

LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF MODERN LITERARY TEXTS

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Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic and stylistic aspects of modern literary texts. The linguistic analysis explores phenomena such as neologisms, code-switching, features typical of spoken language, and syntactic simplification. The stylistic analysis covers genre synthesis, methods of reflecting characters' inner thoughts, irony, minimalism, and new expressive tools. The article examines how literature is undergoing changes through language and style.

Keywords: modern literature, linguistic features, stylistics, new style, inner monologue, code-switching, minimalism.

Main Part

1. Linguistic Features

1.1. Vocabulary and Lexical Renewal

The vocabulary of modern literary texts is significantly renewed under the influence of global and technological changes. Particularly, neologisms borrowed from English (such as computer, online, blog, creative, trend, challenge, etc.) are naturally used in Uzbek literary texts as well. These words are especially frequent in the works of younger generation authors.

1.2. Code-Switching

Contemporary literature often displays code-switching, where expressions in English or Russian appear in dialogues and inner monologues. This enhances the sense of realism. For instance: "I thought I could handle this challenge..."

1.3. Features of Spoken Language

Modern writers increasingly distance themselves from formal language, instead incorporating colloquial expressions, dialects, jargon, and even stylistic tones from social media into literary texts. This contributes to creating new forms of realism.

1.4. Syntactic Simplification and Reduction of Subordinate Clauses

Modern texts tend to favor simple sentence structures. Instead of complex subordinate constructions, short, independent, and concise sentences are preferred. This style helps capture readers' attention quickly and conveys ideas more clearly.

2. Stylistic Features

2.1. Genre Synthesis and Experimentation

Modern literary works blur the boundaries of traditional genres. A single work might combine elements of detective fiction, philosophy, and psychology. In Uzbek literature, this trend is especially noticeable among young authors like Muhammad Ali, Shokirjon Jo'rayev, and Doniyor Abduxoliqov.

2.2. Inner Monologue and Stream of Consciousness Technique

The stream of consciousness technique, which began in the 20th century, is now more widely applied. Characters' inner feelings, unclear, emotional, and sometimes illogical thoughts are conveyed in a non-linear yet psychologically precise manner. This style is particularly effective for exploring loneliness, psychological crises, and inner quests.

2.3. Critique Through Irony and Sarcasm

Modern writers often use irony, humor, and sarcasm to critique societal issues, moral crises, bureaucracy, and artificial values. Satirical language prompts readers to think critically and question norms.

2.4. Tendency Toward Minimalist Style

Modern prose and poetry tend to avoid ornate language and complex descriptions, opting for simple yet impactful sentences that convey deep meanings. Minimalism is expressed not only in language and style but also in the conceptual layer—conveying profound messages in compact form.

2.5. Use of Visual and Graphic Elements

Some modern texts are presented not as traditional poetry or prose but as social media posts, blog entries, SMS messages, or chats.

Conclusion

Modern literary texts are undergoing significant renewal in terms of language and style. From a linguistic standpoint, they show increased use of code-switching, expanded vocabulary, and features of spoken language. Stylistically, genre blending, stream of consciousness, ironic expression, minimalism, and new stylistic forms are noteworthy. These features contribute to the universality of modern literature and its role as a means of intercultural communication. Thus, literature is a constantly evolving social and cultural phenomenon that rediscovers its own language and style in every era.

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