

THE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

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СИНТАКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТРУКТУРА НАУЧНОГО ДИСКУРСА

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi ilmiy adabiyot uslubida sintaktik tarkibni o'rganish va tahlil qilishdir. Tadqiqotda bog'lovchi elementlar va sintaktik aniqlikning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi. Metodologiya sifatida sifatli va miqdoriy tahlil usullari qo'llanilib, turli ilmiy asarlar o'rganilgan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sintaktik tuzilmalar ilmiy yozuvda aniq va mantiqiy fikrlarni ifodalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: sintaktik, tarkib, ilmiy, uslub, tahlil, rivojlanish.

Аннотация: Цель данного исследования заключается в изучении и анализе синтаксического состава научного стиля. В работе подчеркивается важность соединительных элементов и синтаксической точности. В качестве методологии используются качественные и количественные методы анализа, исследуются различные научные произведения. Результаты показывают, что синтаксические структуры играют важную роль в четком и логическом выражении мыслей в научном письме.

Ключевые слова: синтаксический, состав, научный, стиль, анализ, развитие.

Annotation: The aim of this research is to study and analyze the syntactic composition of scientific style. The importance of connective elements and syntactic precision is emphasized throughout the work. Qualitative and quantitative analysis methods are employed to examine various scientific texts. The results indicate that syntactic structures play a crucial role in clearly and logically expressing ideas in scientific writing.

Key words: syntactic, composition, scientific, style, analysis, development.

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH). The majority of scholars emphasize the importance of studying the syntax of scientific literature, noting that syntactic organization is a defining characteristic of scientific prose style. They highlight the significance of connective elements (such as *in consequence of* and *in connection with*), the characteristic use of expanded attributive groups

(e.g., *fund-dry-feed film-flotation machine*) [2], and assert that the selection of syntactic means is subordinate to the general features of scientific exposition, particularly syntactic precision, which is essential for clearly expressing thoughts and their logical connections. It is widely accepted that complex sentences, full constructions, and avoidance of ellipsis characterize scientific style, with even the

omission of *that* and *which* in defining and supplementary clauses being avoided. In I.R.Galperin's *Essays on Stylistics*, valuable insights are provided regarding the stylistic function of certain syntactic means; for instance, interrogative sentences in specific contexts serve to focus attention on particular points, while repetitions and parallel structures in neighboring sentences within a paragraph act as means for logical segmentation – drawing the reader's attention to specific parts of the text [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR). Some authors note the distribution of syntactic structures across various genres of scientific works [4]. They argue that the selection of syntactic structures, particularly types of sentences, is not limited solely to scientific style but varies across genres and other text types. Finally, dissertations providing stylistic analyses of grammatical means raise intriguing issues (which may potentially apply information theory): the nature and role of chapters; the syntax of individual sentences versus the syntax of texts; the author's conclusions may be beneficial in developing methods for stylistic analysis of grammatical means in scientific style [5].

For instance, comparing word order in scientific style with other styles reveals a limited use of emotional potential in this phenomenon (not all forms of emphasis typical in literary style are utilized in scientific writing; for example, emphasis such as «Talent Mr. Micawber had...» is absent). However, there is extensive use of word order as a means to establish logical connections between sentences [6].

DISCUSSION (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА). It is reasonable to assume that after reviewing and synthesizing obtained data through realistic applications within stylistic conditions using modern methodologies, there will be reflections on problem-oriented questions such as: systemicity, primary and subordinate features of scientific style, degrees of emotionality and logic within this style, and characteristics of distinct genres within contemporary language from a historical perspective [4].

Currently, addressing our research task involves answering several questions.

I. In the first stage applying stylistic analysis methods (which elucidate structural-semantic

peculiarities within comparable stylistic and extralinguistic conditions—in our case, examining features across different layers within scientific style from a lexical-morphological and grammatical perspective; concerning literary norms; across various speech styles), it is necessary to determine:

1) What indicators exist for common usage layers (structural elements such as articles) versus those specific to scientific style: a) general scientific (e.g., lexical and grammatical means for presenting material in scientific texts; substitution mechanisms; logical connections between communication units); b) those tied to specific genres—for instance, compositional units used for conveying information in humanities versus exact sciences; syntax used for presenting formulas in mathematical and chemical texts; types for forming proprietary names (e.g., *aluminum bronze* by N.C.Ashton, *Rolls-Royce*, *Mc Kechnie*), terms derived from proper names (e.g., *Schiff reaction*). Studying these indicators may reveal their relationships within the system of scientific style compared with literary language [3].

Consider facts such as using «unit» with its common meaning in scientific texts versus its specific meaning in philosophy, logic, automation, cybernetics; or as used generally versus its role as a formative element in situationally narrow adjectives like *as cast*, discovered through lexical-morphological analysis.

2) Next, we examine how linguistic means from both layers relate to literary norms (considering structural-semantic aspects such as selectivity, frequency, individual expression) [4]. For instance, one indicator reflecting how phenomena operate within scientific styles – the selectivity – considering how it relates to general canons governing scholarly creativity (impersonal exposition) – can evidently define meaning variations for terms like *will* and *would* within academic texts; negative frequency associated with personal pronouns like «I,» while positive frequency pertains to pronouns like *he*, *you*, *they*, or *we*; significant frequency alongside diverse lexical content associated with subjective infinitives [5].

II. In the second stage according to stylistic methodology when considering stylistic coloration and function among linguistic means – solving our task concerning stylistic differentiation within scientific style requires addressing similar sets of questions: 1) What are the stylistic coloration and

function among linguistic tools across all three layers? What relationships exist among them across various academic texts? 2) How do they differ concerning: a) coloration and function relative to comparable tools found within literary norms? b) coloration and function concerning studied tools across other speech styles?

When developing specific methodologies for stylistic analysis pertaining to scientific style it would be prudent to consider insights gained from analyzing literary prose styles based on synthesized data obtained during earlier stages regarding distribution patterns among linguistic resources across different strata [2].

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/NAIJJALAR). Conversely, this methodology should duly account for extralinguistic conditions alongside general linguistic factors influencing functional styles' existence. Thus understanding stylistic coloration alongside functional expressive tools used in academic exposition will benefit from utilizing data regarding dialectical thought processes along with roles played by emotional versus logical elements during scholarly creativity endeavors. Insights from scientists regarding harmonizing both scholarly and artistic creativity – asserting that academic writing represents *a language of penetration, an exploratory poetic language yet possessing uncharted “expressive fields* – will further substantiate this premise [4].

Contemporary studies examining lexical compositions within English-language academic styles highlight distinctive vocabulary characterized by notable expressiveness. Judging by current works on stylistics, future endeavors aimed at developing methodologies specifically targeting stylistic functions associated with linguistic resources found within academic contexts (particularly syntax) will likely benefit from integrating Soviet scholarly contributions concerning communicative units' compositional nature alongside advancements made by adjacent fields addressing similar issues – ensuring that methods employed can elucidate each tool's stylistic function relative to all compositional units carrying architectonic significance while adhering cohesively along a unified line guiding logical thesis development throughout academic texts [5].

CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA). In summary, examining literature on academic writing

indicates several conditions presently favoring research into this domain:

1) General principles regarding distinctive characteristics inherent within linguistic styles alongside methodologies applicable for conducting stylistic analyses (within domestic linguistics);

2) Specific foundational principles outlining certain attributes related directly towards academic writing highlighted by leading Soviet stylists – addressing extralinguistic factors influencing scholarly expression alongside selecting appropriate linguistic resources pertinent towards achieving desired stylistic functions utilized throughout academia [6].

However, these sources lack recommendations detailing methodologies tailored specifically towards analyzing linguistic resources employed throughout academic writing while considering extralinguistic conditions alongside appropriateness when applying cutting-edge techniques derived from adjacent disciplines such as logic or psychology [7].

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI (ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА / REFERENCES)

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