A STUDY OF THE LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC TEXTS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article examines the linguistic and stylistic features of scientific texts in the Uzbek language. The study analyzes the lexical, morphological, syntactic, and textual characteristics that are typical of scientific discourse. Particular attention is paid to the use of terminology, objectivity, logical coherence, precision, and clarity as essential features of scientific writing. The article also explores the structural organization of Uzbek scientific texts and their role in conveying academic knowledge effectively. Through linguistic and stylistic analysis, the research highlights the distinctive features of scientific communication in Uzbek and contributes to a deeper understanding of scientific discourse and text linguistics. The findings may serve as a useful resource for researchers, linguists, and students engaged in academic writing and text analysis.

Keywords: *text linguistics, linguistic features, scientific discourse, terminology, academic writing, coherence, cohesion, Uzbek language, text analysis.*

Introduction: Scientific texts play a crucial role in the development and dissemination of knowledge in various fields of science. They serve as the primary means of presenting research findings, theoretical concepts, and academic discussions in a clear, objective, and systematic manner. As a result, the study of scientific texts has become one of the important areas of text linguistics and stylistics. Understanding the linguistic and stylistic features of scientific texts is essential for improving academic communication and enhancing the quality of scholarly writing.

In the Uzbek language, scientific texts possess specific linguistic characteristics that distinguish them from other functional styles. These characteristics include the extensive use of terminology, logical organization of information, objectivity, precision, and coherence. Scientific discourse requires the accurate expression of ideas and the avoidance of ambiguity, which is achieved through carefully selected lexical units and well-structured syntactic constructions. Moreover, scientific texts are characterized by their informative nature and adherence to established academic conventions.

Recent developments in linguistics and text studies have increased interest in the analysis of scientific discourse and its structural components. Researchers

have emphasized the importance of examining how linguistic elements contribute to the effectiveness of scientific communication. In this regard, the investigation of Uzbek scientific texts provides valuable insights into the functioning of scientific language and the principles underlying academic writing in Uzbek.

The purpose of this article is to examine the linguistic and stylistic features of scientific texts in the Uzbek language. The study focuses on lexical, morphological, syntactic, and textual aspects of scientific discourse, highlighting their role in ensuring clarity, coherence, and objectivity. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of Uzbek text linguistics and provide practical guidance for researchers, educators, and students engaged in academic writing.

Main part: Scientific texts represent one of the most important forms of written communication in academic and research activities. Their primary function is to convey scientific knowledge, research findings, and theoretical concepts in a precise, objective, and systematic manner. In the Uzbek language, scientific texts possess distinctive linguistic and stylistic features that differentiate them from other functional styles, such as literary, journalistic, or colloquial discourse. These features contribute to the effectiveness of scientific communication and ensure the accurate transmission of information.

One of the most prominent linguistic characteristics of scientific texts is the extensive use of terminology. Scientific terms serve as specialized lexical units that denote specific concepts within particular fields of knowledge. The use of terms allows researchers to express ideas accurately and avoid ambiguity. In Uzbek scientific discourse, terminology is widely employed in various disciplines, including linguistics, education, medicine, economics, and technology. Alongside terminological vocabulary, scientific texts frequently contain abstract lexical units that refer to concepts, processes, and phenomena rather than concrete objects. This lexical specificity enhances the informative and conceptual nature of scientific communication.

Another significant feature of scientific texts is their objectivity. Scientific writing seeks to present facts and evidence rather than personal opinions or emotional evaluations. Therefore, emotionally colored expressions, colloquial words, and figurative language are generally avoided. Instead, scientific discourse relies on neutral vocabulary and precise linguistic forms. The objective nature of scientific texts is further reflected in the frequent use of impersonal constructions and third-person expressions, which direct attention to the information being presented rather than to the author.

From a morphological perspective, scientific texts demonstrate a high frequency of nouns, particularly abstract nouns. Nominalization is a common feature of scientific discourse because it enables the concise expression of complex concepts and processes. Verbal forms are often replaced by noun phrases to achieve greater precision and formality. Moreover, present tense forms are widely used in scientific writing to describe general truths, established theories, and universally accepted facts. Such grammatical choices contribute to the timeless character of scientific knowledge.

The syntactic structure of scientific texts is characterized by logical organization and complexity. Complex sentences containing subordinate clauses are frequently employed to express causal relationships, conditions, explanations, and classifications. These structures allow authors to present detailed information and establish logical connections between ideas. At the same time, coherence and cohesion play a crucial role in scientific discourse. Various linguistic devices, including conjunctions, reference words, repetitions, and transitional expressions, are used to maintain the logical flow of information and ensure textual unity.

The stylistic features of Uzbek scientific texts are closely related to their communicative purpose. Clarity, precision, consistency, and logical sequence are considered fundamental principles of scientific writing. Every statement within a scientific text must contribute to the overall argument and support the presentation of knowledge. The structure of scientific texts is typically standardized and includes such components as the introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. This organizational pattern facilitates comprehension and enables readers to follow the development of the research systematically.

In addition, modern Uzbek scientific discourse increasingly reflects the influence of globalization and digital technologies. The growing integration of Uzbek scholars into the international academic community has led to the adoption of globally recognized academic writing conventions and the incorporation of international terminology. Nevertheless, Uzbek scientific texts continue to preserve their linguistic identity through the use of national linguistic resources and established stylistic norms.

Thus, the linguistic and stylistic features of scientific texts in the Uzbek language demonstrate the close relationship between language and scientific communication. Lexical precision, grammatical objectivity, syntactic complexity, and textual coherence collectively contribute to the effectiveness of scientific

discourse. These characteristics not only facilitate the transmission of knowledge but also support the ongoing development of academic language and scientific culture in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion: The analysis of scientific texts in the Uzbek language demonstrates that they possess distinctive linguistic and stylistic features that ensure the effective communication of scientific knowledge. The study revealed that scientific discourse is characterized by the extensive use of specialized terminology, abstract vocabulary, objective language, and logically structured syntactic constructions. These features contribute to the precision, clarity, and consistency required for academic communication.

The research also showed that lexical, morphological, syntactic, and textual elements work together to create coherent and cohesive scientific texts. The predominance of terminological units, nominal constructions, complex sentence structures, and cohesive devices reflects the communicative goals of scientific writing. Furthermore, the standardized organization of scientific texts facilitates the systematic presentation of information and enhances readers' comprehension.

Another important finding is that contemporary Uzbek scientific discourse is influenced by globalization and technological development, which have contributed to the expansion of scientific terminology and the adoption of international academic writing conventions. At the same time, Uzbek scientific texts continue to preserve their national linguistic characteristics and stylistic traditions.

In conclusion, the linguistic and stylistic analysis of Uzbek scientific texts provides valuable insights into the nature of scientific communication and the functioning of academic language. Understanding these features is essential for improving academic writing skills, developing scientific literacy, and promoting effective scholarly communication. Future research may focus on comparative studies of scientific discourse across different languages and disciplines, as well as the impact of digital technologies on the development of scientific texts.

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