

STATEMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ATTRACTS IN ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

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Abstract. It is known that the main social function of language is a means of communication, communication and influence. Each language in the world, regardless of which language family it belongs to, has similarities and differences depending on these tasks. In this regard, the comparison of the use of the sign words in the English and Uzbek languages in colloquial speech, scientific and formal methods helps to determine the differences and commonalities between the use of words belonging to different language families, functional and stylistic features.

Key words: development, morphology, methodology, scientific method, formal method.

Introduction. In world linguistics, the morphology of the English language and a number of issues related to it have been studied in detail, as a result of these studies, many academic grammars, monographs, textbooks and training manuals have been brought to the attention of readers and researchers.

In Uzbek linguistics, there are also monographic studies and special articles dedicated to the study of methodological features of various language units.

In textbooks and manuals on English language styles, English styles are classified and described as follows. The scientific style of the English language is a unique form of the national literary language, the main purpose of which is to describe scientific discoveries and thoughts, researches. The use of the word in a direct denotative sense, the use of scientific terms and abbreviations from different languages (mainly Latin) can be indicated as features of the scientific method. For example: (cf = conferre, e.g. = exempli gratia). The grammatical features of the scientific method are the use of a specific system of connecting elements between clauses (however, as a result, in connection with.

The syntax of the scientific style is defined by the use of complete (non-elliptical) sentences (in contrast to the syntax of colloquial speech), the use of connectors of extended complex and compound sentences, which allows the author to express his attitude to the problem through connectors and introductions. The use of indefinite verb forms, bookish syntactic constructions, extended attributive expressions is characteristic of this style. Often, a number of nouns used as an attribute to the main word (noun + noun constructions) is considered a grammatical structure typical of the

scientific method: the sea level; the theory of time and space relativity; the World peace conference; a high level consensus; the greenhouse effect; carbon dioxide emissions: fossil fuel burning; deforestation problems (= problems related to the disappearance of forests on the earth).

Passive constructions are widely used: Water is not the sole variety of substance from which oxygen can be obtained'. Methane is produced by leaks from gas pipelines.

Compare the passages: These gases are easy to control but they are persistent once emitted (= // is easy to control these gases, but it is hard to stop them when they come out). Deforestation is probably even harder to change (= It is even harder to change the situation when forests begin to disappear).

Instead of simple sentences with conjunctions, abstract nouns, gerunds, participles or infinitive phrases and complexes are used: Apart from this, controlling emissions of greenhouse gases would require huge increase in energy efficiency (= Besides, if we want to control the gases which come out when the air becomes warmer, we shall have to produce much more energy); Agreement to implement such huge projects would require overcoming differences between countries (= If we want to agree to carry out such big projects, we shall have to change the situation when each country is different from another); The measures suggested are worth considering/requiring

careful consideration (= It is necessary to think about the measures that we have suggested); Our planet is known to have been hot once and to have grown cooler in the course of time (= We know that once it was hot and then grew cooler).

Special accent constructions are used to put logical emphasis on some part of the sentence: It is not solely from water that oxygen is to be obtained (= we can get oxygen not only from water). It is on these terms that the UN would be prepared to intervene into the conflict (= The UN will intervene only on these terms).

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