

.....

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF LITERARY AND JOURNALISTIC TEXTS IN ENGLISH

Qizlarxon Khabibullayeva,

Alfraganus University, 1st year Master's student in Philology

Abstract. This article examines the role of literary genres in English language teaching and their significance in developing learners' linguistic and cultural competence. The study highlights how the use of various literary genres, including poetry, drama, essays, short stories, and novels, provides learners with opportunities to expand their vocabulary, understand complex grammatical structures, and acquire deeper knowledge of cultural and social contexts. The article also presents a comparative analysis of the stylistic features of literary and newspaper texts, focusing on their communicative purposes, language choices, and expressive potential. Literary texts are characterized by the extensive use of stylistic devices such as metaphor, simile, symbolism, personification, rhythm, and imagery, which create aesthetic impact and encourage readers' emotional engagement. In contrast, newspaper texts emphasize clarity, accuracy, conciseness, and objectivity in order to deliver information effectively. The research demonstrates that literary genres serve as an effective pedagogical resource in English language teaching by improving not only language skills but also learners' cultural awareness, critical thinking, and communicative competence.

Keywords: English language teaching, literary genres, literary texts, newspaper texts, stylistics, language learning, metaphor, figurative devices, communicative approach.

The role of literary genres in language teaching is increasingly recognized as a powerful tool for developing language learners' linguistic and cultural knowledge. Teaching a language through a variety of literary genres, such as poetry, drama, essays, short stories, and novels, offers learners a broader range of opportunities than traditional methods. By engaging with a variety of genres, students not only expand their vocabulary and master complex grammatical

structures, but also gain an understanding of the cultural nuances and social contexts of the target language. This is especially important in learning English, which requires an understanding of the tone, style, and purpose necessary for effective communication.

The use of literary genres in English language teaching creates a multifaceted learning experience. Each genre has its own unique characteristics and linguistic demands, and encourages students to apply language skills in a variety of situations. For example, poetry allows students to express themselves in creative language, enhancing their aesthetic abilities and developing their linguistic sensitivity. Similarly, stories and novels help students learn vocabulary and syntax in an interesting and memorable way through rich contexts. Drama, on the other hand, helps students develop confidence in speaking by focusing on communication and dialogue.

The main sources of stylistic analysis in English are based on numerous studies and academic works. Scholars have studied the aesthetic aspects of language, its lexical and syntactic features, and how it is used for its intended audience. In particular, researchers such as Leech (1969) and Carter (2006) have identified stylistic features to study the artistic and aesthetic potential of language. Halliday (1973), in his work on the functional styles of language, explains how language functions in a social context. Crystal (2003) analyzes the variability of phonetic, morphological, and grammatical aspects of language in speech. Other important works on the phonetic and lexical features of English include Cutler (2001) and Brown (2005).

Language use varies significantly across genres, reflecting distinct communicative intentions and audience expectations. Literary texts often prioritize aesthetic and emotional engagement, employing rich stylistic devices to evoke imagination and thought. Conversely, newspaper texts aim to convey information with clarity and precision, adhering to journalistic standards. This article analyzes the stylistic features that define literary and newspaper texts, exploring how these differences impact reader engagement and interpretation. Literary texts are characterized by their aesthetic and expressive language, crafted

to evoke emotional responses and provoke thought. The key stylistic features include: Literary works frequently employ metaphors, similes, and personification to enrich the narrative. For example, Shakespeare's line "All the world's a stage" (As You Like It) uses metaphor to convey the theatricality of human existence.

Authors also use symbolism to convey deeper thematic meanings. In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, the farm serves as a symbol of political structures, layered with meaning beyond its literal representation. Literary texts often use elaborate sentences to convey intricate ideas or emotional depth. This stylistic choice enhances the narrative's richness but may require more cognitive effort from readers. Many literary texts leave room for multiple interpretations, inviting readers to engage actively with the text. This ambiguity fosters deeper reader interaction and individual meaning-making. Poetic elements such as alliteration, assonance, and rhyme are commonly used to create musicality and memorability. These devices enhance the emotional impact and aesthetic appeal of the text.

Many literary texts leave room for multiple interpretations, inviting readers to engage actively with the text. This ambiguity fosters deeper reader interaction and individual meaning-making. Poetic elements such as alliteration, assonance, and rhyme are commonly used to create musicality and memorability. These devices enhance the emotional impact and aesthetic appeal of the text. Newspaper texts, in contrast, are crafted for clarity, brevity, and accessibility. The primary stylistic features include: Headlines and articles are written with linguistic economy to deliver information quickly. For instance, a headline like "Storm Ravages Coastal Town" conveys the core message in minimal words. Objectivity is a cornerstone of journalistic style, ensuring that language remains unbiased and factual. However, opinion pieces may adopt a more persuasive tone while maintaining a professional demeanor.

Literary and journalistic texts in English differ significantly in their stylistic approaches. These differences are determined, first of all, by their purpose, audience, and the method of using language tools. Literary texts mainly serve to create aesthetic impact, create artistic images, and express the author's inner

experiences and ideas. Therefore, such texts widely use the figurative and emotional possibilities of language. Artistic means of expression, such as metaphor, simile, epithet, and personification, are an integral part of literary texts. Also, literary texts clearly demonstrate the author's individual style, and the choice of words and sentence structure can be diverse and complex. In many cases, sentences are long, rhythmic, and rich in figurative meanings, requiring deep observation from the reader.

Journalistic texts, on the other hand, are created mainly to provide information, form public opinion, and express a reaction to socio-political events. Therefore, in this type of text, accuracy, conciseness, and clarity are of primary importance. In the journalistic style, facts, figures, arguments, and specific information are widely used, and simple and neutral language tools are preferred over complex artistic images. Sentences are usually short and clear; socio-political terms, official expressions, and standard expressions typical of the media are often found. At the same time, the author's evaluative attitude can be felt in journalistic texts, either openly or implicitly. In conclusion, while literary texts in English fully demonstrate the artistic and aesthetic possibilities of the language and are aimed at making an emotional impact on the reader, journalistic texts serve to ensure accuracy, promptness, and informativeness. Both types of texts have their own stylistic features, clearly reflecting the richness and diversity of the English language.

REFERENCES:

1. Dolgireva A.E. Newspaper headline in the pragmalinguistic aspect: Ph. ...Candidate of Philological Sciences: 10.02.01 / Dolgireva Albina E. Taganrog, 2002. P. 298.
2. Hoshimov, B. (2003). Stylistics in English and its main types. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan Publishing House
3. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. Longman.
4. Tursunov, B. (2009). Stylistics: Theoretical foundations and practical approaches. Tashkent: Sharq Publishing House
5. Zelenov A.N. Phraseology as a Newspaper Headline: Ph. ...Candidate of Philological Sciences. Veliky Novgorod, 2009. P. 21.
6. Juraeva, N. G. (2021). Observation of the poetic unity of the verse in the poetry of

Muhammad Riza Ogahi. International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture, 7(4), 293-302.

7. Botirova, S. I. (2024). AESTHETIC PERCEPTION AND GENRE HARMONY. Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal, 5(05), 80-85.

8. Botirova, S. I. (2024). LANDSCAPE IN SHORT ART. Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal, 5(06), 38-44.

9. Jurayeva, N., Küçük, S., Soyer, A., & n Kaba, H. (2025). Xorazm Shevalari O 'g 'uz Lahjasi Leksikasida Murakkab Tarkibli Dialektal Birliklarning O 'rni1.

10. Sherboboyevna, X. A. (2025). REKLAMA DISKURSINI QIYOSIY-LINGVISTIK TAHLIL QILISHNING KONSEPTUAL MODELI. KONFERENSIYA, 1(2), 1015-1021.

11. Холбобоева, А. Ш. (2024). РЕКЛАМА ДИСКУРСИНИНГ ТУРИСТИК САЛО?ИЯТНИ ОШИРИШДАГИ А?АМИЯТИ. Science and innovation, 3(Special Issue 46), 632-634.

12. Isoxonovich, M. X. (2022). Middle Ages Movarounnahr Rulers in the Views OF Researchers. *European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education*, 2(6), 134-136.

13. Xujayev, M. I. (2018). THE COVERAGE OF THE PROBLEM OF NATIONALARITY AND ITS ROLE ON THE PRESENT DAY IN AHMAD ZAKI VALADI'S WORK. *Мировая наука*, (6 (15)), 61-63.

14. Хужаев, М. И. (2018). АХМАД ЗАКИ ВАЛИДИЙНИНГ ДИНИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МЕРОСИНИНГ ИЛДИЗЛАРИ. In *Инновационные подходы в современной науке* (pp. 177-182).

15. Khujaev, M. (2024). AHMED ZAKI: ON THE IDEAS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. *Экономика и социум*, (1 (116)), 235-239.