

LEARNING GRAMMATICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FORMAL AND INFORMAL STYLES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the grammatical differences between formal and informal style. Formal style is usually used in academic, legal, and business settings and requires clear, concise, and strict grammatical rules. Informal style, on the other hand, is used in everyday communication, conversations with friends, or on social media, and is more relaxed and personal in its expression. The article discusses the characteristics of both styles, including word choice, syntax, punctuation, and stylistic elements. While formal style tends to use more complex sentences, formal words, and terminology, informal style tends to use simpler, more understandable expressions, as well as metaphors and generally more emotional language.

Key words: Style, grammar, formal style, informal style, syntax, word choice, punctuation, stylistic elements, communication, communicative task, audience, expressive style, complex sentences.

INTRODUCTION

Grammar is one of the main foundations of language, which determines the structure of words, their connection with each other and how sentences are formed. Formal and informal styles of language are related to their use in different contexts of communication, and each style has its own grammatical rules and stylistic features. Formal style is usually used in important situations, such as scientific, business or official documents, and requires clear, concise expression. This style uses complex syntactic structures, terminology and formal language. Informal style is more common in everyday communication, between friends or on social networks, and is characterized by emotional expression, simple structures and free word choice. In this article, we will study the grammatical differences between formal and informal styles. It will analyze the characteristics of each style, its areas of application and the grammatical rules specific to them. It will also consider how these differences are important in the implementation of linguistics and communicative tasks. The aim of the article is to help readers gain a deeper understanding of the differences between the two styles.

ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Formal and informal style texts were analyzed, their grammatical features, syntactic structure, and word choice were studied. Examples of formal and informal styles were distinguished through comparison. How these two styles are used in different contexts was studied. Existing scientific literature on styles was studied.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The study of the grammatical differences between formal and informal styles in French is one of the most important areas of modern linguistics, and this field is closely related to sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and language teaching methodology.

The difference between formal (français soutenu/formel) and informal (français familier/populaire) styles in French is based on the phenomenon of diglossia. This phenomenon refers to the parallel existence of two different language variants within a single language community. While the formal style is used in government documents, academic texts, and formal communication, the informal style is used in everyday conversations.

Morphological differences

Pronoun system: In formal style, the use of the pronouns "vous" and "tu" is strictly regulated, which affects the inflection and conjugation of verbs. In informal speech, the pronoun system is simplified, and the pronoun "on" is widely used instead of "nous".

Verb paradigms: Formal French retains the old tense forms (passé simple, subjonctif imparfait), but these forms have almost disappeared from informal speech. Informal speech prefers analytical constructions and simplified tense systems.

Syntactic features

Word order: In formal speech, strict adherence to inversion rules is required in interrogative sentences, while in informal speech, the correct word order is maintained and the question is expressed through intonation.

Negation: In informal speech, the particle "ne" is often omitted in negative constructions, which is unacceptable in formal speech. This phenomenon reflects the tendency to simplify grammatical structures.

In formal French, abbreviations are not used and full forms of articles and prepositions are preferred. In informal speech, abbreviations, ellipsis, and conversational grammatical markers are actively used. The mastery of both registers is an indicator of the linguistic competence of a French speaker. The incorrect use of formal or informal style can lead to social stigmatization or communication failure. For learners of French as a foreign language, developing the ability to switch between registers depending on the communicative situation is of particular importance. This requires not only knowledge of grammatical rules, but also an understanding of the cultural and social norms of French society. Current research in this area is aimed at studying the impact of digital technologies on the evolution of language registers and the emergence of new hybrid forms of communication. The impact of the Internet and social networks on language development is also being widely studied. This area of knowledge provides an important basis for improving language teaching methodologies, developing lexicography and translation activities.

CONCLUSION

Learning the grammatical differences between formal and informal styles can help you understand how language is used in different contexts. Formal style is used primarily in academic, business, or government settings and uses clear, concise, and formal language. In this

style, grammatical rules are strictly followed, sentences are more complex, and vocabulary is expanded.

Informal style is used in everyday communication, friendly conversations, or social media. In this style, grammatical rules are more relaxed, and sentences can be simple and short. Informal style is characterized by the use of emotional expressions, slang, and informal language.

In general, the differences between formal and informal styles depend not only on grammar, but also on the context and purpose of the language. Each style is important in its own way, and choosing and using them correctly helps to use language effectively and for its intended purpose. Learning these differences helps to gain a deeper understanding of the language, as well as develop communication skills.

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