THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF OFFICIAL-FUNCTIONAL SPEECH

IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION: This article provides a detailed analysis of the distinctive features of the official-functional style, one of the stylistic branches of the Uzbek literary language. The paper examines its lexical, syntactic, and morphological structure, as well as the system of stylistic units and its socio-communicative function. The study highlights stylistic norms and their operational mechanisms based on texts belonging to official style—documents, laws, decrees, and formal speeches. The research integrates both theoretical and practical approaches to linguistics, providing applied analyses and comparisons of stylistic units and inter-style differences.

Keywords: Official style, stylistic unit, lexical unit, speech types, official-document texts, norm, syntactic structure, stylistic features

INTRODUCTION

Language styles are specific ways of using linguistic means that correspond to a particular communicative purpose and function in social communication. Each style type has its own function, expressive tools, and lexical-syntactic features. One of the main functional styles of the Uzbek literary language is the official-functional style, which is used in spheres such as state administration, legislation, law, diplomacy, military, and official communications. The main function of this style is to express legal, political, administrative, and organizational ideas in a clear, concise, and formal manner. Through this style, various genres of official documents—decrees, decisions, laws, regulations, letters, orders, applications, memos, and reports—are created. The development of the official style in the Uzbek language is historically linked to the structure of the state, the legal system, and written culture. Since the second half of the 20th century, especially after Uzbekistan gained independence, this style has seen significant development as the language of official documents and legal discourse. Today, adherence to the normative, legal, social, and stylistic criteria of official speech is a vital aspect of language policy Therefore, this article explores the unique features of the official-functional style in Uzbek, its lexical construction, stylistic norms, and communicative significance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The following scientific methods were used in the preparation of the article:

Descriptive Method – General features and characteristics of official-functional speech were described;

Structural Analysis – Speech structures were analyzed at the lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels;

Stylistic Analysis – Based on official texts, stylistic units and their functions were examined;

Comparative Method – The official-functional style was compared with other types of styles;

Practical Observation – Real official documents and texts were analyzed for stylistic units. Research materials included legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential decrees, ministerial statements, documents of state institutions, and scholarly articles and monographs on Uzbek linguistics.

MAIN PART

1. Concept and general characteristics of official-functional style

The official style is a branch of the literary language used in formal communication. It predominantly appears in written form. In Uzbek, the official-functional speech is mainly expressed in document language, official state statements, administrative orders, and legislative acts.

Its main functions include: Providing information

Regulating legal relations

Issuing orders and instructions

Documenting ideas formally

Serving as a means of formal-organizational communication

2. Lexical features of official style

Words used in official-functional speech are mostly clear in meaning, neutral, and maintain the required degree of formality. They are free from emotional content and enriched with scientific or administrative terminology.

Examples: "Considered", "adopted", "approved", "sent", "based on the report", "employee", "order", "must be fulfilled", "if necessary." Also, international words (e.g., protocol, regulation, memorandum, delegation) are frequently used in official texts.

3. Syntactic structure

The syntax of official speech is distinguished by complex sentence constructions, plural formal forms, passive expressions, and purpose-oriented word order.

Examples: "This decision shall be ensured by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan." "Control over implementation shall be established in coordination with relevant organizations." These syntactic structures elevate the formality, underscore the document's importance, and instill confidence

4. Morphological features

The infinitive and passive forms are widely used in official style. This creates a formal tone for commands or instructions. Also common are modal and connective units such as "based on", "in accordance with", "through", "in case of necessity", and "in agreement with."

5. Stylistic units used in official speech

Official documents frequently include:

Introductory phrases: "Based on this document…", "Taking the following into account…"

Directive verbs: "shall be ensured", "shall be reviewed", "is ordered"

Clarifying expressions: "in accordance with established procedures", "as per current regulations"

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis of official-functional speech in the Uzbek language revealed the following main features:

1. Functionally targeted and purposeful style

Official speech is primarily aimed at delivering practical instructions, conveying information, or documenting legal-formal relations. Expression is typically clear, concise, and emotionless.

2. Strict use of normative language tools

Clarity, conciseness, and widely accepted phrases dominate official documents. Words are precisely chosen, and sentences are typically complex and in the passive voice.

3. Legal authority through language

Official-functional speech is not only a means of conveying information—it also holds legal power. Instructions or directives conveyed in this style carry legal weight.

4. Clear distinctions from other styles

The official style differs significantly from literary, scientific, or journalistic styles in its vocabulary, syntax, and function. It lacks emotional expression, avoids direct personal appeals, and maintains strict neutrality.

5. Standardized document structures in Uzbek

Official documents follow established templates developed over years of practice, including typical expressions, document types, and sentence structures—ensuring stability in the official written style.

6. Expanding legal and administrative terminology

With the development of governance systems, new terms, borrowings, and international words are being increasingly incorporated into official Uzbek speech.

7. Influence of modern information technologies

Electronic documents, online statements, and digital platforms are simplifying and shortening official texts. However, this simplification should not compromise the formal tone.

CONCLUSION

The official-functional style is one of the most traditional and stable directions in the Uzbek literary language. Its primary function is to facilitate formal, political, legal, and administrative communication and information dissemination.

The research findings show: Uzbek official speech is characterized by clarity, conciseness, and formality;

Syntactically, it features formal expressions, passive verbs, and complex sentence structures;

It predominantly serves to convey instructions, orders, or factual information;

Official texts follow a standard structure with defined headings, introductions, main content, and conclusions;

Developing this style properly is a key area of state language policy.

Thus, studying official style with a focused linguistic approach, improving document language culture, and maintaining a national approach to the adoption of new terminology remain essential tasks in modern Uzbek linguistics.

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