

ABOUT THE FEATURES OF LANGUAGE AND STYLE OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS

Abdullaev A.V.

*Abdullaev Anvar Vaydullaevich - Teacher,
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, PHILOLOGY FACULTY,
GULISTAN STATE UNIVERSITY,
GULISTAN, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN*

Abstract: *this article examines the language and its styles. According to the author there many styles that simply form the language. Through the article the author emphasizes the significance of functional styles. He also shares the main features of the above mentioned style.*

Keywords: *language, Russian, style, functional, scientific, literature, communication, knowledge.*

The scientific functional style (it can be called differently: the language of science, the language of scientific and technical literature, the language of scientific communication, the style of scientific literature, the style of scientific prose, scientific style, scientific speech, etc.) is one of the five functional styles (journalistic, scientific, officially business, conversational styles and style of fiction), defined as “a type of literary language in which the language appears in a particular socially significant sphere of social speech practice of people and the features of which are due to the peculiarities of communication in this area” [2, p. 567]. Each functional style has its own objective style-forming factors [3, p. 194].

Speaking about the peculiarities of functional styles, researchers note their interaction: styles are created on the basis of the means of the common language, therefore, absolutely closed, impenetrable styles do not exist. Styles are built according to the field principle: each has a center where the specific features of the corresponding style are concentrated (the predominant use of certain lexical means, syntactic constructions, etc.), and the periphery, which allows elements of other styles in an insignificant amount. In contrast to the rather closed, conservative official business style, the modern scientific style is more open, permeable, and influenced by other styles. At the same time, itself influences other styles, enriches them with new knowledge, which means both meanings and ways of expressing them [4].

The volume of the article does not allow dwelling on the diachronic description of the scientific style, however, a brief excursion into history seems to be very important, since this will pre-empt many questions in the development of subsequent material.

The emergence of the scientific style is associated with the development of different areas of scientific knowledge and different areas of human activity. In the ancient period, the style of scientific presentation was close to the style of fictional storytelling. The Greeks Pythagoras and Plato, the Roman Lucretius were thinkers, scientists with an emotional perception of phenomena. The separation of the scientific style from the artistic one took place in the Alexandrian period (3rd – 1st centuries BC), when scientific terminology began to be created in the Greek language, which had spread its influence on the cultural world. Subsequently, it was replenished from the resources of Latin, which became in the Middle Ages, in the era of feudalism, the international "learned language" of all Western Europe. On the one hand, it was convenient: scientists from different countries could read each other's works - but, on the other hand, this situation prevented the formation of the scientific style in each individual country, so its development proceeded in the fight against Latin. In the Renaissance, scholars strive for concise and precise scientific description, free from emotionally artistic elements of presentation; the standard of scientific prose is the dry, strictly logical presentation of Newton's “*Mathematical Principles*”.

In the second half of the XIX century. not only scientific proper works, but now also numerous educational and scientific journal literature are published in Russian. Only a few scientific works (mostly academic) are written and published in foreign languages, but this tradition is gradually being lost.

References

1. *Razinkina N.M.* The stylistics of the English scientific text. Moscow: Editorial URSS, 2005. 216 p.
2. *Mitrofanova O.D.* The language of scientific and technical literature. M.: Publishing house Mosk. unta, 1973. 147 s.
3. *Troyanskaya E.S.* Scientific work in the assessment of the author of the review (to the question of the specifics of genres of scientific literature) // *Scientific literature. Language, style, genres.* Moscow: Nauka, 1985. P. 67–81.
4. *Razinkina N.M.* On the concept of stereotype in the language of scientific literature // *Scientific literature: language, style, genres.* Moscow: Nauka, 1985. Pp. 33–47.
5. *Mamatkulova B.R.* Kontsept «ognya» i protsess ego izucheniya v istorii «Nauka i obrazovanie segodnya». № 5 (16), 2017. Str. 39.
6. *Bazarova L.B.* Learning foreign language through reading «Nauka i obrazovanie segodnya». № 5 (16), 2017. Str. 40.
7. *Rahmonova K.T.* Self study is a discovery of effective language learning strategy «Nauka i obrazovanie segodnya». № 5 (16), 2017. Str. 42.

8. *Kuziev Sh.A.* "Progress in language teaching via picture stories". *Voprosy nauki i obrazovaniya*. № 2 (14), 2018. 60-61.