

STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK BUSINESS
DOCUMENTS: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

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Abstract: *This paper explores the stylistic features of English and Uzbek business documents through a comparative linguistic analysis. By examining contracts, agreements, and official correspondence, the study identifies similarities and differences in lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic dimensions. The research highlights the practical implications for translation and intercultural business communication.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, business communication has become an integral part of cross-border interaction. Business documents, such as contracts and memoranda, are not only legal tools but also cultural products. While English has gained recognition as the international language of business (Crystal, 2003), the Uzbek language remains essential for local and regional trade. This raises the need for comparative research into the stylistic features of English and Uzbek business discourse.

Main Findings

1. Lexical level. English business documents are characterized by concise terminology and the use of fixed collocations (e.g., 'terms and conditions,' 'null and void'). In contrast, Uzbek texts employ more descriptive expressions and borrowings from Russian and Persian, which often make them lengthier.

2. Syntactic level. English texts favor passive constructions and compact noun phrases ('The contract shall be terminated'), while Uzbek texts frequently use compound-complex sentences with multiple clauses.

3. Stylistic level. English discourse is relatively impersonal and standardized, prioritizing clarity. Uzbek documents emphasize politeness, detailed explanation, and respect, reflecting cultural traditions of formal interaction.

4. Pragmatic level. English documents highlight enforceability and brevity, while Uzbek ones are shaped by social hierarchy and cultural etiquette.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis demonstrates that linguistic and cultural differences directly affect translation and interpretation. These findings are valuable for linguists, translators, and business professionals who work in bilingual contexts. The research also underscores the need to develop bilingual glossaries and methodological guidelines to bridge stylistic gaps in English-Uzbek business discourse.

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