



LEXICAL AND PHRASE LOGICAL FEATURES OF RELIGIOUS TEXTS

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Annotation:

In the modern world, when all events and phenomena are developing too quickly, new technologies are being developed and implemented every day, and people are actively using the emerging means of communication, it is impossible to imagine that language as a means of communication is not involved in these processes. It certainly reacts to everything that happens, adapts to the new realities and pace, and reflects the new phenomena that a person faces. That is why, in recent years, linguistics has been moving towards an anthropocentric approach, since a person, a speaker, has long been considered as a central object that produces, changes and adjusts language signs to suit itself, to suit its needs, taking into account its individual traits and characteristics.

Keywords:

Religious style, scientific disciplines, external and internal factors

In the last few decades, functional stylistics has been constantly discussing problems that cannot be fully established and resolved for various reasons: first, it is a discussion about the artistic style and its place in the system of styles of the Russian language, and second, it is a discussion about the religious style, which, along with this name, is defined in various scientific literature as religious-preachy, church-preachy, church-religious style.

The novelty of the work consists in a comprehensive consideration of the linguistic features of the religious style based on the material of texts of religious content. In this paper, we tried to identify the general linguistic characteristics of the religious style without specifying the genre of the text, which is relevant, since the allocation of basic criteria will allow us to deepen and detail subsequent scientific research in this area.

The appearance of the term "style" several centuries ago was due to the development of not only writing, but also the art of eloquence. Today, this term is actively used in a number of scientific disciplines and is used "in such humanitarian fields of knowledge as art history, linguistics, literary studies, psychology, cultural studies and philosophy", and is a "prototypical category" of many humanities.

A literary language must exist in forms that allow it to serve any human activity. Based on these functions, five functional styles are distinguished in the modern Russian literary language: scientific (message), official-business (message), journalistic (impact), artistic (impact), and conversational (communication). These forms do not cause controversy among linguists, while the functional style - religious-is the subject of scientific discussion.

The main features that characterize functional styles, on the basis of which they are distinguished, include the following:

1. Scope of use, which includes:
 - a) Communication situation;
 - b) Addressee and addressee (taking into account social status, number of people);
 - c) Subject matter.

The speaker seems to answer the questions: where? Who is the interlocutor? What role do I play? What should I talk to him about?

Obviously, from this point of view, functional styles are clearly distinguished, since the definition of each particular style necessarily mentions its scope and subject matter.

2. Purpose of communication:

- a) The wording of the intention;
- b) The formation of the final speech act.

The speaker answers the question: why talk? What do I want to say?

3. Certain language features (a set of language signs that depend directly on the scope of use):

- a) Phonetic;
- b) Lexical;
- c) Morphological;
- d) Syntactic;
- e) Phraseology.

Unfortunately, recently more and more researchers speak about two opposite processes: on the one hand, about the stability of genre originality, on the other hand, about the inability to clearly distinguish and structure genres, about the "displacement" of genres, the inclusion of "foreign" components in their structure, their "replacement" with each other, the extraordinary dynamism of the emergence and replacement of new genres.

Genre in the traditional sense is "a type of speech determined by the given conditions of the situation and the purpose of use" [1, p. 148]. In other words, a genre is a stable, concrete, compositional implementation of a text of a particular functional style. Obviously, the choice of a particular genre is directly influenced by the first two characteristics of the functional style, since the choice of a particular form of text depends on where, what and with whom we are talking. Often, when differentiating genres, they rely on external and internal factors. So, external means orientation in the field of use (interaction with the addressee, the number of interlocutors, the situation of communication), and internal-the tasks that the speaker sets for himself in terms of transmitting this or that information (the formulation of the goal).

Each functional style has its own linguistic characteristics, which, on the one hand, make it unique, and on the other, on the contrary, allow you to find adjacent features, which, however, does not contradict the very idea of stylistic differentiation: there are no clear and insurmountable boundaries between different styles. Many agree that among the book styles, a closer linguistic connection is observed in the scientific and official-business styles, and the journalistic style tends to be colloquial by many criteria: starting from the ability to appeal to non-literary elements of the language and ending with unlimited possibilities in the implementation of the emotional category.

Literatures:

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