



## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF BUSINESS DOCUMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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### Abstract

This article investigates the stylistic features of business documents in English and Uzbek, focusing on their lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic characteristics. Drawing on comparative linguistics and discourse analysis, the study highlights significant contrasts between the two languages, with implications for translation, business communication, and electronic commerce.

**Keywords:** Business discourse, stylistics, English, Uzbek, comparative linguistics, translation.

### 1. Introduction

In today's globalized world, the role of business communication has expanded beyond borders. Business documents, such as contracts, agreements, and corporate correspondence, reflect not only legal and economic realities but also linguistic and cultural norms. While English has become a global language of business (Crystal, 2003), the role of national languages such as Uzbek remains critical in domestic and regional contexts. The analysis of stylistic features of business documents in English and Uzbek is therefore essential for understanding both cross-cultural communication and translation practices.

### 2. Methods

The methodology of this study is based on comparative and contrastive linguistics (Connor, 2004), focusing on stylistic analysis. A corpus of business documents was compiled, including English contracts, memoranda, and agreements, and Uzbek equivalents such as shartnoma (contract), qaror (decision), and rasmiy xat (official letter). The texts were analyzed at four levels: lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic.

### 3. Results

The analysis revealed the following findings:

1. **Lexical Features:** English business documents are characterized by concise terminology and frequent use of fixed collocations, such as "terms and conditions" or "null and void" (Bhatia, 1993). Uzbek business documents, by contrast, employ longer descriptive terms, influenced by Persian and Russian loanwords.

2. **Syntactic Features:** English legal and business documents favor complex noun phrases and passive constructions ("The agreement shall be terminated"). Uzbek texts, however, tend toward compound and complex sentences with multiple clauses, reflecting the syntactic preferences of the Uzbek language (Abduazizov, 2007).

3. **Stylistic Features:** English documents are formal but relatively impersonal, focusing on clarity and precision. Uzbek documents often include formalized expressions of respect and politeness, consistent with cultural norms (Mahmudov, 2012).

4. Pragmatic Aspects: English contracts prioritize enforceability and brevity, while Uzbek texts emphasize mutual respect and social hierarchy. This reflects a pragmatic difference in how business communication is conceptualized across cultures.

#### 4. Discussion

The findings of this study confirm and extend previous research on business discourse. In line with Bhatia's (1993, 2004) observations, English business documents consistently display a formulaic structure and legalistic conciseness. This reflects the broader communicative culture of English-speaking countries, where efficiency and contractual enforceability are prioritized (Swales, 2004). In contrast, Uzbek business documents emphasize detailed elaboration and politeness, which resonates with the socio-cultural tradition of respectful address and formal negotiation in Central Asian contexts (Abduazizov, 2007; Mahmudov, 2012).

#### 5. Conclusion

This study has examined the linguistic and stylistic features of English and Uzbek business documents, focusing on lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic dimensions. The comparative analysis highlights that English business texts prioritize conciseness and formulaic structures, while Uzbek texts demonstrate higher levels of formality, politeness, and explanatory detail. These differences have significant implications for translation and electronic commerce in bilingual contexts.

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