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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DOCUMENT TEXTS IN UZBEKISTAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada o‘zbek va turk tillaridagi rasmiy hujjat matnlarining lingvistik xususiyatlari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda hujjat matnlarining leksik, grammatik, sintaktik va stilistik jihatlari, ularning normativligi va kommunikativ vazifasi o‘rganiladi. O‘zbek va turk hujjat matnlarining o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari aniqlanib, ularning tarixiy-lingvistik sabablari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar. Hujjat matni, rasmiy uslub, qiyosiy tahlil, o‘zbek tili, turk tili, normativlik, kommunikativ funktsiya.

Abstract. The article provides a comparative analysis of the linguistic features of official document texts in the Uzbek and Turkish languages. The study studies the lexical, grammatical, syntactic and stylistic aspects of document texts, their normativeness and communicative function. The similarities and differences between Uzbek and Turkish document texts are identified, and their historical and linguistic reasons are revealed.

Keywords. Document text, official style, comparative analysis, Uzbek language, Turkish language, normativeness, communicative function.

Аннотация. В статье представлен сравнительный анализ языковых особенностей официальных текстов документов на узбекском и турецком языках. В исследовании рассматриваются лексические, грамматические, синтаксические и стилистические аспекты текстов документов, их нормативность и коммуникативная функция. Выявлены сходства и различия между узбекскими и турецкими текстами документов, а также раскрыты их историко-лингвистические причины.

Ключевые слова: текст документа, официальный стиль, сравнительный анализ, узбекский язык, турецкий язык, нормативность, коммуникативная функция.

Introduction. Document texts are an important tool for official information exchange, decision-making and maintaining legal order in society. Their linguistic analysis is important not only for linguistics, but also for the fields of translation, law and communication.

The official-departmental style of language plays an important role in regulating social, legal and administrative relations of society. Document texts are the main manifestation of this style and are distinguished by their clarity, conciseness and normativity. Since the Uzbek and Turkish languages are genetically close to the Turkic languages, the comparative study of their document texts is of scientific and practical importance. The Uzbek and Turkish languages are part of the Turkic language family, but the difference in historical development and cultural context brings uniqueness to their document texts.

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The purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the linguistic features of document texts in the Uzbek and Turkish languages and to identify their common and specific aspects.

Lexical and terminological features; General linguistic features of document texts. Uzbek and Turkish document texts have the following common features: A clear and strict structure typical of the official style; A minimum of emotional and expressive means; The predominance of terminological units; Strictly patterned phrases and template structures.

Example: In Uzbek: “on the basis of the above decision”, “this order”.

In Turkish: “in accordance with the above decision”, “this emir”.

For example, units such as “this decision”, “on the basis of the above” in Uzbek are expressed in Turkish as “işbu karar”, “in accordance with the above matters”.

Lexical analysis. In Uzbek document texts, official words of Arab-Persian origin are often used: decision, order, obligation. In Turkish document texts, Turkish-based or newly coined words prevail: decision, emir, obligation. If this is due to the policy of simplifying the language carried out in the early 20th century in Turkish, then in Uzbek document language historical traditionalism is preserved.

Grammatical and syntactic construction; Complex sentences, verb forms expressing orders and obligations are widely used in document texts.

In Uzbek: “to confirm, to determine”

In Turkish: “onaylansın, belirlensin”

Passive and passive forms, as well as formal forms of address are common in both languages. For example, in Uzbek: to confirm, to determine forms are widely used, while in Turkish forms such as onaylansın, belirlenmiştir are used.

Stylistic and pragmatic aspects. Document texts are in a neutral style, with minimal emotional expressions. Uzbek documents tend to be more detailed; Turkish documents have a more concise and simplified structure. These stylistic differences are related to the Uzbek and Turkish official-executive systems, cultural and political context.

Stylistic neutrality is important in document texts. The forms of address and the formal tone are preserved in Uzbek and Turkish. However, Turkish documents tend to be more concise and simple in speech, while Uzbek documents tend to be more detailed.

Analysis through practical comparative examples. Analysis is carried out through examples of Uzbek and Turkish documents: Resolution text: Uzbek: “Based on the above resolution, this order should be approved”. Turkish: “In accordance with the above-mentioned decree, this order should be approved”.

Warning / notification text: Uzbek: “The fulfillment of this obligation applies to all persons”. Turkish: “The fulfillment of this obligation applies to all persons”. These examples reveal the structure and lexical normativity of the official language. The purpose of the article is to identify the general and specific aspects of Uzbek and Turkish document texts, to analyze them comparatively.

Theoretical foundations of document texts. Official document texts have the following characteristics: Clarity and consistency: information is expressed clearly and intelligibly; Terminological richness: official-executive words, terms predominate; Template structure: in most cases, standard expressions are used; Emotional-expressive means are minimal.

Comparative research methods: Lexical analysis: comparison of terms and phraseologisms; Grammatical analysis: verb forms, complex sentences, passive constructions; Stylistic analysis: neutrality and conciseness of the formal-executive style; Practical analysis: comparison on examples of real document texts.

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Lexical analysis. Uzbek document texts: Official words of Arabic and Persian origin are used: resolution, order, obligation, confirm. Template expressions are widely used: “based on the above”, “based on this order”.

Turkish document texts: Mainly Turkic-based or newly coined words: decision, obligation, emir. Template expressions: “in accordance with the above-mentioned points”, “in accordance with this emir”.

Comparative analysis: Turkish document language is concise and Turkic-based in accordance with the policy of simplification; Uzbek document language has a rich lexicon, preserving historical traditions.

Decision expression decision, order karar, emir Historical terms have been preserved in Uzbek. Obligation obligation obligation Newly created units in Turkish. Template expressions are based on the above in accordance with the above-mentioned points. The structure is different, the meaning is similar.

Grammatical and syntactic analysis. Complex sentences, conditional and connecting constructions are widely used in the texts of the document. Uzbek: “Tashdiqlansin, belgilang”. Turkish: “Onaylsın, belirlinsin”.

Passive and passive forms, formal forms of address are characteristic of both languages. Difference: verb forms in the Turkish text are shorter and more concise; in the Uzbek text, they are described in detail.

Stylistic and pragmatic analysis. The texts of the document are neutral, emotionless, in a formal-executive style: detailed description in the Uzbek document texts; concise, simplified structure in the Turkish document texts; The communicative task in both languages is to convey the decision and information in an official form.

Pragmatic aspect: The Uzbek text may have more socially contextualized additions; the Turkish text is simplified and has less redundant explanation.

Practical comparative analysis. Example of resolution texts: Uzbek: “Based on the above resolution, this order is to be approved”. Turkish: “In accordance with the above resolution, this order is to be approved”.

Uzbek: “The fulfillment of this obligation applies to all persons”

Turkish: “The fulfillment of this obligation applies to all persons”

Analysis: The structure is similar, but the Turkish text is concise, the Uzbek text is detailed; there is a historical and cultural difference in terms and phraseology.

Conclusion. As a result of the comparative analysis, it was found that, despite the genetic similarity, the document texts in the Uzbek and Turkish languages have gone through their own development path under the influence of historical, political and cultural factors. While the traditional formality and terminological richness are preserved in the Uzbek document texts, simplification and normative conciseness are the priority in the Turkish document language. The results of the research are of significant scientific importance for the fields of document studies, translation and comparative linguistics.

Comparative analysis shows that Uzbek and Turkish document texts, although genetically close, differed under the influence of historical, cultural and political factors.

Traditional formality and detail were preserved in Uzbek documents; Uzbek and Turkish document texts: Although genetically close, they are unique due to historical, cultural and political factors; Uzbek documents retain traditional formality and detail; Turkish documents focus on conciseness and simplicity; The results are important for translation, formal linguistics and comparative studies. Recommendation: Uzbek document language can

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be condensed by simplifying terms; It is necessary to take into account lexical and stylistic differences in translation work.

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