COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFICIAL STYLE UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: This study examines the specific characteristics of official style units in Uzbek and English, focusing on their distinctive features and their differences from other functional styles. It also reviews major scholarly approaches to the study of official style and analyzes relevant research conducted in this field. Furthermore, the article offers a comprehensive discussion of international studies on official style and presents the views and theoretical perspectives of prominent scholars who have contributed to its investigation.

Key words: Style, official style, speech styles, research, international studies, pragmatics, terms of styles, stylistics.

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI RASMIY USLUB BIRLIKLARINING QIYOSIY TAVSIFI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada rasmiy uslub birliklarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, ularning boshqa nutq uslublaridan farqlari hamda mazkur mavzuda olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar yoritiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada rasmiy uslub bo‘yicha xalqaro miqyosda amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar hamda bu sohada taniqli olimlarning fikr va mulohazalari keng tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Uslub, rasmiy uslub, nutq uslublari, tadqiqot, xalqaro tadqiqotlar, pragmatika, uslubiy atamalar, stilistika.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫХ СТИЛЕЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ И АНГЛИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются особенности единиц официального стиля, их отличия от других функциональных стилей речи, а также научные исследования, посвящённые данной проблематике. Кроме того, в статье представлен широкий анализ международных исследований в области официального стиля, а также взглядов и научных позиций известных учёных, внесших значительный вклад в изучение данного направления.

Ключевые слова: стиль, официальный стиль, речевые стили, исследования, международные исследования, прагматика, термины стилей, стилистика.

The beauty and richness of any language can be observed in its ability to convey ideas in a stylistically appropriate, aesthetically appealing, emotionally expressive, and pragmatically effective manner. Equally important is the speaker’s ability to communicate these ideas clearly and effectively to the listener. In this context, Ralph Waldo Emerson’s well-known observation is particularly relevant: *“People do not seem to realize that their opinion of the world is also a confession of their character.”* He further emphasized the importance of effective expression by stating that *“People often know what they want to say, but not how to say it.”*

Thus, in order to communicate an idea precisely and appropriately from different linguistic perspectives, it is essential to have a solid understanding of stylistics. Before

examining stylistics as a field of study, however, it is necessary to consider the concept of "style" and the meanings associated with its use. According to the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*, the term *uslub* (style), which originates from Arabic, denotes concepts such as order, method, form, and manner. Furthermore, S. Sultonsaidova and O. Sharipova, in their textbook *"Uzbek Language Stylistics,"* point out that the terms "style" and "stylistics" have historically been used in relation to methodology and various methods of expression [1]

According to the scholars' interpretation, the term "style" is derived from the Latin words *stilet* and *stilo* and has historically been associated with the study of the stylistic characteristics of speech. The *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* identifies three principal meanings of the term *style*. First, it may refer to the ideological and artistic characteristics associated with a particular historical period or literary and artistic movement, as in expressions such as ornamental style or Eastern style. Second, it can denote the distinctive manner of expression characteristic of a particular writer or artist, for example, Navoi's style or Da Vinci's style. Third, the term may refer to a particular linguistic variety or functional style, including literary and scientific styles [2].

D. Babakhanova's educational and methodological work, *Stylistics of the Uzbek Language*, offers an alternative interpretation of the concept of *style* (*stil*) by distinguishing four separate meanings of the term. These definitions were originally included in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language*, edited by D. A. Ushakov and published in the 1940s. The fourth meaning is used figuratively to describe an individual's behavior, activities, manner, or particular way of performing an action. This understanding suggests that style is not limited to the fields of language and art but may also refer to distinctive patterns of human behavior and activity.

The notion of style has been known since ancient times and has long occupied an important place in human thought. Its historical relevance can be illustrated by a statement attributed to the Roman poet Horace: "If you want to write something worth reading, change your style frequently." This observation indicates that the concept of style was already acknowledged and reflected upon during classical antiquity.

With the passage of time, the principle of stylistic variation became widely recognized, particularly among the Greeks. In literary scholarship, poets and writers are commonly distinguished by their individual and characteristic modes of expression. For example, the poetic manner associated with Alisher Navoi differs considerably from the literary styles characteristic of poets who emerged in the twentieth century.

Linguistic styles are essential for enhancing the expressiveness of speech and ensuring that language is used appropriately and purposefully in different communicative situations. The study of a language's stylistic possibilities and expressive resources constitutes one of the central areas of investigation within stylistics. In many academic sources, *stylistics* is regarded as a branch of linguistics and is used as an equivalent of the Uzbek term *uslubiyat*.

For instance, in *Stylistics of the Uzbek Language* by A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Qo'ng'urov, and H. Rustamov, the term *stylistics* is employed in place of *uslubiyat*. Within Uzbek linguistics, stylistics was traditionally studied as a branch closely associated with the literary language [3]. Its primary focus was considered to be the identification and classification of different speech styles, as well as the examination of the stylistic devices and linguistic features characteristic of each style.

That is to say, while the science of stylistics was initially studied within a narrow framework, over time it garnered greater attention and evolved into a broader field, becoming an important branch of linguistics. It also started to study the semantic aspects of stylistic units in texts, thereby becoming a significant subject of scholarly research.

Among the fundamental sources for the study of stylistics in Uzbek linguistics are *"The Scientific Style of Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language"* – an instructional manual by M. Muqarramov published in 1981, which offers a lexical, phraseological, and morphological analysis of the scientific style as a component of speech styles – and the 1983 textbook *"Stylistics of the Uzbek Language"* written by renowned scholars A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Qo'ng'urov, and H. Rustamov. Moreover, the instructional manual *"Stylistics of the Uzbek Language"* by S. Sultonsaidova and O'. Sharipova provides detailed information about stylistics, types of speech styles, linguistic stylistics. The practical application of stylistics was explored by Yuri Skrebnev, while M. Khalilova, in her manual titled *"Foundations of Uzbek Stylistics"*, elaborated on the stylistic features specific to the Uzbek language and their practical use. In addition, Sh. Rahmatullayev, in his works, illuminated the theoretical foundations of Uzbek stylistics and the types of styles used in texts. G'. Abdurahmonov studied various functional styles in Uzbek speech, such as scientific, literary, official, and mass communication styles.

Meanwhile, N. Mahmudov focused on the unique stylistic characteristics of the Uzbek language and their emotional-expressive aspects. Stylistics is closely related to various linguistic disciplines, especially grammar. While grammar explores the rules for connecting words and forming sentences, stylistics–specifically grammatical stylistics–examines how grammatical choices can be used to express ideas more clearly and intentionally [4]. Although both fields focus on grammatical aspects, their methods of analysis differ. One branch, morphological stylistics, specifically investigates the stylistic use of grammatical affixes and how they operate across different linguistic styles.

Today, stylistics holds an essential place in linguistics, as it reveals not only how language is structured for various communicative purposes, but also how language is culturally and socially charged. The expressive and aesthetic power of language is largely realized through stylistic means. Style refers to the purposeful and emotional delivery of meaning, while stylistics is the linguistic field that studies this process scientifically. It covers various speech styles, grammatical and lexical stylistic functions, and their communicative roles. Closely connected with grammar, stylistics also explores the stylistic use of morphological elements. In Uzbek linguistics, stylistics has evolved into an independent discipline, supported by extensive research, and plays a crucial role in fostering conscious, expressive, and culturally aware language use.

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