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Markers of Colloquial and Journalistic Functional Styles of the Modern Chuvash Language

Oleg R. Studentsov 

Chuvash State Institute of Humanities Sciences, *Cheboksary, Russian Federation*

✉ studor2@yandex.ru

Abstract. The study of the formation and development of functional styles of the Chuvash language is important for understanding the evolution of the literary language. The study of this issue is especially relevant at the present stage, when the Chuvash language is faced with a strong influence of the Russian language, and some changes are being made to the approaches to the study of styles in domestic linguistics. This will allow us to better understand the processes occurring in the modern Chuvash literary language. This study uses the ideas of V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Gorshkov, N.S. Valgina and other linguists. To date, the most studied part of the functional stylistics of the Chuvash language is the popular scientific style of the Yakovlev period (1871–1917). The purpose of the study is to identify and study the markers that are key elements of the functional styles of the modern Chuvash language using the example of colloquial and journalistic. The article analyzes the linguistic means and techniques used in different styles and identifies their main characteristics at the level of the lexical system, morphological structure and syntactic system. The differences and common features in the composition of linguistic markers of the colloquial and one of the book styles — journalistic at the lexical, morphological and syntactic levels are revealed. The methods of observation, description, compositional and partially content analysis are used. Language markers, as a rule, are illustrated by examples in the Chuvash language with translation into Russian. The results of the study can be useful for linguists in scientific research in the field of stylistics, teachers in the practice of teaching the Chuvash language and all those interested in the issues of functional styles of the Chuvash language.

Key words: Chuvash language, functional styles, colloquial style, journalistic style, stylistic markers, vocabulary, morphology, syntax

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Маркеры разговорного и публицистического функциональных стилей современного чувашского языка

О.Р. Студенцов 

Чувашский государственный институт гуманитарных наук, г. Чебоксары, Российская Федерация

✉ studor2@yandex.ru

Аннотация. Исследование становления и развития функциональных стилей чувашского языка является важным для понимания эволюции литературного языка. Особенно актуально изучение данного вопроса на современном этапе, когда чувашский язык сталкивается с сильным влиянием русского языка и вносятся некоторые изменения в подходы к изучению стилей в отечественном языкознании. Это позволит лучше понять процессы, происходящие в современном чувашском литературном языке. В данном исследовании использованы идеи В.В. Виноградова, А.И. Горшкова, Н.С. Валгиной и других лингвистов. На сегодняшний день наиболее изученной частью функциональной стилистики чувашского языка является научно-популярный стиль яковлевского периода (1871–1917). Цель — выявление и изучение маркеров, являющихся ключевыми элементами функциональных стилей современного чувашского языка на примере разговорного и публицистического. Проанализированы языковые средства и приемы, используемые в разных стилях, и выявлены их основные характеристики на уровне лексической системы, морфологической структуры и синтаксического строя. Выявлены отличия и общее в составе языковых маркеров разговорного и одного из книжных стилей — публицистического на лексическом, морфологическом и синтаксическом уровнях. Применены методы наблюдения, описания, композиционного и частично контент-анализа. Языковые маркеры, как правило, по мере необходимости проиллюстрированы примерами на чувашском языке с переводом на русский. Результаты исследования могут быть полезны для лингвистов в научных исследованиях в области стилистики, преподавателей в практике преподавания чувашского языка и всех, кто интересуется вопросами функциональных стилей чувашского языка.

Ключевые слова: чувашский язык, функциональные стили, разговорный стиль, публицистический стиль, стилистические маркеры, лексика, морфология, синтаксис

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Introduction

The study of the formation and development of functional styles in the Chuvash language is of key importance for understanding the evolution of the literary language. In the current context, when the Chuvash language is significantly influenced by Russian and approaches to the study of stylistic features in domestic linguistics are evolving, the study of this topic is becoming particularly relevant.

By markers of functional styles, we mean their distinctive and characteristic features, which are used to classify language styles. The study of these markers

allows for a deeper understanding of the processes taking place in the modern Chuvash literary language. The analysis is based on the ideas of such linguists as V.V. Vinogradov¹, A.I. Gorshkov², as well as other representatives of the Russian linguistic tradition.

The main focus is on the analysis of colloquial and scientific styles. The history of the study of functional styles includes works by various authors devoted to the analysis of stylistic features in different languages. The foundations for the study of functional styles in the Russian language were laid in the works of such scholars as G.O. Vinokur [1], N.S. Valgina [2], N.A. Meshchersky [3], and many others, as well as in studies devoted to the modern Russian language, for example, in the work of T.N. Erina³.

The development of functional styles of national languages in the territory of the former Russian Empire, then the USSR, began at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. This process was strongly influenced by the Russian language. A significant amount of fiction, scientific, and educational literature is published in the national languages of the Russian Federation, and these languages are used in official business, everyday communication, and journalistic works. However, virtually all styles of national languages, except for Tatar and Kalmyk, remain insufficiently researched, including the Chuvash language. Most of the works on this topic are short scientific articles, less often textbooks and monographs. These studies cover only certain aspects of the formation of functional styles.

For example, the study of the history of functional styles in the Bashkir language is reflected in the work of M.S. Arslanova [4]. In the Tatar language, the lexical and grammatical features of the scientific style have been studied by L.G. Gilyazova [5], and the features of complex syntactic units in scientific texts have been examined by L.M. Giniyatullina [6]. The stylistic features of the Kalmyk language were the subject of research by A.L. Kalyaeva [7], who studied the system of stylistic devices and functional styles. An analysis of stylistic markers in the works of Mari writers and poets is presented in the study by D.Yu. Makarova and D.N. Sidorova [8].

Works devoted to the stylistic features of the Chuvash language include studies by A.M. Ivanova, I.O. Kraevskaya, V.M. Lemskaia, E.V. Fomina⁴, as well

¹ Vinogradov, V.V. 1934. *Essays on the History of the Russian Literary Language of the 17th–19th Centuries: A Textbook for Higher Pedagogical Educational Institutions*. Moscow: State Pedagogical Publishing House. Print. (In Russ)

² Gorshkov, A.I. 1984. *Theory and History of the Russian Literary Language: Textbook for Higher Education Institutions*. Moscow: Higher School. Print. (In Russ); Gorshkov, A.I. 2001. *Russian Stylistics: Textbook for University Students*. Moscow: Astrel: AST publ. Print. (In Russ)

³ Erina, T.N. 2019. *Functional Styles of Modern Russian: Textbook*. Cheboksary: Chuvash State University named after I.N. Ulyanov publ. Print. (In Russ)

⁴ Ivanova, A.M., I.O. Kraevskaya, Lemskaia, V.M., and E.V. Fomin. 2024. *Interlinguistics khutlähēnchi chāvash chēlhin terminologiya=Chuvash language terminology in the context of interlinguistics: textbook*. Cheboksary: Chuvash State University Press.

as V.P. Zaitseva [9], who analyzed some statistical characteristics of the Chuvash language based on journalistic style material. In addition, the author of the article has studied the role of variability, synonymy, and duplicity in the formation of lexical norms of the Chuvash literary language [10], while the works of L.A. Vasilyeva, O.R. Studentsov, and G.V. Khoraskina are devoted to the contribution of the Chuvash newspaper *Kanash* to the formation of the Chuvash literary language [11] and the peculiarities of the functioning of regional newspapers in Chuvashia in the context of digitalization [12]. E.V. Fomin [13; 14] studied the formation of the scientific style of the Chuvash literary language [13] and the main trends in the stylistic differentiation of the means of the Chuvash language during the Yakovlev period (1871–1917) [14]. It should be noted that this is far from a complete list of such works.

Nevertheless, the study of functional styles in different national languages of Russia is limited to several dozen works, which, as a rule, reveal only one aspect, and requires more intensive research to create a more complete picture of the linguistic markers of each of the functional styles.

Discussion

Colloquial style is a way of communicating that we use in everyday life, among family, friends, acquaintances, and colleagues. It is an informal interaction between people, where the main focus is on natural and relaxed communication. A significant part of the colloquial style is inter-style vocabulary, which is the basis of both spoken and written speech.

This style differs from literary styles, such as scientific, formal business, journalistic, and artistic, in the following ways. One of these characteristics is spontaneity. Secondly, conversational style does not have a strict structure. Unlike literary styles, such as formal business or scientific, where each phrase must be carefully thought out and constructed, conversational communication allows for pauses, repetitions, unfinished sentences, and other elements that make speech more natural. In addition, nonverbal means of communication play an important role in conversational style: facial expressions, gestures, intonation, posture, and other elements of nonverbal communication. Finally, conversational style is characterized by ease and naturalness.

Lexical markers of the Chuvash language are an important element that characterizes its stylistic and semantic features. Let's take a closer look at them.

Colloquial vocabulary occupies an intermediate position between literary and colloquial styles, differing in its stylistic simplicity. In the Chuvash language, the boundaries between these styles are less pronounced than in Russian. Colloquial words are often on the verge of literary language and may go beyond its limits, for example, such as *танлаттар* 'to stomp', *Ванькка* (a proper name derived from Ivan), *лăнăрмăт*, *лĕнĕрмет* 'to chat, to joke around', *ĕнсе чикки çитер* 'to hit

someone on the neck'. Crude colloquial expressions such as *алкаш* (borrowed from Russian 'a drunk'), *тӑм писмен* 'fool', *сӹтӹк* 'senseless', *сурӑх* 'sheep', *юх* 'get lost', *вӹсӹтер* 'go away, get out', go beyond the limits of the literary language and belong to the reduced vocabulary.

Emotional and evaluative vocabulary plays an important role in conveying the speaker's feelings and emotions. These words can have both positive and negative connotations. For example, *хумре* 'beautiful', *яӑх* 'bad', and *чӑнкӑ* 'cool, awesome' are vivid examples of emotionally evaluative vocabulary, which is actively used in everyday speech to express attitudes toward objects and phenomena.

Proverbs and sayings are another important aspect of the lexical and phraseological diversity of the Chuvash language. They reflect the wisdom and life experience of the people, conveying cultural and moral values. Examples of such expressions include: *Ҫӑкӑр-тӑвар хире-хирӹс* 'Bread and salt are mutual', *Вӑйӑран вӑкӑр тухать* 'Game does not lead to good', *Ӳркенмен ӑста пулӑ* 'The hard-working one became a master.'

Dialectisms are a significant part of the lexical composition of the Chuvash language, especially in rural areas. They are unique names for plants, animals, household items, and specific expressions characteristic of certain population groups. For example, *аш* 'meat' in the upper dialect and *какай* in the lower, *пор* 'to eat, to have' in the upper and *нур* in the lower and literary. Dialectisms enrich the language and reflect its regional specificity.

Diminutive and affectionate affixes play an important role in expressing tenderness, affection, or, conversely, contempt and irony. For example, *ача* 'child' — *ачам* 'my little child', *чирӹ* 'sick' — *чирӹшке* 'painful'. These affixes add emotional color to speech and help express the speaker's attitude towards the object of speech.

Interjections are an integral part of the Chuvash language, conveying various emotions and commands. For example, *ах*, *эх*, *урра*, *хурах*, *э-ха-хай*, *ых*, *уф*, *ай-тур-тур*, *ву-у*, *ай-яй*, *эккей* are emotional interjections, while *ну*, *эй*, *вӹси*, *хас*, *чух-чух*, *хас*, *кӑшша*, *на*, *ме*, *прис*, *тр-р-р*, *чин-чин-чин*, *кӹс-кӹс*, *тс-с*, *чим*, *атя* are imperative. Onomatopoeic words such as *кӑвик* (imitating the cooing of pigeons), *кӑранк* (imitating the cawing of a crow), *кӑт-кӑтик* (imitating the clucking of a hen) are also an important part of interjections, helping to convey the sounds and noises of the surrounding world.

Foreign words and expressions, mainly borrowed from Russian, also play a significant role in Chuvash speech. They give it a reduced style and are often used in everyday life. For example, instead of the Chuvash words *кашӑк* 'spoon', *шӑнкӑравла* 'to call', *службӑра е салтакра пул* 'to serve', *кая юл* 'to be late', *вӑйлӑ* 'cool', *хаваслӑ* 'cheerful', Russian equivalents or equivalents borrowed through Russian are used. This phenomenon testifies to the interaction of cultures and languages, as well as to the dynamism and development of the Chuvash language.

Morphological markers of colloquial style include features that lend speech emotionality, immediacy, and liveliness. First and foremost, this is the significant predominance of personal pronouns such as *әнә* 'I', *эсә* 'you', *вәл* 'he', *әнир* 'we', *әсир* 'you', *вәсем* 'they'. The use of particles such as *-ха*, *çке*, *-и*, *-ах*, *та*, *вәт*, *çеç*, *мар*, *епле*, *иһән*, *акә*, *-сам* (*-сем*), *-чә* (*ччә*), *-тәр* (*-тәр*), *иккен*, and others is also characteristic. These elements contribute to a more direct and emotional expression of thoughts and feelings. Secondly, words, expressions, particles, and affixes that express modality to a greater extent than in literary styles are actively used in colloquial speech. This helps the speaker express their attitude towards the statement, indicate the degree of certainty or uncertainty. For example, the words *тен* 'maybe, possibly', *пулма пултаратъ* 'maybe, probably', *кирлә* 'necessary', *паллах* 'undoubtedly, obviously', *çапла пулмалла* 'perhaps', etc. Diminutive and affectionate affixes are also widely used in nouns: *-к*, *-әк*, *-ёк* (*япала+к* 'little thing', *çёвё+ёк=çёвёк* 'small scar'); *-ска*, *-ске* (*тёме+ске=тёмеске* 'bump, hump'); *-шка*, *-шке* (*çуна 'sleigh'+шка= çунашка* 'sled, toboggan'). These affixes convey the speaker's attitude toward the object, expressing tenderness, affection, or sometimes contempt: *-кәһ*, *-кәһ* (*вёç+кәһ=вёçкәһ* 'dandy, braggart'; *ама 'female'+шка=амашка* 'immoral woman'). Undoubtedly, the use of such affixes allows one to soften the tone of a statement or give it an emotional coloring: both positive and negative. In addition, there is a noticeable frequent use of the present tense form of the verb in the meaning of the future tense: *Бран әһ пичче патне каян* 'Tomorrow I will go to my brother.' This gives the statements dynamism and allows the speaker to express their intentions or plans in a more direct form. Native speakers often use the shortened form of first and second person singular present tense verbs instead of their full form: *каятһ* — *каян* 'I am leaving', *килетһ* — *килен* 'I am coming', *каятһ* — *каян* 'you are leaving', *килетһ* — *килен* 'you are coming'.

Syntactic markers of colloquial style include a number of characteristic features that distinguish it from other functional styles of language. First and foremost, this is the use of a significant number of interrogative and imperative constructions, which add dynamism and emotional color to speech. For example, sentences such as *Эс әçта?* 'Where are you?' and *Аһк уç* 'Open the door' are typical of colloquial speech, where questions and imperatives often act as the main units of communication.

The second marker of colloquial style is the repetition of words and constructions. This technique reinforces the meaning of the statement, draws attention to important points, and makes speech more expressive. Repetition promotes better understanding and memorization of information, as well as emphasizing the emotional intensity of the dialogue.

Incomplete sentences and ellipses are also characteristic features of colloquial speech. In such constructions, secondary parts of the sentence are omitted, which

allows the pace of communication to be accelerated and makes it more concise. This enhances naturalness and spontaneity, especially in the context of live dialogue.

Introductory words and constructions play an essential role in structuring speech. They help establish a logical connection between parts of a statement, express an attitude toward the information being communicated, and convey the speaker's emotions. For example, the use of elements such as *вара мён* 'well', *вйт* 'here', *тйна кёретни* 'you see', *мёнле калас* 'how to say it' makes speech more lively and expressive.

Inversion, i.e., the reversal of word order, is also an important marker of conversational style. This technique is used to highlight important information, add emotional color to a sentence, or create a certain rhythmic pattern. Inversion helps to focus attention first on the key elements of the statement and then on the secondary ones, making speech more expressive: *Сук ёнтё. Каймастён. Паян та, ыран та.* 'No, of course. I won't go. Not today, not tomorrow.'

Finally, the predominance of simple sentences over complex ones is another feature of conversational style. Simple sentences that are connected in meaning allow information to be conveyed easily and quickly, which is especially important in live communication. Complex constructions are less common in colloquial speech and are mainly used to convey more complex thoughts or to make a statement more expressive.

Thus, syntactic markers of conversational style play an important role in shaping its characteristics. They make speech more lively, emotional, and relaxed, which contributes to effective communication in everyday life. However, it should be noted that this issue requires more detailed research, since colloquial style is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that requires in-depth study.

Journalistic style. Journalistic style is a special form of expressing thoughts and ideas that is used in the media, public speeches, articles, and other texts aimed at a wide audience. It is distinguished by its emotionality, expressiveness, and accessibility, which allows it to influence the feelings and beliefs of readers. The Chuvash journalistic style is used in the media, such as newspapers, magazines, television and radio, the Internet, and social networks.

Common markers of journalistic style. Journalistic style is characterized by a number of key markers that allow it to effectively fulfill its function — to inform, influence, and engage the audience: conciseness and informational richness; emotionality and expressiveness of speech; presence of elements of colloquial style; relevance and topicality; controversiality and debatability; intertextuality — reference to other texts, works of art, historical events, and cultural phenomena, which allows them to create a deeper and more layered context for their arguments.

Lexical markers of journalistic style. Journalistic style is characterized by a number of specific linguistic features that make it unique and functional. Texts written in this style actively use socio-political vocabulary, including terms

and concepts related to politics, economics, social issues, and culture: *пуçарула̋х* ‘entrepreneurship’, *курав* ‘exhibition’, *па̋рах̋çлав* ‘cancellation’, *çурални̋не ё̋нентерекен хут* ‘birth certificate’, *хал̋ах çырав̋ё* ‘census’, *та̋и̋а̋ чуп̋а̋м̋ё* ‘dance run’, *хир качаки* ‘field goat’, *Интернет тетел̋ё* ‘Internet’, *сар̋ам* ‘layout (keyboard)’. This helps to create a context that is oriented towards a wide audience interested in current issues, as well as adding depth and accuracy to the text and attracting the attention of readers.

In addition, the journalistic style is often distinguished by its evaluative and expressive vocabulary. It plays an important role in shaping the author’s attitude to the material presented, allows the author to express their personal views and beliefs, and also influences the reader’s emotional sphere, evoking certain feelings and reactions: *тё̋л̋ён̋мел̋ле* ‘surprising’, *ё̋çчен* ‘hard worker’, *ла̋пс̋ар̋кка пуç* ‘curly head’, *пёр с̋а̋мах̋на каласан* ‘in a word’, *ай̋а̋пс̋ар̋ ай̋а̋п̋лав* ‘guilty without guilt’, *м̋ён̋ чух̋лё̋ маттур та пул̋тарулла̋ çын* ‘how many enterprising and talented people.’

Foreign loanwords give the text a modern feel and reflect the influence of globalization on language. They enrich the vocabulary and allow for a more accurate and concise expression of complex concepts: *бизнесӳмен*, *ка̋й̋ф*, *хай̋п*, *драйвер-проект*, *дрон*, *бандеровец*.

Idiomatic expressions characteristic of this style make the text more expressive and memorable. They help to create vivid images and convey mood, as well as establish contact with the reader. *Çынна усал ан ту, ыр̋а̋ сун, Турра тав тум̋а̋ ан ман*. ‘Do no harm to others, wish them well, and do not forget to thank God’, *пур̋на̋ç çул̋ё̋ çине çир̋ё̋п̋ т̋ар̋* ‘stand firm on the path of life’.

Archaisms and neologisms used in journalism allow the text to be given a special stylistic color and express the author’s individuality. Archaisms (*х̋ё̋с̋мет* ‘military service’, *евит̋ле* ‘to notify’) can be used to create an atmosphere of antiquity or to give the text a solemn tone, while neologisms (*а̋ççӳтат̋ӳçа̋* ‘educator’, *с̋ыват̋м̋а̋и̋* ‘hospital’, *сив̋ёт̋м̋ё̋и̋* ‘refrigerator’, *видео̋сала̋м* ‘video greeting’, *пӳшат̋м̋а̋и̋* ‘toilet’) reflect contemporary trends and innovations.

Officialeses, or formal business words and expressions, lend formality and precision to the text. They are used to create a formal tone and emphasize the seriousness of the issues being discussed (*хута̋ яр* ‘to put into operation’, *тё̋л̋лев̋сене̋ пур̋на̋çла̋* ‘to achieve a goal’, *пӳла̋шӳ мери̋ в̋а̋я̋ к̋ё̋н̋ё̋* ‘support measures have been provided’).

The extensive use of tropes such as metaphors, epithets, comparisons, and hyperbole makes the text more vivid and expressive: *ё̋çчен х̋ёр*, ‘hardworking girl’, *чинер а̋ча* ‘beautiful child’, *ат̋те̋ нек̋ех̋*, ‘like my father’, *культура̋ вуча̋х̋ё̋* ‘center of culture’, *ча̋ва̋и̋ çырула̋х̋ён̋ а̋и̋и̋ё̋* ‘father of Chuvash literature’. Figures of speech help to create vivid and memorable images, as well as convey the author’s vision and mood.

Morphological markers of journalistic style. Journalistic style is characterized by a number of morphological markers that contribute to the expression of ideas, emotions, and evaluative judgments. One of the key features is the use of abstract nouns denoting general concepts, qualities, actions, and processes. Examples of such nouns include *ирёклёх* ‘freedom’, *аталану* ‘development’, and *тёрёслёх* ‘truth.’ These lexemes allow authors to generalize and conceptualize the phenomena under discussion, giving the text conceptual depth and universality.

Personal and possessive pronouns play an important role in journalistic style, adding emotional richness and subjectivity to texts. The use of pronouns such as *әнә* ‘I’, *эсә* ‘you’, *вәл* ‘he, she’, *ман (ән)* ‘my’, *сан (ән)* ‘yours’, *ун (ән)* ‘his, hers’ helps create the effect of direct communication with the reader, making the text more personal and confidential.

A characteristic feature of journalistic style is the predominance of verbs in the past tense. Past tense forms such as *çitrē* ‘came’, *arkatrēç* ‘destroyed’, *ilettēmēr* ‘took’, and *kilnē* ‘came’ help to create a historical background and focus attention on events that have already taken place. This allows authors not only to describe facts, but also to analyze them, draw conclusions, and make predictions.

The journalistic style is also characterized by the active use of comparative and superlative adjectives, which allows authors to highlight the most significant and important aspects of the topics under discussion. Examples of such forms include: *чылай усәлләрах* ‘significantly more useful’, *нутё тәнлө* ‘very good’, *чи чапли* ‘the most honorable’, *хән-хәрлө* ‘rich red.’ This gives the texts expressiveness and emotional color, helping authors focus attention on key points and form evaluative judgments.

To achieve maximum expressiveness and variety, the journalistic style uses a wide range of grammatical forms and constructions. This includes a variety of verb tenses, noun cases, adjective and adverb forms, types of participles and gerunds, as well as prepositions and conjunctions. This diversity of grammatical means allows authors to express their thoughts flexibly and accurately, creating texts that are both informative and emotionally rich.

The journalistic style is characterized by a number of **syntactic markers** that give texts emotional richness, expressiveness, and structural complexity.

This includes the extensive use of stylistic devices and techniques such as rhetorical questions *Эй-яй, ма яла кайнә-ха?* (‘Ay-ay, why did you leave for the village?’), question-and-answer form of presentation, direct speech and quotations, expressive expressions, parallel constructions, inversion, antithesis, anaphora and epiphora, and others are quite characteristic of the journalistic style. These means give the text emotional richness and expressiveness, helping to establish contact with the reader and strengthen the impact on their perception.

There is also a variety of complex sentences, including compound, complex, and coordinate constructions. There is a noticeable predominance of two-part simple sentences, which contributes to the clarity and conciseness of the pre-

sensation. At the same time, the use of complex sentences with various types of connections allows for diversification of the syntactic structure of the text, making it more dynamic and interesting for the reader.

The active use of various types of introductory constructions, such as introductory words, phrases, and sentences, is common: *Ахăртнех, ку енсем йна амăшёнченех кушнă* ‘Apparently, these traits were passed on to her from her mother.’ This allows the author to focus attention on key points in the text, express their position and attitude towards the material being presented, and structure the information, making it more accessible to the reader.

Inversion, i.e., changes in the word order in a sentence, is quite common, giving the text a special expressiveness and emotional coloring: *Ят намасть нухăшне те автор* ‘Does not give anyone the name author’. Inversion can be used to highlight key words or phrases, creating rhythm and melody in the text.

Active use of participial and adverbial phrases allows the author to diversify the syntactic structure of the text, making it more dynamic and expressive: *Чăвашла вăрçсан, куççулĕсем те юхаççĕ* ‘If you insult someone in Chuvash, tears will flow’.

Conclusion

The article examined general characteristic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic markers of functional styles in the Chuvash language using the examples of colloquial and journalistic styles. In particular, the study revealed characteristic features of the colloquial style that distinguish it from literary styles.

Further research in this area could focus on a more detailed study of the scientific, official-business, artistic, and, in our opinion, another functional style of the Chuvash language: ecclesiastical-liturgical. Another promising direction could be the analysis of changes in functional styles under the influence of external factors, including interaction with other languages. In addition, the study of the stylistic features of the Chuvash language in various genres and spheres of communication can help to better understand its evolution and current state.

The results of the study can be used in the teaching of the Chuvash language in secondary schools and university programs, as well as in scientific research in the field of stylistics. This will contribute to a deeper understanding of the functional styles of the Chuvash language and their role in the language system.

The study of functional style markers will help to expand our knowledge of the Chuvash language and its development. This, in turn, will contribute to the preservation and enrichment of linguistic heritage.

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Bio note:

Oleg R. Studentsov is a Candidate of Philological Sciences, Senior Researcher in the Philological Department, Chuvash State Institute of Humanities Sciences, 29/1 Moskovsky Prospekt, Cheboksary, 428015, Russian Federation. ORCID: 0000-0002-2389-0558, eLibrary SPIN-code: 7292-3285. E-mail: studor2@yandex.ru.