A Comparison Study of Syntactic Stylistics in English and Uzbeki Languages

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Abstract: The article analyzes the features of the functional styles of English and Uzbek languages, the complexity of understanding texts in different styles. Any language has systems known as speech styles or functional styles. Styles are the richness and diversity of any language. Learning the basic techniques in English and Uzbek will seriously enrich your understanding of the language and help you learn it. In the process of language learning, reading texts belongs to various functional styles: conversational, artistic, scientific, journalistic (popular), official styles.
Key words: functional, scientific language style, formal work, journalistic, newspaper, artistic language style, process, events, clarity, sequence, activity, plural, use, speech, static, terms, text, document

Functional language styles are a system of interrelated languages that serve a specific purpose of communication. A functional style serves as a product of an absolute task organized by the sender of the message. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language. [1]. Although all functional styles are in a unique way, various features are interrelated as a system, despite the fact that language is the main feature of a group of communication tools, it will not be enough to determine the requested functional style.

Each functional style depends on a stable system at the stage of development of the literary language, but it sometimes changes frequently as it passes from one period to the next. Therefore, the functional styles of the language are a historical category (category). Examples are enough to prove this concept. Consequently, the poetry (artistic) style of the functional style began to function as an independent style in the second half of the 16th century; newspaper style is separated from journalistic style; Like other functional styles, the style of speaking has undergone significant changes.

The development of each style is predetermined by changes in the norms of the standard English and Uzbek languages. Changes in social conditions, scientific progress, and the development of cultural life have a great influence on this. The traditionally distinguished functional styles — scientific (popular science), formal, journalistic (popular), colloquial, artistic — are language subsystems, each of which is unique at five main levels: phonetic, morphological, lexical. , has syntactic and text structure features.

Scientific style is the style of scientific research. This style is used in works created in the field of science and technology. Accordingly, it is divided into several types: scientific-technical, scientific-popular, scientific-educational, scientific-journalistic and scientific-documentary styles. Scientific article, lecture and monograph, dissertation are written in scientific and technical style. In popular science style, information is scientifically explained in popular style. In this case, the information is somewhat simplified from purely scientific. And the scientific achievements of each field are explained to the public in terms known to the public. Textbooks, study guides, methodological manuals and methodological articles are written in scientific educational style. They should be explained scientifically in terms that are understandable for students. Popular treatises and popular scientific articles are written in scientific-publicistic style. They use words that affect the emotions of the masses along with scientific terms. A

scientific document describes a document or literature related to an invention. Such documents provide information about scientific information and it is legally protected. Each type of scientific style is different. But there are common features that unite the world. They are characterized by the provision of rich information, objectivity, accuracy, and short and concise expression of my opinion. Also, the active use of scientific terminology is considered a significant feature in each of my studies. The peculiarity of the scientific style is that the ideas in this style should be logically clear, consistent, and unambiguous.

Functional styles are distinguished by the possibility or not of the use of certain elements and structures, as well as their communication systems. For example, phonetic tools are important for the style of speaking: compliance with pronunciation standards, wide use of intonation; for the scientific method - syntactic: clear syntactic structure, direct order of words, wide use of words, wide use of various specific and specific systems, at the text level : logical, clear presentation structure (newspaper or magazine article). The text of the official style is characterized by the presence of special terms (commercial, legal, etc.), stamps, specialized foreign expressions, abbreviations, mixed words, absence of figurative means at the lexical level; at the syntactic level - complex structures are formed by the wide use of sentences in the passive tense of the verb. [1].

Speech styles consist of interrelated media structure. They are closely related to the function of language. That is why they are called speech styles. The task of language is related to the development of society and comes from its social essence. Expressions that make up the speech style system are limited to only one style. For example, the terms used in scientific style may not be used in artistic, journalistic, official and colloquial styles. But each style of speech with all its features has a set of specific language tools subordinated to a single goal. Speech styles are gradually formed and undergo changes during a certain period of language development. For example, at the beginning of the 20th century, due to the expansion of publishing and periodical press work, a journalistic style appeared in Uzbekistan. Speech styles are closely related to the forms of oral and written speech. Dernak, each speech style can be expressed in oral and written form. For example, speaking style is mainly characteristic of oral speech. But in fiction, this style takes a written form. Also, the oral form of the scientific style is manifested when lectures are given during the lesson, scientific lectures are presented at conferences, and the written form is expressed in the basis of dissertations, monographs, and scientific articles. Speech styles, regardless of their characteristics and differences, have a commonality based on the norms of the literary language. What is a literary norm? The term "literary standard" is given the following interpretation in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language": "Literary standard means the selection of the most vital and necessary means of the sound system of the language, its grammatical form and the content of the dictionary. Literary standard is the highest, refined, polished form of the language.

The official style is used in diplomatic correspondence, economic, government agencies, courts, commercial, legal relationship documents, that is, this style is used in administrative documents. This includes applications, explanatory letters, announcements, personal statements, letters of credit, receipts, reports, official notes, orders and decrees, orders, invitations, official letters, commercial correspondence, etc. (You can get comprehensive information about how to write this official document from the book "Ish zareh" by M. Aminov, A. Madvaliyev, N. Malikamov, N. Mahmudov). In this style, literary norms are strictly observed, dialectal words, slangs, and words with various stylistic colors are not used. Sentences should also be without inversion.

Words are not effective. Some documents written in official style are written in a special order and form similar to a stamp. For example, official letters, applications, explanatory letters, notices, references,

and decisions can be shown. If it is necessary to indicate the amount of money or goods, it is written first with a number, then with letters in parentheses. In the documents, the idea should be clearly, concisely and fluently expressed. The meaning of the paragraph is important. It is normal for each new, separate idea to be separated by a paragraph, and the text between one paragraph and another should not exceed four or five sentences. Special attention should be paid to spelling and punctuation in documentation. The name of the document is written in capital letters. If it is printed text, each letter of the document name is capitalized. No sign is placed after the name of the document.

Actually, in the official style, colorful words are not used. But it is necessary to use colorful words in diplomatic communications. In it expressions of praise are actively used, such as: Dear Sir, Your Highness, You express my respect for you, on the head, our heads are blue, the most sincere greetings, with best wishes, I express my gratitude to you with deep respect. In formal style, slang, slang words, obsolete words and phrases are usually not used. Archaisms and historicisms are used: prince, king, queen, gentleman, His Highness, etc. Every word and sentence in the Constitution of the legal documents should serve to express the opinion clearly and correctly.

Forms of this style, such as an application, an explanatory letter, a receipt, an invitation, are distinguished by the brevity of the sentence and the clarity of the thoughts. Speech stamps in documents add a mark of formality to the text. In documents, nouns are often used. Even when the verb is used, its form close to the noun is used as the name of the action. For example, I ask you to accept, the execution of the decision, the appointment of a scholarship, reinstatement to the ranks of students. Verbs are used in the passive voice and in the imperative form: it was decided, considered, heard, let it be done, let it be appointed, let it be done, etc. In legal laws and documents, the sentences are very long, sometimes an idea is expressed through a half-page sentence (excerpts from laws are read). According to its structure, the Constitution is divided into chapters and sections.

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