

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF TEXTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKI

Rasulova Nigina Alisherovna

Teacher of the "English Linguistics" Department of BukhSU.

n.a.rasulova@buxdu.uz

ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the features of the functional styles of English and Uzbek languages, the complexity of understanding texts in different styles.

Keywords: text, text reading, functional methods.

In any language, there are so-called speech styles or functional styles. Styles make up the richness and color of any language. Learning basic methods in English and Uzbek seriously enriches the understanding of the language and helps to learn it. Reading texts in the process of learning the language applies to various functional styles: speech, art, science, publication (popular), and official styles.

MAIN PART

Functional language styles are a system of interconnected languages that serve the specific purpose of communication. The functional style serves as the product of a moral assignment organized by the message router. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language. [1].

The text of the official style is characterized by the absence of special terms (commercial, legal, and others), stamps, specialized foreign phrases, abbreviations, mixed words, and the absence of figurative tools at a linguistic level; At the synthetic level - complex structures are formed by the widespread use of words in the major proportions of the verb. [1].

Each task style depends on a stable system at the stage of development of the literary language, but when it moves from one era to another, it sometimes changes more often. Therefore, the functional styles of the language are historical categories(categories). There are enough examples to prove this concept. Thus, in the second half of the 16th century, the poetic (artistic) style of the task style began to function as an independent style; newspaper style is distinguished from publicity; The innocence style has undergone significant changes, as have other functional styles.

The development of each method is determined in advance by changing the standard English and Uzbek language standards. This is also greatly influenced by changes in social conditions, scientific progress and the development of cultural life. Traditionally distinguished functional styles are scientific (popular science), official, publishing (popular), speech, artistic - language subsystems, each with characteristics of phonetic, morphological, linguistic, synthetic, and text content [6,38]. Functional styles are distinguished by the fact that it or other elements and structures can or cannot be used, as well as by their communication systems. For example, phonetic tools are important for the style of innocence: adherence to pronunciation standards, widespread use of intonation.

Functional styles occur in written and oral form. The vocabulary style is characterized by the presence of short sentences, two-jointed words, phonetic and synthetic abbreviations. Artistic style combines three sub-styles: the style of poetry of the language, the style of emotional (artistic) prose, and the style of drama. There are also common features for each of these sub-styles and a separate sub-style. Literary texts also have a number of challenges because they combine logical-intellectual data with major-emotional information. [5,68]

Reading popular style texts can be a challenge. It is important to note that the peculiarity of this method: one part of the text is scientific, the other is close to the texts of other styles. Journalism texts are characterized by political dictionaries, phrases, abbreviations, events, newspaper printing, phrases, and a variety of topics. Newspapers and magazine publishers have a wide variety of titles, including advertising and emotionally attractive headlines.

Two types of popular style are reflected in oral discourse: the style of innocence and the text of radio and television programs, as well as the style of newspapers, in written discourse. Written forms of popular style consist of these essays (philosophical, literary, moral) and journalistic articles (political, social, economic, etc.). The overall purpose of the publicity style is to influence public opinion, to convince the reader or listener that the comment given by the author is the only one real, and to encourage him or her to accept the stated opinion. [4,285] The popular style is classified by the widespread use of combining words with a clear and logical synthetic structure and the fragmentation of text into parts. The style of innocence is an oral form of publicity. Direct contact with the audience allows you to use the synthetic, linguistic and phonetic characteristics of written and oral discourse. Distinctive features of this method - a direct appeal to the people; sometimes related to the vocabulary - characterized by the use of words. Stylistic tools involved in the style of innocence are determined by a communication situation. The speaker often uses analogues and metaphors, but usually uses traditional methods, since individual stylistic devices can be difficult to perceive. [2].

Scientific-style texts are aimed at promoting the achievements of science and technology to a wide range of readers. Materials are usually presented in an interesting and convenient way using a certain number of digital information, formulas, diagrams and terms. Repeating to attract attention, rhetorical questions, appeal to the reader is widely used in the field of journalism. Mat hamahi is used. Scientific text is often distinguished by a title that provides information, characteristics that describe the history of the issue or introduce the subject. The peculiarities of scientific text are characterized by highlighted logic, repetition with additional evidence, complex syntax and professionally focused topics. [3]

The official method is characterized by various sub-styles or types: the language of work documents; language of legal documents; the language of diplomacy; language of military documents. The primary purpose of these types of communications is to identify the terms under which the two parties are bound and to reach a mutual agreement between the two contracting parties. Another feature of this method is the direct use of words in their own sense. It does not use a major meaning. Studying texts in different functional styles, defining their parameters, the norms of choice and use of language tools in each of them, as well as linguistic and statistical research, is not only necessary but also one of the most important tasks of language and its study.

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