

STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF LITERARY AND JOURNALISTIC TEXTS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the stylistic aspects of literary and journalistic texts in English from a linguistic point of view. The study highlights the specific features of these two functional styles, the level of their use of language tools, and their communicative tasks. It is argued that while imagery, emotionality, and expressiveness are paramount in literary texts, clarity, conciseness, and objectivity are important in journalistic texts. It also examines the processes of interaction and convergence between these styles in modern text practice. The results of the study are important for stylistic analysis of texts, a deeper understanding of their content, and the identification of the functional capabilities of language tools.*

Keywords: *literary text, journalistic text, stylistic aspects, linguostylistic analysis, English language, style, language means, expressiveness, communicativeness, text analysis*

Language development is inextricably linked with the development of society, and this process is clearly manifested in all layers of the language, in particular, in its functional styles. Each era, each social environment has its own impact on the use of language means. As a result, language becomes not only a means of communication, but also a representative of social consciousness, culture and thinking. In particular, literary and journalistic texts in English stand out as one of the most active reflections of this process. The use of language units in these types of texts, their stylistic and pragmatic load demonstrate the rich possibilities of the language.

The theory of functional styles occupies a special place in modern linguistics. Each style serves a specific communicative purpose and, in accordance with this purpose, selects its own language means. In this regard, the ideas put forward by the linguist Viktor Vinogradov are of great importance. According to him, each functional style has its own lexical, grammatical and stylistic features, which determine the general content and expressiveness of the text. From this point of view, the study of literary and journalistic texts in English serves as an important scientific basis for understanding how different layers of the language work.

Journalistic texts play an important role in the life of society, through which information is conveyed to the general public, a certain social opinion is formed and an influence is exerted on the audience. In this style, clarity, conciseness, logical consistency and reliability are of paramount importance. Lexical units used in journalistic texts, including terms and socio-political concepts, increase the scientific level of the text and serve to convey information to the reader quickly and accurately. Therefore, in English journalism, such units as globalization, innovation, sustainability,

digital transformation are widely used, which allow for a concise expression of complex processes. Such language tools give the text formality, reliability and expressiveness.

Literary texts are an environment that fully demonstrates the aesthetic and expressive capabilities of the language. In this style, the author's individual style, worldview and artistic thinking are expressed through language. Metaphors, epithets, comparisons, symbols and other stylistic devices are widely used in literary texts, which have a strong emotional and aesthetic impact on the reader. At the same time, some terms in a literary text also depart from their original scientific meaning and acquire a new artistic and aesthetic meaning. This is explained by the flexibility and multilayered nature of the language. As linguist Grigory Vinokur noted, in a literary text, any language unit, including a term, can perform a new stylistic function.

The differences between literary and publicistic texts in English are manifested not only in language means, but also in their communicative purposes. Publicistic texts are more focused on conveying information and persuasion, while literary texts serve to enrich the reader's imagination, influence the emotional state, and arouse aesthetic pleasure. Therefore, the selection and use of language means in these two styles also differ. However, in modern texts, these boundaries are relatively flexible, and in some cases, elements of art can be felt in publicistic texts, and a publicistic spirit in literary texts. In the conditions of modern globalization, the increasing role of English as a means of international communication is further expanding the functional capabilities of this language. This makes in-depth analysis of texts of various genres in English, identification of their stylistic features, and comparative study of them a pressing issue. In particular, the study of the stylistic aspects of literary and journalistic texts can yield important scientific results for linguistics, translation studies, and communication theory.

From this perspective, the study of the stylistic aspects of literary and journalistic texts in English is of not only theoretical but also practical importance. This research creates an opportunity to understand the internal structure of texts, the functional load of language means, and their communicative effectiveness more deeply. This, in turn, is of great importance in the process of language teaching, translation practice, and text analysis.

The use of language means in texts of different genres in English differs significantly depending on their communicative purpose and audience needs. In particular, literary and journalistic texts have their own stylistic characteristics, through which the author's purpose, the function of the text, and the interaction with the reader are manifested. These aspects serve as an important basis for analyzing texts from a linguist-stylistic perspective.

Literary texts are primarily aimed at creating an aesthetic and emotional impact, and they widely use the figurative and expressive capabilities of language. In such texts, stylistic devices such as metaphor, comparison, and personification play an important role. For example, William Shakespeare's phrase "All the world's a stage" expresses a

deep philosophical content by comparing human life to a stage. Such devices enrich the reader's imagination and increase the artistic value of the text.

Symbolism is widely used in literary texts, through which hidden meanings and deep ideas are expressed. For example, in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the farm serves as a symbolic expression of socio-political systems. This allows for several layers of interpretation of the text. In literary texts, sentence structures are also often complex and extended, through which the subtleties and emotional nuances of the author's thought are conveyed.

In addition, one of the important features of literary texts is their multiplicity and freedom of interpretation. The reader has the opportunity to perceive the text differently based on his worldview, which creates an active intellectual connection with the text. Also, phonetic devices such as alliteration, assonance, rhyme give the text musicality and rhythm, enhancing its aesthetic impact.

Publicistic texts serve a completely different communicative purpose. They are mainly aimed at conveying information quickly, clearly and intelligibly, and use concise and simple forms of language. Headlines used in newspapers and the media are distinguished by their short, meaningful and attention-grabbing nature. For example, a headline such as "Storm Ravages Coastal Town" conveys the main content with a minimum of words.

Objectivity is an important principle in the journalistic style. A statement based on facts prevails in the text, and emotionality and subjectivity are limited as much as possible. However, in some genres, in particular analytical articles or author's columns, there may also be a certain element of persuasion and influence. Despite this, the general style is distinguished by formality and accuracy.

Thus, although literary and journalistic texts in English differ sharply in style, each of them performs its own communicative function. If literary texts provide aesthetic and emotional impact, then journalistic texts provide information and form social consciousness. A deep study of these differences allows for a correct understanding of the content of the texts and their effective analysis.

Based on the above analysis, it can be said that literary and journalistic texts in English differ significantly not only in the choice of language means, but also in their functional load. These differences are manifested, first of all, in the communicative purpose of the author and the methods of influencing the audience. In literary texts, establishing emotional and aesthetic contact with the reader is a priority, while in journalistic texts, the main goal is the rapid transmission of information and the formation of social opinion.

The choice of stylistic means also develops in different directions in both styles. In literary texts, the expressive capabilities of the language are used to the maximum, in which the author creates a unique artistic space through his individual style. Each metaphor, symbol or figurative expression serves to activate the reader's imagination. As a result, the reader not only reads the text, but also feels it, interprets it and tries to deeply understand its content.

In journalistic texts, stylistic means are more functional in nature, they serve to convey information clearly and intelligibly. Here, language means are devoid of excessive complexity, and logical consistency and conciseness are considered the main criteria. At the same time, in modern journalistic texts, some expressive elements are used to attract the audience, including catchy phrases or rhetorical questions. This also indicates the dynamic development of the journalistic style.

In addition, the role of the reader in both styles is also important. A literary text involves the reader in an active interpretative process, that is, the reader independently discovers the content of the text. In a journalistic text, the reader participates more as a receiver of information, but in some cases he is also involved in the process of evaluating a particular idea and expressing his reaction to it.

In the conditions of modern communication, the boundaries between these two styles are becoming somewhat flexible. For example, in some journalistic texts, the use of artistic means of expression or the perception of a journalistic spirit in works of art is observed.

This indicates that the language is in a process of constant development and its functional capabilities are expanding.

As a result, the study of the stylistic aspects of literary and journalistic texts in English is one of the important scientific directions in linguistics, which not only enriches theoretical knowledge, but is also of great practical importance.

Through these analyzes, it is possible to gain a deeper understanding of the internal structure of texts, the function of linguistic means, and the mechanisms of their influence on the reader.

In conclusion, literary and journalistic texts in English are stylistically unique and significantly different functional styles. Each of them serves a specific communicative purpose and demonstrates different approaches to the selection and use of linguistic means. While literary texts are aimed at aesthetic and emotional impact, journalistic texts serve to convey information clearly, concisely and convincingly.

The study revealed that in literary texts, the impact on the reader's imagination and emotional world through metaphors, symbols, epithets and other figurative means is of paramount importance. In journalistic texts, clarity, objectivity and logical consistency are manifested as the main stylistic criteria.

At the same time, in modern text practice, a relative softening of the boundaries between these two styles is observed, that is, the emergence of elements of expressiveness in journalistic texts or the strengthening of the social spirit in literary texts.

This study also showed that the linguist-stylistic analysis of English texts is of great importance for a deeper understanding of their content, the correct interpretation of the author's purpose and the identification of the functional capabilities of language tools. This is relevant not only in theoretical linguistics, but also in practical areas, including translation studies and language teaching.

The study of the stylistic aspects of literary and journalistic texts in English serves to reveal the rich and multi-layered nature of language. Future research in this area will allow for further deepening of intertextual analysis, identification of new stylistic trends, and a broader coverage of the role of language in modern communication processes.

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