ТЕРМИЗ ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH: LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION

FILOLOGIK TADQIQOTLAR: TIL, ADABIYOT, TA’LIM

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ: ЯЗЫК, ЛИТЕРАТУРА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

ILMIY-INNOVATSION JURNAL

Jurnal OAK Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-sentabrdagi 325/6-son qarori bilan filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan

2021-yildan buyon nashr etiladi

2024/ № 11

Termiz – 2024

Muassis:
Termiz davlat universiteti

PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH: LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION

FILOLOGIK TADQIQOTLAR: TIL, ADABIYOT, TA'LIM

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ: ЯЗЫК, ЛИТЕРАТУРА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

ILMIY-INNOVATSION JURNAL

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Administratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan 2020 yil 19 oktyabrda 1122 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Matnlarda foydalanilgan misol, ko'chirma va ma'lumotlar aniqligi uchun mualliflar javobgardir. Jurnaldan ko'chirib bosilganda manba qayd etilishi shart.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 28.11.2024
Qog'oz bichimi: 70x85
Bosma tabog'i: 5.94
Ofset bosma. Ofset qog'ozi
Adadi: 100
Bahosi kelishilgan narxda
Buyurtma: 155-son

«TerDU bosmaxonasi»da chop etildi
Termiz shahri,
Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43-uy

Tahririyat manzili:
190111, Termiz shahri,
Barkamol avlod ko'chasi, 43.
Telefon: +998762231649

E-mail:
philologicalresearch@umail.uz
Rasmiy sayt:
www.philologicalresearch.uz

BOSH MUHARRIR:
Abduqodir TOSHQULOV,
iqtisod fanlari doktori, professor

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

Bekpo'lat Umurqulov, *filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (bosh muharrir o'rinbosari)*
Shoxista Maxmaraimova, *filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (mas'ul muharrir)*
O'ral Xoliyorov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent (O'zbekiston)*
Olmos Ulviy Binnatova, *f.f.d., professor (Ozarbayjon)*
Karl Rayxl, *f.f.d., professor (Germaniya)*
Vali Savash yelok, *f.f.d., professor (Turkiya)*
Dorota Silviya, *f.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent (Polsha)*
Muslihiddin Muhiddinov, *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Ibodulla Mirzayev, *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Abdi Mamatov *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Suyun Karimov *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Muhammadxon Hakimov, *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Nafas Shodmonov *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Dilmurod Quronov, *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Murodqosim Abdiyev, *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Baxtiyor Mengliyev, *f.f.d., professor (O'zbekiston)*
Normat Yo'ldoshev, *f.f.d., dotsent (O'zbekiston)*
Abdulla Xudoyqulov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Bobonazar Murtazayev, *f.f.n., dotsent (O'zbekiston)*
Asqar Eshmo'minov, *f.f.d., dotsent (O'zbekiston)*
Obidjon Shofiyev, *f.f.f.d. (PhD), dotsent (O'zbekiston)*
Zafar Umurqulov, *f.f.f.d., dotsent, (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Nurali Amonturdiyev, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Hakim Ahmedov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Ahad Shukurov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Eshnazar Jabborov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Abdumurod Arslonov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Sirojiddin Turdimurodov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Umida Raximova, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Gulchehra Begmatova, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Nargis Qurbonazarova, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Muyassar Xolova, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Shoira Omonturdiyeva, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Sherzod Turdiqulov, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Zaynura Qodirova, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Humayun Nadim Muhammad, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*
Dilrabo Ergasheva, *f.f.f.d. (PhD) (O'zbekiston)*

Texnik muharrir: Bahodir To'raliyev

Учредитель:
Термезский государственный университет

PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH: LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION

FILOLOGIK TADQIQOTLAR: TIL, ADABIYOT, TA'LIM
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ: ЯЗЫК, ЛИТЕРАТУРА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

НАУЧНО-ИННОВАЦИОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Зарегистрировано Агентством информации и массовых коммуникаций при Администрации Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19 октября 2020 года под номером 1122.

Авторы несут ответственность за точность приведенных в текстах примеров, отрывков и данных. Необходимо указывать источник при копировании из журнала.

Разрешено к печати: 28.11.2024
Размер бумаги; 70x85
Печатный лист: 5.94
Офсетная печать: Офсетная бумага
Тираж: 100
Цена договорная
Заказ: 155
Печатано в «Типографии ТерГУ»
ул. Баркамол авлод 43, г. Термез

Адрес редакции:
190111, г.Термез, ул. Баркамол авлод, 43.
Телефон: +998762231649

E-mail:
philologicalresearch@umail.uz

Официальный сайт:
www.philologicalresearch.uz

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР:
Абдукадир ТАШКУЛОВ,
доктор экономических наук, профессор

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ:

Бекпулат Умуркулов, *доктор филологических наук, профессор (зам. главного редактора)*
Шохиста Махмараимова, *доктор филологических наук, профессор (ответственный редактор)*
Урал Холияров, *ф.ф.ф.д. (PhD), доцент (Узбекистан)*
Олмос Улвий Биннатова, *д.ф.н., профессор (Азербайджан)*
Карл Райхл, *д.ф.н., профессор (Германия)*
Вали Саваш Елок, *д.ф.н., профессор (Турция)*
Дорота Сильвия, *PhD, доцент (Польша)*
Муслихиддин Мухиддинов, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Ибодулла Мирзаев, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Абди Маматов, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Суюн Каримов, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Мухаммадхон Хакимов, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Нафас Шодмонов, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Дилмурод Куронов, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Мурадкасим Абдиев, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Бахтиёр Менглиев, *д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)*
Нормат Юлдашев, *д.ф.н., доцент (Узбекистан)*
Абдулла Худайкулов, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Бобоназар Муртазаев, *ф.ф.н., доцент (Узбекистан)*
Аскар Эшмуминов, *д.ф.н., доцент (Узбекистан)*
Обиджон Шофиев, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD), доцент (Узбекистан)*
Зафар Умуркулов, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Нурали Амонтурдиев, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Хаким Ахмедов, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Ахад Шукуров, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Эшназар Джаббаров, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Абдумурод Арслонов, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Сирожиддин Турдимуродов, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Умида Рахимова, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Гульчехра Бегматова, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Наргис Курбаназарова, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Муяссар Холова, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Шаира Амонтурдиева, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Шерзад Турдикулов, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Зайнура Кадирова, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Хумаюн Надим Мухаммад, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*
Дильрабо Эргашева, *д.ф.ф.н. (PhD) (Узбекистан)*

Технический редактор: Баходир Туралиев

Institutor:
Termez State University

PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH: LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, EDUCATION

FILOLOGIK TADQIQOTLAR: TIL, ADABIYOT, TA'LIM

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ: ЯЗЫК, ЛИТЕРАТУРА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

SCIENTIFIC-INNOVATIONAL JOURNAL

Registered by the Agency for Information and Mass Communications under the President`s Administration of the of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 19, 2020 under number 1122.

The authors are responsible for the accuracy of the examples, passages and data provided in the texts. The source must be specified when copying from the journal.

Approved for printing: 28.11.2024
Size of the paper: 70x85
Printed sheet: 5.94
Offset printing. Offset paper
Circulation: 100
Price is negotiable
Order: 155

Printed at the
«Printing House of the TerSU»
43, Barkamol avlod str. Termez city.

Address of Editorial Office:
190111, Barkamol avlod str., 43,
Termez city.
Phone: +998762231649

E-mail:
philologicalresearch@umail.uz

Official website:
www.philologicalresearch.uz

EDITOR IN-CHIEF:
Abdukodir TASHKULOV, doctor of economic sciences, professor

EDITORIAL BOARD:

Bekpulat Umurkulov, *doctor of philological sciences, professor (Uzbekistan) (deputy chief editor)*
Shohista Makhmaraimova, *doctor of philological sciences, professor (Uzbekistan) (editor-in-chief)*
Ural Kholiyorov, *PhD, associate professor (Uzbekistan)*
Olmos Ulviy Binnatova, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Azerbaijan)*
Karl Rayxl, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Germany)*
Vali Salvash Elok, *doct. of philol. sciences, professor (Turkey)*
Dorota Silvia, *PhD, associate professor (Poland)*
Muslihiddin Mukhiddinov, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Ibodulla Mirzaev, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Abdi Mmatov, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Suyun Karimov, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Muhammadkhon Khakimov, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Nafas Shodmonov, *doct.of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Dilmurod Kuronov, *doct. of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Muradkasim Abdiyev, *doct. of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Bakhtiyor Mengliev, *doct. of philol. sciences, professor (Uzbekistan)*
Normat Yuldashev, *doct.of philol. sciences, associate professor (Uzbekistan)*
Abdulla Khudaykulov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Bobonazar Murtazaev, *cand.of philol. sciences, associate professor (Uzbekistan)*
Askar Eshmuminov, *doct.of philol. sciences, associate professor (Uzbekistan)*
Obidjon Shofiev, *PhD, associate professor (Uzbekistan)*
Zafar Umurkulov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Nurali Amonturdiev, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Hakim Akhmedov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Ahad Shukurov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Eshnazar Jabbarov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Abdumurod Arslonov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Sirojiddin Turdimurodov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Umida Rakhimova, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Gulchekhra Begmatova, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Nargis Kurbanazarova, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Muyassar Kholova, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Shoira Omonturdiyeva, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Sherzod Turdikulov, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Zaynura Kadirova, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Humayun Nadim Muhammad, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*
Dilrabo Ergashova, *PhD (Uzbekistan)*

Technical editor: Bakhodir Turaliyev

МУНДАРИЖА

TILSHUNOSLIK

AMANOV ABDIJABBOR SATTAROVICH
Murakkab sintaktik tuzilmalar haqida 7

УСМОНОВА ШАҲОДАТ
Газета дискурсида таржима масаласи: Трансформацион таҳлил 11

XOLNAZAROV UMID ERKINOVICH
Tog‘ay Murod uslubiy bayonida antropomorf metaforalarning voqelanishi 16

BABAXANOVA DILAROM AXMATXANOVNA
Tilning mohiyati va vazifalarini yuzaga keltirishda uslubiyatning o‘rni 19

ИБАТОВА АМИРА ШАВКАТОВНА
Лексика – тилдаги барча сўзларнинг йиғиндиси 23

NABIYEVA RUSHANA JAMOL QIZI
O‘zbek tilidagi yangi oziq-ovqat o‘zlashmalarining leksikografik tavsifi masalalari:
Muammo va vazifalar 26

NABIYEVA PARVINA AKBARJANOVNA
Jahon tilshunosligida tezaurus tushunchasi va uning tadqiqi 30

MUXAMMADIYEV NODIR RUSTAMZODA
Qashqadaryo viloyati o‘zbek shevalariga fors-tojik
va arab tillaridan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar tahlili 35

ASATULLAYEVA DILNAVOZ JONDULLAYEVNA
Morfonologik hodisalar va ularning Buxoro viloyati o‘g‘uz shevalarida uchrashi 39

ABDULLAJONOVA MADINA TO‘LANBOY QIZI
Yozma nutq shakllanishi va rivojlanishining psixolingvistik tahlili 42

NAZARMATOVA KUMUSH FARHODOVNA
O‘zbek tilida komplimentlarning lingvopragmatik tahlili
(O‘. Hoshimovning «Ikki eshik orasi» asari misolida) 46

MUHSINJONOVA SHIRINOY ASLIDDIN QIZI
«Devonu lug‘otit-turk» asarida qo‘llangan taom nomlarining qiyosiy tadqiqi 50

MUKUMOV MAKHMUD KHUDAYBERDIEVICH
Lexical composition of scientific prose 53

НАТАЛЬЯ БАЗАРОВНА РАДЖАПОВА
Гендерная лексика в туркменском языке 56

МУНДАРИЖА

ТОЙЧИЕВА НАСИБАХОН СУРАНБАЕВНА
Сходства и различия в процессе формирования терминологии
бытовой лексики в узбекском и русском языках 58

BOBOMUROTOV FARRUKH,
DAVLYATOVA ELVIRA MURATOVNA
The problems of reconstruction aphoristic prose of e. M. Remarque in uzbek translations..... 64

НАЗАРОВА МАНЗУРА НАСРУЛЛАЕВНА,
БАХТИЁРОВ ШОХЖАХОН
Роль речи в развитии мышления..... 68

QAHRAMONOV ISLOM BOTIR O‘G‘LI
DAVLYATOVA ELVIRA MURADOVNA
The problems of thematic classification of
military terms in english and uzbek languages..... 71

ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

АБДУЛЛАЕВ МУҲАММАД ҲАМЗАЕВИЧ
Убайдий ва шайх Саъдий..... 75

МУСТАФОҚУЛОВ РЎЗИҚУЛ БОЙНАЗАРОВИЧ
Мангу барҳаёт сиймо..... 78

ТОИРОВА ДИЛФУЗА ФАЙЗУЛЛАЕВНА
Эстетика запада и востока в творчестве Гюстава Флобера..... 83

TAJIBAYEVA DILFUZA ERKINOVNA
Poetik timsol yaratishda oq rang tasviri 86

МУСИНОВА ЗЕБО ТУРАБОВНА
Разоблачение роковых последствий в историческом
Романе эжена сю «жан кавалье» 88

MANSUROVA UMIDAXON IBROHIMOVNA
Badiiy asarda biografik tasvirning o‘rni 92

BOYMURATOVA NARGIZA BOZORBOYEVNA
Tasavvufiy timsollar va she’riyat 96

NAZAROVA NAMUNA ABDUMAJITOVNA
Sirojiddin Sayyid ijodidan bir g‘azal tahlili..... 98

Filologik tadqiqotlar: til, adabiyot, ta'lim. 2024; 11
ISNN: 2181-1741 (Print)
ISNN: 2181-1725

LEXICAL COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC PROSE

Mukumov Makhmud Khudayberdievich,
Department of Foreign Language and Literature
Teacher of Termez University of Economics and Service

The lexical composition of scientific style is examined against the backdrop of the vocabulary typical of written discourse[1]. Characteristic features of written discourse include literary and bookish words and expressions, highlighting specific literary and scholarly lexical units (*opponent, partaking*), phraseological combinations (*with regard, by virtue of, to speak at great length, to lend assistance to somebody*), and functional literary vocabulary – terms, barbarisms, and poeticisms serving various stylistic functions[2].

Questions regarding the lexical composition of scientific style are generally explored in specialized works on stylistics, as well as in dissertations and articles primarily focused on terminology and its translation.

These works address problematic aspects, particularly concerning the challenges of selecting scientific vocabulary (to adequately convey the described phenomenon to the reader)[3]; the prevailing meanings in which words are used in scientific exposition (as evidenced by contemporary published works, the predominant meaning is subject-logical, while metaphorical and contextual meanings, which reflect individuality in scientific exposition, are rare); and the stylistic correlation of vocabulary in scientific style (noting a wide usage of bookish expressions and words such as *approximate, commence, denote, lunar, to hold good*).

An important question also arises regarding a significant feature of scientific style – terminology.

The article examines the lexical composition of scientific writing, emphasizing its unique vocabulary characteristics that distinguish it from other forms of written discourse. It highlights the prevalence of literary and scholarly terms, phraseological combinations, and functional vocabulary that serve specific stylistic purposes. The importance of terminology is underscored, as it plays a critical role in conveying precise meanings within scientific texts.

Previous studies have explored the challenges of selecting appropriate scientific vocabulary to effectively communicate complex ideas (M.D.Bonelis). These studies indicate that while contemporary scientific writing often favors subject-logical meanings, metaphorical and contextual interpretations are less common. This trend reflects a broader issue in academic writing where clarity and precision are prioritized over stylistic individuality.

Additionally, the article references N.V.Cheremisina's dissertation, which investigates the lexical layers within popular science literature, providing insights into how colloquialisms and jargon contribute to the accessibility of scientific concepts. The dynamic nature of scientific vocabulary is further illustrated through recent data on neologisms arising from rapidly evolving fields such as electronics and cybernetics.

Overall, this literature review emphasizes the need for ongoing research into the lexical features of scientific prose to better understand how language shapes scientific communication and thought across various disciplines. Such studies not only enhance our comprehension of scientific texts but also contribute to the development of effective communication strategies within academia[4].

Issues surrounding terminology also interest authors of several candidate dissertations in both contemporary and historical lexicology. Both types of dissertations contain positions that are intriguing for stylists studying the scientific style of modern English. For example, readers of dissertation works can familiarize themselves with more or less unified opinions regarding the specificity of terms, which, as noted by M.D.Bonelis[5], lies in their unambiguity,

[1] Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958. – 462 с.

[2] Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. М., 1959; И.Р.Гальперин и Е.Б.Черкасская. Лексикология английского языка. AJ., 1956; И.Р.Гальперин. Очерки по стилистике английского языка.

[3] Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Наука, 1981. – 139 с.

[4] Elbow P., Belanoff P. A community of Writers: A Workshop Course in Writing. – N.Y.: McGraw-Hill, cop., 1989. – 493 p.

[5] Бонелис М.Д..Общая характеристика лексического состава современной английской горнорудной терминологии и основные способы образования горных терминов. М., 1961. стр. 5.

emotional neutrality, narrow meaning, and limited sphere of usage.

The aforementioned works provide information regarding term formation that does not always align with findings from other researchers. While M.D.Bonelis lists methods of term formation in this sequence: 1) semantic method; 2) word formation; 3) compounding; 4) use of phrases; recent data on neologisms in general scientific vocabulary (based on texts from rapidly developing fields such as electronics, cybernetics, automation, rocketry) indicate that the primary focus is on the specificity of lexical unit usage, leading to new meanings or shades of meaning with distinctive expressive connotations (for example, the word *frontier* is used to denote a new area of science or technology).

Finally, based on an analysis of terminology in dissertations, broader questions arise concerning extralinguistic conditions – regarding the nature of relationships among intellectual and emotional aspects, intellectual and logical aspects, logical and emotional aspects[1], as well as logical and neutral aspects regarding term expressiveness[2].

A stylistic analysis of scientific style vocabulary can be found in N.V.Cheremisina's dissertation (focused on Russian popular science literature). This work investigates the lexical composition within this genre, examining various layers of vocabulary – colloquialisms, conversational words, jargonisms, foreign words, archaisms, figurative words – and their roles in popular science literature; it also discusses principles for introducing terms.

It should be noted that some works and articles on terminology and its translation also touch upon issues related to the lexical composition of scientific style.

In some foreign works and guides on lexicology and stylistics, there are isolated recommendations regarding written discourse along with remarks on words used in scientific style.

A number of articles, monographs, and dissertations have been written on linguistic styles. The issue of linguistic style is examined both in general and in specific terms. In the first case, the nature of linguistic styles is defined, and classifications are created, among other aspects. In the second case, individual styles and specific characteristics of a particular style are investigated. Among these are studies addressing the stylistic features of scientific prose. This article will discuss one such feature.

As is well known, the task, aim, and content of a statement determine its form of expression. Thus, scientific prose has its own form of expression and style. According to existing definitions, a linguistic style is a selection of words, expressions, and, to a certain extent, grammatical forms used in speech for a specific purpose and under certain conditions of linguistic communication. Different linguistic styles generally utilize the same means of expression; however, the same elements in different linguistic styles are arranged in various proportions and grouped differently. This distinctive system of relative usage of language elements characterizes each particular style.

Many works investigate specific grammatical forms, syntactic constructions, and specialized vocabulary of certain speech styles. This article will focus on the general nature of continuous text construction in scientific prose. As previously mentioned, the characteristics of linguistic styles are explained by the peculiarities of content, tasks, and aims of the statement. The content of scientific prose (describing facts, objects, phenomena, and various forms of their study and explanation) and the aims of scientific prose (to provide as accurate and complete an explanation as possible for everything that exists; to reveal external and internal connections and patterns for better utilization by people) define the overall nature of scientific prose texts.

Scientific texts are characterized by strict sequence and close connections between individual segments of text and sentences, where each subsequent sentence either follows from the previous one or serves as a direct link in the narrative or description. In presenting material, the author systematically guides the reader from stage to stage, resulting in a characteristic linear structure that resembles a chain-like progression. For example:

«At present we do not rely on purely fortuitous observation. With the state of scientific knowledge as advanced as it is, experiments are carefully planned and conducted to yield the specific data sought. It is thus possible to arrive at desired facts more rapidly and efficiently. Again, with planned research hypotheses and theories may be subjected to deliberate test by arranging experiments designed to answer directly the specific points in question. By such means faulty concepts can be eliminated, incomplete theories refined, and new principles discovered» (Prutton).

In this text, each subsequent sentence is directly connected to its initial words or to words that conclude the previous sentence or to some words in the middle of preceding sentences. Thus, the external structure of the text and its composition are based on linear

[1] Черемисина Н.В. О языке и стиле советской научно-художественной прозы. Харьков, 1953. стр. 3-4.

[2] Барак С.М. Терминологическая лексика. Харьков, 1953; М.Д.Бонелис. Указ. соч., стр. 22.

connections; the text is constructed like an elongated chain.

For texts from other speech styles, different content characteristics result in a different type of external structure. For instance, in literary prose, one often encounters a structure such as:

«The stranger came early in February ... He was wrapped up from head to feet... He staggered into the 'Coach and Horses' more dead than alive ... He stamped and shook the snow from off himself in the bar ...» (Wells).

Here, all sentences begin with the subject; moreover, the words functioning as subjects refer to the same individual. The content of all sentences consists of various pieces of information about this individual's actions. The type of text structure in this case radiates outward from a central point with information about something at the center of the narrative.

Literary prose may have a different structural nature. Compare:

The facts of the burglary at the Vicarage come to us chiefly through the medium of the vicar and his wife. It occurred in the small hours of W hit Monday, the day devoted in Iping to the Club festivities. Mrs. Bunting, it seems, woke up suddenly in the stillness, that comes before the dawn . . . She did not arouse her husband at first ... (Wells).

Although in this text all sentences also begin with the subject, the compositional nature of the text is different. In the first sentence, the words functioning as the subject contain the main content of this chapter; this serves as the center of the narrative. The second sentence is connected to the first through a linear, chain-like relationship, as the subject of the second sentence, «it,» is directly related to one of the words in the first sentence. However, the subject of the third sentence – «Mr. Bunting» – once again establishes the center of the subsequent narrative within the newly initiated framework, as it is followed by a series of sentences detailing the actions of Mrs. Bunting. This represents a different type of text structure.

In artistic prose, one can find other types of external, compositional arrangements in various combinations. While linear construction does occur, it typically does not extend over large sections of text and is not predominant. In contrast, in scientific prose, although several varieties of structural organization may be present, linear, chain-like construction clearly predominates.

The pronounced sequential coherence of scientific text is achieved through specific syntactic and lexical means.

However, foreign authors focusing on scientific style primarily concentrate on etymology within this domain.

Andrews[1] in *A History of Scientific English* (more accurately titled *a story of its evolution based on a study of biomedical terminology*) presents a picture illustrating layers of borrowings from Latin and other languages (notably drawing attention to an interesting statistic – 95% borrowed words within his studied terminology). In *The Language of Science*[2] Savory dedicates significant attention to scientific vocabulary from a historical lexicological perspective; for instance, he traces the emergence of terms denoting branches of science that were new at that time (*chemistry 1606, cosmogony 1696*), demonstrating the connection between the development of scientific thought and language.

Most of the mentioned authors pay considerable attention to the form of language typical of scientific activity[3]. The scientific style can manifest in oral discourse (according to I.R. Galperin's terminology, in the oral type of speech) in the form of reports, discussions, and conversations. However, since it often concludes in written form (as a result of prior contemplation, reading book texts, and written practice of articulating thoughts), the bookish-written type of speech leaves its mark on it.

Therefore, when analyzing the styles of written discourse, stylisticians provide a detailed picture of written speech, noting its presentation features and linguistic characteristics: the presence of prior contemplation, monologic nature, selectivity, literary quality; strict adherence of all forms of speech (word usage, syntactic constructions) to the norms of the national literary language; a striving for precision in expressing thoughts without relying on extralinguistic means; the elimination of «lowered» words; a tendency towards traditionality in certain linguistic means; historicity and systematicity (for example, the interdependence of linguistic means at various levels within this style).

Stylists may find particular interest in characterizing the coloration associated with scientific words (*ugliness, emotional neutrality, unfamiliarity*) within scientific style[4] and observations regarding expressiveness in scientific vocabulary across different periods in the development of scientific thought among scholars from various schools.

[1] Andrews E. A History of Scientific English. – N.Y., 1947.

[2] Savory Th.H. The Language of Science. – London, 1953.

[3] Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958. – 462 с.

[4] Savory Th.H. The Language of Science. – London, 1953. P. 45.

Rezyume. Ushbu maqolada ilmiy matnning leksik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan va mazkur janrning belgilari sifatida xizmat qiluvchi leksik birliklar va stilistik xususiyatlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Adabiy va ilmiy leksikaning, frazeologik kombinatsiyalarning hamda turli stilistik maqsadlarga xizmat qiluvchi vazifaviy adabiy terminlarning qo'llanishi ta'kidlanadi.

Resume. The article explores the lexical characteristics of scientific text, focusing on specific lexical units and stylistic features that define this genre. It highlights the use of literary and scholarly vocabulary, phraseological combinations, and functional literary terms that serve various stylistic purposes.

Резюме. В данной статье исследуются лексические характеристики научного текста, с акцентом на конкретные лексические единицы и стилистические особенности, определяющие этот жанр. Подчеркивается использование литературной и научной лексики, фразеологических сочетаний и функциональных литературных терминов, служащих различным стилистическим целям.

Filologik tadqiqotlar: til, adabiyot, ta'lim. 2024; 11
ISNN: 2181-1741 (Print)
ISNN: 2181-1725

ГЕНДЕРНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В ТУРКМЕНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Наталья Базаровна Раджапова,
кафедра русского языкознания
Термезского государственного университета

Гендерная лексика относится к теме, которая все чаще обсуждается в современном обществе. Она касается использования слов и выражений, связанных с определенным полом или социальным положением в языке. В туркменском языке также существуют определенные особенности в использовании гендерной лексики.

В туркменском языке преобладает бинарная система гендерной классификации, которая предопределяет различие между мужским и женским полом. Категория грамматического рода как таковой в данном языке отсутствует, но в контексте можно различить лексические значения в зависимости от биологического рода. Отсюда в языке мужской род часто считается нейтральным, тогда как женский род может быть выделен особыми формами или окончаниями. Гендерные особенности туркменской лексики имеют глубокий исторический контекст, который связан с влиянием арабского и персидского языков на формирование гендерной лексики туркменского языка. Туркменский язык принадлежит к тюркской языковой семье и является официальным языком Туркменистана. Он имеет богатую лексическую систему, в которой отражены различные аспекты туркменской культуры, включая гендерные роли и отношения.

Исторический контекст гендерных особенностей туркменской лексики начинается с периода формирования тюркских племен и их миграции в различные регионы. В этот период тюркские племена взаимодействовали с различными этническими группами, включая арабов и персов. Это взаимодействие привело к значительному влиянию арабского и персидского языков на туркменский язык, включая его гендерную лексику[1]. Также в туркменском языке существуют различные формы обращения, которые могут зависеть от пола собеседника. Например, в обращение к мужчине используют «daýy» (дядя), «ýaşuly» (старейшина), «aga» (брат); в обращение к женщине используют «aýal dogany» (сестра), «gyz dost» (подруга), «eje» (мама) и т.д.

Одной из особенностей гендерной лексики в туркменском языке является то, что она может быть связана с традиционными ролями мужчин и

[1] Гриценко Е. С. Язык ка к средство конструирования гендера: Автореф. на соис докт фил наук. – Тамбов, 2005.