uzbek:

“Ko‘lingdan kelameziy isha baş urma.”

This can be translated into English simply as:

“Don’t take on a task you can’t handle.”

However, the symbolic meaning of the word “kūl” in this expression may not be so clear in English. The social implications of stylistic imagery are largely related to the different social classes, customs, and traditions of society. Each social group develops its own language, style of expression, and aesthetic norms. For example, the differences between urban and rural cultures are reflected in stylistic imagery. While urban culture is characterized by speed, dynamism, and innovation, rural culture is characterized by traditionalism, naturalness, and simplicity. In addition, social issues—economic inequality, gender issues, or ethnicity—are reflected in stylistic imagery. By addressing these issues in literature or art, authors express their views and seek to change society. For example, issues of gender equality are reflected in many works of 20th-century literature. Culture is a complex system that includes the customs, values, and works of art of a people. Stylistic imagery is shaped in a cultural context, and each culture sets its own rules. For example, in Eastern culture, symbols and metaphors are often used, while in Western culture, direct expression and realism prevail. Cultural exchange also affects stylistic imagery. In the process of globalization, different cultures are connecting with each other, which gives rise to new stylistic trends. For example, in modern literature, there is often a combination of Eastern and Western styles. Such exchanges allow the creation of new images and emotions.

Stylistic imagery is not independent of social and cultural influences. It is formed depending on changes in society, traditions and cultural values. By highlighting social problems and expressing cultural identity, stylistic imagery plays an important role not only in art and literature, but also in the development of society. Therefore, when analyzing stylistic imagery, it is necessary to take into account the social and cultural context.

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