

STYLE CHARACTERISTICS OF SCIENTIFIC AND OFFICIAL STYLES

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Abstract: Different views of linguists about formal and scientific method are presented through evidence, and differences and similarities between formal and scientific method are highlighted.

Key words: style, style, stylistics, formal style, scientific style, precision, brevity, logical consistency, completeness.

One of the great scientists of Uzbek linguistics, M. Mukarramov, states that there are two different views among researchers in defining the object of stylistics: "When language is examined in terms of its social function, it becomes difficult to include the possibilities of visual expression of the language in the object of stylistics. Because if we study the phenomenon of expressive-emotionality in terms of real speech texts, this applies only to direct speech and artistic speeches. Expressiveness and emotionality are clearly manifested only in these speech texts. Expressive-emotionalism is not visible in official documents and scientific speeches. Therefore, a second group of researchers introduces functional styles into the stylistic object. Proponents of functional stylistics associate styles with the function of language in social life. They put forward the thesis that the object of stylistics should also be functional styles, as language is used in social life in conversational, official document, scientific, journalistic, and artistic speeches in accordance with the purpose and function of these types of speech [2;6].

Also, the scientist M. Mukarramov cites the following as extralinguistic signs: "Extralinguistic factors include the purpose and function of communication, the content of communication, the scope of communication, the form of speech (written or oral speech, dialogic or monologic speech)"[2;11]. The teacher adds phenomena such as social factors and style level to extralinguistic signs: "Extralinguistic signs include such phenomena as social factors, the purpose and function of communication, and style levels"[2;16].

The purpose and task of scientific speech is to consist of scientific communication: the informant is scientists, the recipient is highly educated people: the form of communication is written or oral literary speech. As a result of these factors, academic style is formed and differs from other types of speech against the background of the whole literary language. [2;16]

If we analyze the formal style from this point of view, the purpose and function of formal speech is formal communication: informants and receivers, and these are classified in two cases:

In the first classification, the informer is a leader, and the receiver of information is an employee. Among the official work documents, the work documents included in this group include order documents: orders, instructions, orders, etc. The form of communication is verbal and written.

In the second classification, the employee is the information provider, the manager is the information receiver, and such official work documents include the information-information documents group: application, report, receipt, explanatory letter, reference and similar work documents. In this case, the form of communication is mainly expressed in writing.

The way of expressing thoughts in formal speech is also different. If we compare it with artistic or colloquial speech, the difference between them becomes even clearer. Formal speech texts convey clear information through logical thinking and logic. If we compare it to scientific speech, we can see both common aspects and different aspects.

The levels of scientific style include such factors as accuracy, objectivity, logical consistency, neutrality, brevity and completeness, which are often seen in the linguistic features of scientific text.[4;3]

Formal speech also has extralinguistic features such as precision, logical consistency, brevity and completeness typical of scientific style, which are not factors that belong to the levels of style mentioned by M. Mukarramov above, but directly considered as an extralinguistic sign of official speech. Because

if we consider it as a stylistic level, there must be an expressive unit, for example, the unit of the phonetic level is a phoneme, the unit of the lexical level is a lex, and the unit of the syntactic level is a phrase and a sentence. Clarity, logical consistency, neutrality, brevity, and completeness do not have an expressive unit.

Clarity is considered the main feature of official texts. Because information cannot be given without accurate information.

"In the next 3 years, we will spend 9.8 trillion soums on road construction, 4.6 trillion soums on water networks, 18.2 trillion soums on electricity networks, and 1.2 trillion soums on natural gas supply. We allocated funds.

These numbers are several times more than the funds spent on these industries in the last 10-15 years". [1;8]

Logical consistency is the purpose of special specific words and combinations (-sh (-ish)), for -sh (-ish) that create consistency in the logical connection of thoughts, coherent statement, formal speech, "... about the progress of preparation", "...about the execution of the decision", "...in order to help", "...I ask you to accept") is reflected in the presence.

Brevity is one of the characteristics of formal speech. The official statement does not require excessive description or explanation. That is why figurative tools such as simile, qualification, animation, exaggeration are not included in the official statement for the description of things and events.

TELEGRAM

FERGANA 12 KATTABOG 18

I WILL FLY TO SALIMOV ON DECEMBER TWENTY SIXTH WITH FLIGHT 123 WAIT PLANET

100187 Tashkent 187 Sadaf str. 4th house

Completeness is seen in the syntactic features of formal speech. In this speech, in order to give clear information, clauses such as determiner, complement, case, participle are not omitted. There should be no incomplete sentences in a formal speech. This is especially evident in the monologic form of official speech.

It is also necessary to optimize entrance exams to higher education institutions. In this, we need to focus on simplifying the admission process, getting real knowledge and education in higher educational institutions.

For example, it is necessary to create a national test system for assessing knowledge of the mother tongue. If young people pass the exam and receive a certificate at any time, there will be no need to re-test their mother tongue at the time of enrollment.

Higher education standards will be improved on the basis of foreign experience, educational directions and taught subjects will be revised. The number of subjects not related to specialization will be reduced by 2 times.[1;8]

"When composing the text of the documents, it is necessary to use more stagnant and stereotyped word combinations. Because, according to the data of engineering psychology, word systems, phrases, which have a single constant form, are perceived 8-10 times faster than other word combinations. In addition, standardized word combinations allow to speed up the processes of preparation and use of documents. [3;16] Therefore, almost standardized units are used in official working documents in the Uzbek language. For example, in the order "...to be appointed to the position with a monthly salary of soums", "...to be released from the position at his own will", or in the service correspondence "You need to ... "We guarantee", "the organization guarantees..." can be used.

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