

**FUNCTIONAL STYLES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND UZBEK
LANGUAGE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

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Abstract: This article examines the system of functional styles in the English and Uzbek languages, highlighting their similarities and differences. Functional styles reflect how language varies depending on communicative purpose, social context, and audience. The study focuses on five major styles in both languages: scientific, official, publicistic, literary, and colloquial. Through comparative analysis, the article identifies both universal and language-specific features shaped by cultural and linguistic traditions. The views of I.R. Galperin and I.V. Arnold on the classification of functional styles are outlined and compared. The article also presents the main characteristics of different styles and highlights their importance for effective communication.

Keywords: Functional styles, stylistics, scientific style, official style, publicistic style, belles-lettres style, colloquial style, comparative linguistics, classification, communication, Galperin, Arnold.

Mazkur maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tilshunosligida funksional uslublar klassifikatsiyasi qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida har ikki til tizimidagi uslubiy tabaqalanish mezonlari, xususan, o'zbek tilshunosligidagi an'anaviy 5 ta uslub va ingliz tilshunosligidagi "register" hamda uslubiy variantlar tushunchasi o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada o'zbek va ingliz olimlarining uslublar tasnifi borasidagi ilmiy qarashlari va yuzaga kelgan bahsli munozaralar o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: funksional uslublar, stilistika, qiyosiy tahlil, nutqiy vaziyat, klassifikatsiya, register, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, nutq madaniyati.

Introduction

Language is not a uniform system; it changes depending on the situation in which it is used. These variations are known as functional styles. Functional styles play a crucial role in communication, as they help speakers and writers convey their ideas appropriately in different contexts. Both English and Uzbek languages possess rich stylistic systems that reflect their historical development and cultural background.

The purpose of this article is to analyze and compare functional styles in English and Uzbek, identifying their structural, lexical, and stylistic characteristics. Functional style can be defined as a system of language means used in a particular sphere of communication. Each style has its own vocabulary, grammar, and expressive tools suited for specific purposes such as informing, persuading, entertaining, or regulating social relations.

Functional Styles in the English Language

According to stylistic theory, each functional style includes:

- **Lexical features:** (choice of words and terminology)
- **Grammatical features** (sentence structure, morphology)
- **Phonetic features:** (intonation, stress – mainly in spoken forms)
- **Pragmatic features:** (speaker's intention and audience impact)

Functional styles are also influenced by:

- Standardization vs. variability
- Emotionality vs. neutrality
- Written vs. spoken forms

Scientific Style

The scientific style in English is used in academic and professional fields. It is characterized by precision, clarity, objectivity, and the use of specialized terminology. Sentences are usually complex and logically structured. The scientific style is highly codified and internationally standardized.

Lexical Features

- Extensive use of terms (e.g., “hypothesis,” “analysis,” “empirical”)
- Absence of emotional vocabulary
- Frequent use of Latin and Greek borrowings

Grammatical Features

- Passive constructions (“It is assumed that...”)
- Complex sentences with subordination
- Nominalization (“development,” “measurement”)

Official Style

This style is used in legal, administrative, and business communication. It includes formal documents such as contracts, laws, and official correspondence. The language is impersonal, standardized, and often uses fixed expressions. This style is one of the most conservative in English.

Lexical Features

- Archaisms (e.g., “hereby,” “thereof”)
- Fixed expressions and clichés

Grammatical Features

- Long, complex sentences
- Lack of personal pronouns
- Frequent modal verbs (“shall,” “must”)

Substyles:

- Legal
- Diplomatic
- Business correspondence

Publicistic Style:

The publicistic style is typical of newspapers, magazines, and speeches. Its main aim is to influence public opinion. It combines logical argumentation with emotional appeal and often uses rhetorical devices. A hybrid style combining logic and emotion.

Lexical Features

- Evaluative vocabulary (“significant,” “crucial”)
- Use of slogans and rhetorical phrases

Grammatical Features:

- Parallel constructions
- Rhetorical questions

Pragmatic Features

- Persuasion and influence on public opinion

Belles-lettres Style: Also known as the literary style, it is used in fiction and creative writing. It is rich in imagery, expressive means, and stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, and symbolism. The most flexible and expressive style.

Substyles:

- Poetry
- Prose
- Drama

Features:

- Figurative language (metaphor, irony, symbolism)
- Individual author’s style
- Emotional and aesthetic impact

Colloquial Style: This style is used in everyday informal communication. It includes spoken language, dialogues, and casual writing. It is characterized by simplicity, contractions, and the use of slang or idiomatic expressions.

Types:

- Literary colloquial
- Familiar colloquial

Features:

- Contractions (“don’t,” “I’m”)
- Slang and idioms
- Elliptical sentences

Exapmles:

- “Gonna grab some food.”
- Classification of Functional style in English language

Galperin’s Classification

I.R. Galperin classifies functional styles mainly within the written literary language. He distinguishes the following styles:

Belles-lettres style (poetry, emotive prose, drama) Publicistic style (oratory, essays, articles)

Newspaper style (headlines, news items, advertisements) Scientific prose style (exact sciences, humanitarian sciences, popular science)

Official documents style (legal, diplomatic, business, military documents)

Galperin emphasizes the coordination of language means and stylistic devices in each style and identifies leading features that make every style recognizable.

Arnold’s Approach

I.V. Arnold connects functional styles with the functions of language in communication. She defines functions such as intellectual-communicative, voluntary, emotive, contact-creating, and aesthetic. Arnold also states that there are no strict boundaries between styles and that literary works often combine elements of different styles. She questions the existence of a separate poetic style in modern English.

Functional Styles in the Uzbek Language

Ilmiy uslub (Scientific Style)

In Uzbek, the scientific style is used in academic writing and research. It emphasizes clarity, logical structure, and the use of terms. The language is formal and objective.

Lexical Features

- Terminlar (e.g., “tahlil,” “nazariya”)
- International vocabulary (ko‘pincha rus va ingliz tilidan o‘zlashgan)

Grammatical Features:

Murakkab gaplar

Majhul nisbat (passive forms)

Xususiyati:

Mantiqiylik va izchillik

Rasmiy-ish yuritish uslubi (Official Style)

This style is used in official documents, legal texts, and administrative communication.

It is characterized by standard forms, fixed phrases, and a formal tone.

Lexical Features:

Qoliplangan iboralar (“mazkur,” “yuqoridagilarga asosan”)

Grammatical Features

Aniq va qat’iy tuzilma

Buyruq va majburiyat ifodalari

Qo’llanish sohasi:

Hujjatlar, arizalar, qonunlar

Publitsistik uslub (Publicistic Style)

The publicistic style in Uzbek is used in mass media and public speeches. It aims to inform and persuade the audience. Emotional and expressive elements are commonly used.

Features:

- Ta’sirchanlik
- Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika

Vositalar:

- Takror (repetition)
- Ritorik savollar

Badiiy uslub (Literary Style)

This style is used in literature, including novels, poems, and stories. It is characterized by figurative language, emotional expression, and artistic imagery.

Xususiyatlar:

- Obrazlilik
- Emotsionallik
- Milliy madaniyat aks etadi

Vositalar:

- Tasviriy ifodalar
- O’xshatishlar

So’zlashuv uslubi (Colloquial Style)

The colloquial style is used in everyday spoken communication. It is informal, flexible, and often influenced by dialects and regional variations.

Xususiyatlar:

- Dialekt elementlari
- Oddiy grammatik qurilish

Misol:

- “Qayerga ketyapsan?”

O‘zbek tili stilistikasi fanining shakllanishi va funksional uslublarning tasniflanishi uzoq davom etgan ilmiy bahslar natijasidir. Bu sohada asosiy qarashlar 1950-yillardan boshlab shakllana boshlagan bo‘lsa-da, uslublar soni va ularning chegaralari borasida olimlar o‘rtasida jiddiy diskussiyalar bo‘lib o‘tgan.

Funksional uslublar tasnifi tarixi

O‘zbek tilshunosligida uslublarni o‘rganish dastlab rus tilshunosligi (V.V. Vinogradov maktabi) ta’sirida boshlangan. Biroq, o‘zbek tilining ichki imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib, olimlar o‘ziga xos tasniflarni taklif qilishgan.

Asosiy qarashlar va olimlar:

G‘ani Abdurahmonov: O‘zbek tili stilistikasining nazariy asoslarini yaratgan ilk olimlardan biri. U uslublarni tizimlashtirishda mantiqiy aniqlikka e’tibor qaratgan.

Alibek Rustamov: Uslublar tasnifida nutqning vaziyatiga (kontekst) ko‘proq urg‘u bergan.

A. Shomaqsudov, I. Rasulov, R. Qo‘ng‘urov va H. Rustamov: 1983-yilda chop etilgan "O‘zbek tili stilistikasi" darsligi

bilan hozirgi kunda biz o‘qiydigan 5 ta asosiy uslub (so‘zlashuv, rasmiy, publitsistik, ilmiy, badiiy) tizimini uzil-kesil mustahkamlab berishgan.

Olimlar o‘rtasidagi asosiy bahslar

Funksional uslublar borasidagi ilmiy tortishuvlar asosan quyidagi ikki masala atrofida kechgan:

1. Badiiy uslubning o‘rni (Asosiy bahs nuqtasi)

Bu o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi eng katta bahslardan biri.

Bir guruh olimlar: Badiiy uslub boshqa uslublar bilan bir qatorda turuvchi alohida funksional uslub deb hisoblashadi.

Boshqa guruh (masalan, M. Qo‘shjonov va ba’zi stilistlar): Badiiy adabiyot tili umumxalq tilining barcha imkoniyatlaridan (shevalar, arxaizmlar, boshqa uslublar elementlari) foydalangani uchun uni alohida "uslub" deb emas, balki "tilning eng yuqori ko‘rinishi" deb atashni taklif qilishgan. Ularning fikricha, badiiy uslub qolgan 4 ta uslubni o‘z ichiga qamrab oladi. Hozirgi zamonaviy o‘quv darsliklarida qat’iy qabul qilingan 5 uslubli tizim asosan A. Shomaqsudov va R. Qo‘ng‘urovlar jamoasi tomonidan tizimlashtirilgan.

Comparative Analysis

Similarities

Both English and Uzbek languages share a similar classification of functional styles. In both systems:

- Scientific and official styles are formal and structured
- Publicistic and literary styles allow expressive language
- Colloquial style is informal and used in daily communication

Differences:

Despite similarities, there are notable differences:

- Uzbek functional styles are more influenced by oral traditions and cultural norms
- English colloquial speech includes a wider range of slang and digital expressions
- Uzbek official style relies more heavily on traditional and fixed expressions
- English scientific style tends to be more standardized globally

Influence Typological Difference

- English is an **analytic language**, relying on word order and auxiliary verbs
- Uzbek is an **agglutinative language**, using suffixes extensively

This affects:

- Sentence structure
- Expression of grammatical relations

Cultural

- Uzbek styles reflect collectivist and traditional values
- English styles emphasize individualism and clarity

Standardization vs Flexibility

- English scientific style is globally standardized
- Uzbek scientific style is still developing in international contexts

Role of Oral Tradition

- Uzbek language shows strong influence of oral speech traditions
- English relies more on written norms in formal styles

Practical Implications

Understanding functional styles is essential for:

- Translation studies
- Academic writing
- Cross-cultural communication
 - Language teaching For example:
- Direct translation of official documents may fail without stylistic adaptation
- Publicistic texts require cultural sensitivity

Conclusion:

Functional styles in both English and Uzbek languages demonstrate how language adapts to different communicative needs. While the classification of styles is largely similar, differences arise due to cultural, historical, and linguistic factors. A deep understanding of these styles enhances effective communication, translation accuracy, and linguistic competence.

Xulosa

O‘zbek tili stilistikasi va undagi funksional uslublar tilshunoslikning eng muhim bo‘limlaridan biri bo‘lib, u nutqning turli ijtimoiy sohalarda qo‘llanilish qonuniyatlarini o‘rganadi. O‘zbek tilida uslublar chegarasi aniqroq chizilgan bo‘lsa, ingliz tilida bu chegaralar "Register" tushunchasi ostida ancha egiluvchan (flexible). O‘zbek tilida Badiiy uslub markaziy o‘rin tutsa, ingliz tili tadqiqotlarida Ishbilarmonlik (Business Communication) va Media (Journalese) uslublariga ko‘proq urg‘u beriladi.

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