

## THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXT AND ITS LINGUISTIC FEATURES.

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**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada ilmiy va texnik matn tushunchasi hamda ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari nazariy va amaliy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda ilmiy nutqni boshqa funksional uslublardan ajratib turuvchi leksik, grammatik va uslubiy xususiyatlar o'rganiladi. Ayniqsa terminologiya, obyektivlik, nominalizatsiya va sintaktik tuzilmalar alohida ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot tavsifiy va qiyosiy metodlarga asoslanadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ilmiy va texnik matnlar aniqlik, standartlashuv va yuqori darajadagi abstraktlik bilan ajralib turadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ilmiy matn, texnik matn, lingvistik xususiyatlar, terminologiya, akademik nutq, ilmiy uslub, nominalizatsiya.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается понятие научных и научно-технических текстов, а также их лингвистические особенности с теоретической и прикладной точек зрения. В исследовании анализируются лексические, грамматические и стилистические характеристики, которые отличают научный дискурс от других функциональных стилей. Особое внимание уделяется терминологии, объективности, номинализации и синтаксическим моделям, типичным для научной коммуникации. Исследование основано на описательных и сравнительных методах, а также на обзоре современных лингвистических работ. Результаты показывают, что научные и технические тексты характеризуются точностью, стандартизованностью и высокой степенью абстракции, что обеспечивает эффективную передачу знаний в профессиональной среде.

**Ключевые слова:** научный текст, технический текст, лингвистические особенности, терминология, академический дискурс, научный стиль, номинализация.

**Abstract:** This article examines the concept of scientific and technical texts and their linguistic features from a theoretical and applied linguistic perspective. The study analyzes lexical, grammatical, and stylistic characteristics that distinguish scientific discourse from other functional styles. Particular attention is given to terminology, objectivity, nominalization, and syntactic patterns typical of scientific communication. The research is based on descriptive and comparative methods, as well as a review of contemporary linguistic studies. The findings demonstrate that scientific and technical texts are characterized by precision, standardization, and a high degree of abstraction, which ensure effective knowledge transmission in professional contexts.

**Keywords:** scientific text, technical text, linguistic features, terminology, academic discourse, scientific style, nominalization.

## INTRODUCTION

Scientific and technical texts represent one of the most significant forms of communication in modern society. They play a crucial role in transmitting knowledge, presenting research findings, and describing technological developments. Unlike everyday language, scientific discourse is characterized by precision, clarity, and objectivity, which are essential for effective communication among specialists [1, p. 47].

A scientific text can be defined as a structured product of research activity aimed at conveying new knowledge or interpreting existing theories. Technical texts, in contrast, focus more on the practical application of scientific knowledge and include manuals, instructions, and technical documentation [2, p. 2].

The increasing development of science and technology has led to the expansion of specialized vocabularies and discourse conventions. Therefore, studying the linguistic features of scientific and technical texts is essential for understanding how knowledge is

constructed and communicated. This study aims to analyze the key linguistic characteristics that define scientific and technical discourse.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research is based on a qualitative approach that combines several methods. The descriptive method is used to identify and classify the linguistic features of scientific and technical texts. The comparative method allows distinguishing these features from those found in other functional styles, such as literary or conversational language.

Additionally, a literature review was conducted to examine previous studies related to scientific discourse and terminology. Academic articles, textbooks, and linguistic research papers were analyzed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic. The combination of these methods ensures the reliability and validity of the findings.

## **RESULTS**

The analysis shows that scientific and technical texts have distinct linguistic features that can be categorized into lexical, grammatical, and stylistic aspects.

### **1. Lexical Features**

One of the most prominent characteristics of scientific texts is the use of specialized terminology. Terms are precise lexical units that denote specific concepts within a particular field of knowledge [5, p. 1]. These terms help eliminate ambiguity and ensure clarity in communication.

Scientific texts also tend to use abstract vocabulary, avoiding emotional or expressive words. Borrowings from Latin and Greek are common, especially in disciplines such as medicine and biology. Furthermore, neologisms frequently appear as new discoveries require new terms.

### **2. Grammatical Features**

Scientific discourse is marked by specific grammatical structures. Passive voice is widely used to emphasize processes and results rather than the researcher. For example, “The experiment was conducted” focuses on the action rather than the performer.

Another important feature is nominalization, which involves transforming verbs into nouns (e.g., “analyze” → “analysis”). This allows for greater abstraction and conciseness in scientific writing [3, p. 8].

In addition, scientific texts typically use the third person and avoid personal pronouns, contributing to an impersonal tone. The present tense is commonly used to describe general truths and established knowledge.

### 3. Stylistic Features

The stylistic features of scientific texts include objectivity, logical organization, and coherence. Information is presented in a structured manner, often following standardized formats such as Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.

Scientific texts avoid figurative language, metaphors, and idioms, as these can create ambiguity. Instead, they rely on clear and precise expressions. Standardization is another key feature, as it ensures consistency across different texts and disciplines [6, p. 1].

## **DISCUSSION**

The findings of this study confirm that the linguistic features of scientific and technical texts are closely related to their communicative purpose. The use of terminology ensures precision and clarity, which are essential in conveying complex ideas.

Grammatical features such as passive constructions and nominalization contribute to the objectivity and formality of scientific discourse. These features allow researchers to present information in a neutral and unbiased manner.

Moreover, the standardized structure of scientific texts facilitates comprehension and knowledge organization. Readers can easily locate specific information, such as research methods or results, which enhances the efficiency of communication.

The continuous development of science and technology also influences language evolution. New terms and expressions are constantly being introduced, reflecting the dynamic nature of scientific knowledge [4, p. 2].

From an educational perspective, understanding these linguistic features is important for students and researchers. Mastery of scientific language improves academic writing skills and enables effective participation in professional discourse.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, scientific and technical texts represent a unique functional style characterized by specific linguistic features at lexical, grammatical, and stylistic levels. These features serve the primary goal of scientific communication: the accurate, clear, and objective transmission of knowledge.

The study highlights the importance of terminology, grammatical structures, and stylistic conventions in shaping scientific discourse. Understanding these characteristics is essential for academic writing, translation, and professional communication.

Future research may explore cross-linguistic differences in scientific texts and the impact of digital communication on scientific language.

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