

Synchronic-Diachronic Aspect of Lexic-Semantic and Functional Features of Scientific-Pedagogical Text of English

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ABSTRACT

The article provides general information about the synchronous-diachronic aspect of the lexical-semantic and functional features of the English scientific-pedagogical text. The article shows that diachronic linguistics studies language change, and synchronic linguistics studies language states without their history. At the same time, the impact of the development of science on various areas of education, innovations in various areas of the English language will be discussed.

KEYWORDS: *scientific-pedagogical text, lexical-semantic and functional features, synchronous-diachronic aspect, science, scientific field.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Science plays an important role in the development of the country in all areas. Science has played a key role in the development of a number of countries, such as the Miracle of Japan and the Miracle of Singapore. With this in mind, our country has recently been paying great attention to the development of science. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-576 "On Science and Scientific Activity", adopted on October 29, 2019, strengthens and expands such powers and opportunities. In the field of scientific research, a lot of work is being done today by the state, ministries, organizations and universities that support the scientific field. In particular, in determining the ranking of universities and the quality of education, great attention is paid to the contingent of scientists with academic degrees and titles, as well as the level of training of scientists. Increased incentives inspire young scientists and researchers at the university, and contribute to the international recognition of our scientific achievements and national experience.

2. Literature review

Text editing is a multifaceted and complex process that requires a great deal of knowledge, a broad outlook, and constant research from the editor. First and foremost, you need to choose a specific style and approach when writing scientific texts. For example, addressing a student as "you"(sen) in one place and "you"(siz) in another is a violation of personal style. In addition, it is disrespectful to students to use the word "you" in a scientific way. It is also important to avoid tautology when writing scientific texts. The author must be able to use synonyms and figurative expressions to avoid repeating a particular word. This requires editors of encyclopedia monolingual and multilingual dictionaries, and a lifelong companion and assistant to scholars.

3. Research Methodology

An English-language scientific and pedagogical text, on the one hand, repeats in a transformed from a complex and

multidimensional system of a "common" language, on the other hand, it submits to "the goals and objectives of a scientific and pedagogical discourse; which combines a diverse multicultural scientific and pedagogical experience, signs of interdisciplinary and inter-scientific knowledge, developing in the system of modern scientific and professional intercultural communications.

As one of the genres of scientific and pedagogical discourse, an English-language, scientific-pedagogical article has a number of formal content, lexical-semantic and functional features. This is, first of all, a rigid, regulated structure as a result of the traditionally established process of reproduction and transfer of knowledge; reflection in the total set of resources of lexical means of individual linguistic creativity, author's intentions and communicative goals, accumulated scientific and pedagogical, communicative and socio-cultural experience, educational traditions, values, approaches and innovative practice. The lexical means of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles are characterized by a rather high mobility, close, interaction of general literary general scientific and terminological vocabulary, its semantic and structural changes. Most clearly these characteristics are manifested at the level of terminological vocabulary, developing in interaction with other lexical layers and reflecting the latest processes - the globalization of scientific and pedagogical knowledge, the introduction of information and communication technologies, the integration of various scientific and pedagogical theories, concepts, approaches, tendencies towards the interaction of scientific and pedagogical knowledge with other areas of knowledge.

The peculiarity of the functioning of terminological vocabulary, in particular the use of one-component, two-component, multi component terminological units, abbreviated terms in the texts of English scientific and pedagogical texts, is associated with various ways of presenting scientific and pedagogical information through language, with the desire of the authors of scientific and pedagogical articles on the accentuation of the communicative and value aspects of the stated scientific and pedagogical message; to expand the potential readership; establishing intercultural professional contacts due to clarity, clarity, simplicity, consistency and ease of presentation. The following theoretical concepts served as the methodological basis of this research: the theory of discourse as a field of study of linguistic communication from the point of view of its form, function and situational, socio-cultural conditioning: T.A. van Dijk; ND Arutyunova; A.N. Baranov; Yu.S. Stepanov; M.JL Makarov; E.S. Kubryakova, V.I. Karasik, Z1 Harris, K. Flottum; theory of scientific discourse: V.I. Tuzlukova, M.P. Kotyurova, J. Sinclair, F. Bosch, D. Biber; theory of interconnectedness and interdependence of communicative

systemic and structural features of language as a means of professional communication: BM - Rasparov; V.V: Dementyev; I.A. Sternin, W. Labov, D. Biber; theory of heterogeneity of essential features of a text as a complex formation: I.R. Halperin, Z. Ya. Turaeva, T.M. Nikolaeva, O.B. Vorobyova, J. Firth; theory of multidimensionality of links between text and other texts: Yu. M. Lotman; WG Bart; M. M. Bakhtin, V. V. Boguslavskaya-, J. Sinclair.

The research methodology lies in a comprehensive study of the English-language scientific and pedagogical text as a special discursive genre in the era of the development of global scientific and pedagogical communications. Our approach is observed in the study plan: 1) the peculiarities of the lexical-semantic organization of the text; 2) its linguistic and functional features; 3) the processes of formation of mechanisms for the accumulation and transfer of educational values, knowledge, experience and traditions. The theoretical significance of the research lies in the further development of the provisions of the linguistics of the text, the theory of scientific discourse on the example of an English-language scientific and pedagogical texts and the definition of its lexico-semantic features in the aspect of combining the analysis of discourse and corpus linguistics. This way of research expands the understanding of the patterns of construction of the texts of scientific and pedagogical texts and the peculiarities of their functioning in modern English, gives a more complete picture of the behavior of the language in scientific and pedagogical discourse and makes it possible to predict the prospects for its development the transformation of the most frequent phenomena into the only possible and mandatory for a given type of scientific discourse. Its results can be applied in courses of lexicology and stylistics of modern English, as well as in special courses on linguistics, text linguistics and scientific discourse.

The results and methods of research and pedagogical texts based on a combination of statistical and qualitative analysis can be useful for further research of individual discourse situations and texts, writing master's degrees, etc. diploma works on the problems of the English-language scientific and pedagogical discourse.

When doing research in comparative linguistics and translation studies, it is necessary to cite sentences in a foreign language in the original. It is also important to provide additional comments, such as "The translation is ours," if translated where necessary. It is important to define a style before starting text editing. This is done by a number of factors, such as the use of language tools, the use of terms, phrases, and metaphorical expressions. The author of the text and his copyright must always be respected. It should even state that the text was rejected by the editors with a reasoned explanation.

The editor is not allowed to make changes to the text without the permission of the author, which may change the ideas and thoughts in the text or have a strong impact on the content. In order to teach something to others, edit their text, and recommend something to the author, the editor must be well versed in the field. This requires both working on your vocabulary and keeping abreast of updates in all areas, especially scientific news.

The editor should be familiar with all literary genres and their requirements. We must never forget the "feeling of the tongue." Translated texts must retain the style and historicity of the original work. For example, the translation of Kadyri's

"Days Gone by" into modern English is not as effective as expected. The color of nationality and history should be preserved in the translation. The terms "qorachopon" or "xonlik" in the work can be interpreted.

4. Analysis and results

Today in Uzbekistan, as in other areas, the development of science and education is at the crossroads of great changes and innovations. In this regard, the study of foreign experience, the study of the latest achievements of our national experience, the development of scientific inventions in various fields and directions, their introduction to Uzbek and world scientists and experts are also relevant issues of text translation and editing.

Also, one of the most complex processes in working with and translating text is the translation and editing of headings. It is well known that the title reflects the main content of the text and serves to attract the reader's attention. There are a number of requirements for headlines, such as brevity, relevance, relevance, and relevance to the topic. The title of novels in foreign languages, or the translation of the title of a literary, journalistic text, is of great interest to the participants.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the synchronous-diachronic aspect of the lexical-semantic and functional nature of the scientific-pedagogical text plays a very important role in the translation of texts in English. This is an aspect of the scientific and pedagogical text that requires little attention, though it is not overlooked.

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