



STYLISTIC FEATURES OF UZBEK OFFICIAL SPEECH TEXTS

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ANNOTATION

In the article provides understandable information about the texts of official speech. Also, methodological features of Uzbek official speech texts are studied scientifically.

KEYWORDS: *document, text, official speech text, written communication, oral communication, official document.*

DISCUSSION

The style of official correspondence and documents is used to express, communicate information in international economic, legal and diplomatic relations, in mutual relations between government agencies, courts, trade.

Accordingly, in this style, articles of legal law, diplomatic references – notes, decisions of government agencies, decrees, orders, references, declarations, contracts, official announcements and messages, correspondence and similar documents are formed.

Since the scope of application of the style of official correspondence and documents is wide and varied, its composition is also diverse.

Formal style according to academic V.Vinogradov's classification, on the basis of the language's message-expressing function, it is studied separately from other types of speech[2,6]. Accordingly, it is also used to express the functions of communication, message expression and order in some places in the specified relationships and interpersonal relations

After the adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language" on October 21, 1989, the scope of application of the official style in the Uzbek literary language has expanded and gained new meaning.

In connection with the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, there have been changes in the style and text of stationery documents and correspondence. The language of the documents was formed on the basis of the laws and regulations of the national literary language in accordance with the nature of the Uzbek language, the laws and regulations of the state language were reflected.

By our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev Decrees "On measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language in the quality of the state language" adopted on October 21, 2019 have been met with great enthusiasm throughout our country. Every leader, employee and citizen in official circles, in the culture of written and oral communication, the program aimed at the formation of business papers on the basis of state language laws and regulations also serves as a follow-up. At the same time, the formation of documents on the basis of the Uzbek national literary language, the state language laws and regulations of the new era has reached a new level. To do this, in advance, each leader or employee is required to know the regularities of the structure of the official style.

We will also need to rely on scientific views in this area.

The following opinion of D. E.Rosental about the official style is also noteworthy: "this style of speech acquires a conservative character with a specific lexical composition and syntactic construction"[4,37].

This opinion applies to all manifestations of official speech.

In the last century Uzbek linguistics conducted a special scientific research on the official style. In 1987 - D.Bobokhonova defended the candidate's dissertation on the topic "The official-working style of the current Uzbek literary language".

The author of the dissertation first details the list of documents within the framework of the official style and emphasizes that each of them has its own style of formation (podstils) again within one style. For example: government decrees, orders, summons, laws, statutes, diplomatic



documents, international treaties, agreements, official messages, notes, ultimatums, embassy conventions, judicial possessual documents, codes, trust papers, executive papers, judgments, court papers, legal acts, refusals, recommendations, statements about non-exclusion, accusation, accusative speech, statements of the court alternative decision, judgment, correspondence between state organizations, Act, statement, explanatory letter, reference, biography, description, application and others[5,7].

In the dissertation, each of these official documents was analyzed in terms of lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic features of its own and universal features.

The peculiarities of this style are revealed by comparing it with other functional styles in the Uzbek language. For example, in texts related to this style, rather than taking lexical-semantic-stylistically, which are characteristic of the artistic style, do not meet the artistic image tools aimed at portraying reality, human emotions, thoughts and actions, consequently, the analogy, epitet, animation, metaphor, exaggeration, litota and other means, elements of poetic lexicon, the use of numbers, conjectures, pronouns, pairs of words is not peculiar; and in morphological terms (- i)-m,- (i)ng,- (i)miz,- (i)ngiz,- (inglar, the absolute non-use of possessive indicators, such as laring, -a/- y, - (i)b the non-use of adverbial forms; syntactically, the non-uniqueness of exclamatory and interrogative sentences, of which the person is known, of which the person is unknown, of which the person is generalized, is explained by comparison of consonants in texts of official styles and other speech styles. This dissertation has gained scientific value for the development of Uzbek linguistics and Uzbek language stylistics [5].

During the years of independence, the features of the validity of our native language within the framework of the official style have changed seriously in connection with the content of documents formed in this style, the possibilities have expanded completely. In this sense, by Sh.Kuchimov in 1995, the candidate's dissertation on the topic "Language of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [8], in 2004, doctoral dissertations on the topic "Scientific and theoretical problems of the expression of legal norms in the Uzbek language" were defended[9]. In these researches it was noted that the main factor of the perfect development of laws at the level of international standards is the preparation of the language of normative documents in this field due to the peculiarities of our national language, the issues of legislative technique, method of expression of laws are important in the construction of a legal state, the formation.

In Uzbek linguistics, a large study on the study of speech styles in a monographic plan in a special systematic way was conducted. Karimov's monograph "Functional stylistics of the Uzbek language" was one of the major studies in the field of functional stylistics in Uzbek linguistics, which was of great importance from the point of view of the attitude to the studies conducted in the field of functional stylistics, summarizing the conclusions. At the same time, the development of functional styles was assessed from the point of view of socio-political changes in the Uzbek language in the period of independence [6]. In the monograph, the distinctive features of each style were studied in comparison with other style characteristics in the same system. In the structure of each style, the extralinguistic factors that form the basis, linguistic conditions were described by separate examples-texts. This monograph serves as an important guide to researchers conducting research on issues of functional stylistics.

In the years of independence, a number of practical manuals on the formation of official-work documents on the basis of the laws and regulations of the Uzbek literary language were also published. In Particular, N.Mahmudov, A.Madvaliev, N.Mahkamov and M.Aminovs in the book "Proceedings" (Munshaot) compiled by Aminovs, full examples of official documents are presented. In this book, The rules of the Uzbek structure of the texts of business papers are given; the names are also differentiated (xarakteristika-descriptive, rekomendasiya-recommendation, doverennost-power of attorney, instruksiya-written, zakaz-order, etc.) [7].

Before granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, both the names of the work papers and their texts were mainly based on the Russian language pattern, and Russian terms were often used in Uzbek texts. "The revizor has no right to accept raspiska for the reason that he is not a print, to register, to put a trailer on the vedomost and thereby pay you the requisite on the present."

In connection with the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the work papers were written in the Uzbek language, and as already mentioned, almost all names were changed to Uzbek. In places where it is not possible, only Russian (mastered through the Russian language) names were left: telegram, phonogram; invoice, internship, patent, archive, etc.

Above we touched on the studies conducted on the official method. In them, on the basis of the rules of the Uzbek literary language, the legislation of the formation of official documents, specific lexical, morphological and syntactic signs, extralinguistic conditions are studied. But they did not focus on the features of the official style in the



case of one whole text. In our study, we will describe the features of official work documents in the case of a holistic micromath. In the texts of official speech, first of all, it is required that the statement be clear. The text formed in this style should not allow ambiguity, annotations. The idea and content should be explained in a simple, clear and understandable language: the state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in the interests of the people and is carried out only by the offices that give authority to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws adopted on its basis. (Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 7). The accuracy of the structure of this text suggests that demand interacts with its scientific style.

The text should be clear, simple and understandable.

Simple or complex construction of sentences in the text of official speech is not the main measure, but clarity and fluency are important. Well, the clarity of thought, the brief and concise statement of the goal, the inadmissibility of comment are also characteristics inherent in the official style.

Each text in the RU is formed on the basis of a certain regulation, that is, order and rules, based on the content of the document. In this way, each of the official documents of different character, such as the order, application, decision, notification, reference, contract, greeting, has its own statement pattern, standard, template abstracts and sentences.

Due to the specific character of each document, the decisions are not peculiar to the

other style, clearly indicating the time of execution, the performer. Texts in this style are manifested mainly in written form.

It can also be seen that the characteristics that are relevant to other styles do not conform to the ore, as well as the characteristics that are inherent in it. For example, the concepts of formality and emotionality are opposite to each other in this style. That is what the logic of formality dictates. The "dryness" character of official texts does not allow the use of sub-evaluation expressive means. In this sense, it is located at the opposite pole, dependent on the artistic style. About it L.G.Barlas wrote: "Stylistic uniformity and perseverance (moderately biblical), objectivity and partial impersonation are inherent in the formal-business style. Emotionality, sub-evaluation and colloquial language are not characteristic of it. In this sense, the official-working style approaches the scientific style " [3,79].

The lexicon and stagnant compounds of the texts on the RU differ significantly from the language of texts belonging to other verbs of the Uzbek language. Therefore, in them we are faced with a separate word and stagnant combinations, which are practically not found in other methods of functions: employees, orders, personal content, administrative responsibility, civil status, civil responsibility, such as the culprit, the suspect, the victim, the defendant, the witness, the public guarantor, the interrogation, reconciliation with the victim. Below is an example of the text of business papers:

<p>National University of Uzbekistan</p> <p>15.02.2011</p> <p>About the recruitment of personnel on the personal composition</p> <p>Ahmedov Karim Egamovich with salary of 69700 from 2011.15.01 should be accepted (appointed) as a senior laboratory assistant of the scientific group of the faculty of Uzbek philology.</p> <p>Basic: K.E. Ahmedov application, permission of the dean's approval.</p> <p>Rector of University:</p>	<p>Sample of the order on recruitment</p> <p>01-14</p> <p>ORDER</p> <p>№102</p> <p>(signature) Sh.O.Olimov</p> <p>signature (personnel department)</p>
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The syntactic construction of minimas, which are formed within the framework of the given official speech, is also specific. Declarative sentences are used a lot especially in the simple sentence form of composite. Spread and complex word combinations are productive, names of complex types are widely used. The structure of the sentence follows the usual norm in the Uzbek language and resembles a scientific style in the above-mentioned aspects.

For all normative documents formed in the text of the official style is a feature specific to

consistency. Each sentence in the text, each paragraph, each substance or paragraph is placed in a logical sequence, the next thought arises from the previous thought or is closely connected to it.

Thus, among the functional styles of the Uzbek language, the texts of the official style have a special position, and this integrity is manifested in the combination of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, the characterization of lexical-grammatical elements in the texts of this style. The correct and accurate compilation of the texts of official-work



documents, their observance of the rules of the literary language will serve to ensure the implementation of the tasks set out in the measures to improve the state language promoted by president in our country at the present time.

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