
General Characteristics of the Artistic and Publicistic Style of Uzbek and English Languages

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Annotation: The experience of statistical analysis of texts by methodological features is often observed. This is a branch of linguistics known as stylometry or textometry. The essence of the statistical approach is that quantitative indicators are obtained from the texts, which can reflect the stylistic features of the author, genre, or period. These indicators are then statistically analyzed to identify patterns and differences.

Keys words: method, analysis, quantifier, hypothesis

Stylometry is the study of methodology, usually involving statistical analysis of written text. Typically, stylometry is used to determine the author or date of a text, as well as in philology and legal expertise. Stylometry is based on the hypothesis of the existence of both conscious and unconscious parts of the author's style. In practice, it can be applied in many areas: in matters of forensic linguistics and copyright, in the study of the correlation between the sex and age of the author and the individual characteristics of the text[1].

In the works of such scientists as F.Can, J.M.Patton, J.Hope, A.Kenni, S.Romane, M.Oaks, J.M.Zemb, A.Zenkov, G.Martinenka, the fundamental foundations of stylometric problems are highlighted [2-4]. In the article by B.G.Chuksin, A.I.Trufanov "Network Stylometry of Russian-Language Internet Texts," a unified network methodology for determining the characteristics of Russian-language Internet texts was developed. Special attention is paid to the automated definition of the topic of textual information. Models were analyzed, algorithms (s) and software tools for their implementation were developed [5]. A corpus of texts has been collected, including examples from forums, blogs, news sites, and social networks. The possibilities of the network approach in determining the classifying features of texts are demonstrated.

Not all properties of the text are subjected to statistical analysis. Below we will dwell on the methodological features that can be statistically analyzed.

Word usage frequency analysis is the analysis of specific words (e.g., auxiliary words, pronouns, characteristic lexemes), as well as their use in the text.

Analysis of word and sentence length is a type of analysis aimed at determining the average length of a word in letters or syllables, the average length of a sentence in words. Differences in these indicators may indicate a complex or, conversely, concise style.

Lexical diversity analysis is used in the analysis of the diversity of the vocabulary of a certain text (for example, the coefficient of lexical diversity). A high coefficient in the results of such an analysis may indicate a rich and diverse style.

Using specific grammatical constructions means analyzing the frequency of passive voice, participles and adverbs, types of subordinate clauses, and other grammatical features.

Analysis of the ratio of different parts of speech is used to determine the percentage of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and other parts of speech.

Punctuation marks (comma, semicolon, exclamation and interrogative) *analysis* by determining their frequency in a certain way shows the quantity and content of interrogative, exclamatory sentences.

Analysis of N-grams means considering the frequency of sequences of n words (bigrams, trigrams, etc.). This method allows for the identification of phrases and expressions characteristic of the analyzed text.

Analysis by such methods is practically carried out in the following stages:

Firstly, a large collection of texts - a corpus of texts - is collected for analysis.

Secondly, at the initial processing stage, the texts are cleaned of unnecessary elements (for example, punctuation marks that are not the object of analysis), reduced to lowercase letters, and lemming or stemming (bringing words to their original form) is performed.

Thirdly, at the feature extraction stage, the selected stylistic features for each text (for example, the frequency of certain words, the average length of a sentence) are calculated.

Fourthly, the numerical data obtained at the stage of statistical analysis are subjected to statistical analysis. In statistical analysis, comparative analysis of averages can be used, including comparing the average value (s) of methodological characteristics between different groups of texts; in cluster analysis, it is possible to group texts based on the similarity of their methodological characteristics; in discriminant analysis, it is possible to identify the characteristics that distinguish different groups of texts; in machine learning, machine learning algorithms can be used to classify texts by author, genre, and other methodological characteristics.

Fifthly, at the stage of stylometry application, statistical analysis of methodological features is widely used in various fields.

Sixthly, the conclusions of the analysis (1) determination of authorship (identification of the author of anonymous or controversial texts); (2) genre classification (automatic determination of the text genre); (3) analysis of the evolution of style (study of changes in the language of one author's work or a certain period); (4) can be applied in areas such as linguistic research (studying the patterns of language use in various contexts).

Thus, the statistical method is an important method for analyzing the stylistic features of texts, allowing for the identification and objective comparison of hidden patterns.

General stylistic features of literary texts in English. Literary texts in English have a number of stylistic features, which help create expressive, emotional, and vivid images in the reader's imagination. These characteristics vary depending on the author, genre, period, and purpose of the work.

According to our observations, in terms of lexical characteristics, the following features can be distinguished, characteristic of English texts in the artistic style:

Diversity of vocabulary content. Literary texts often use a wide range of vocabulary, encompassing synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, as well as words with various emotional connotations. This involves conveying the author's thoughts and feelings clearly and subtly.

Using figurative means. Metaphor, comparison, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and other tropes make language more vivid and impactful. They help the reader see the world through the author's eyes and gain a deeper understanding of the meaning of the work.

Stylistically Colored Vocabulary. Archaism, neologism, dialectism, slang, professional vocabulary are used to create a specific environment, characterize a character, or convey a historical color.

Emotional vocabulary. Words and phrases expressing joy, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and other emotions help the reader empathize with the characters and delve deeper into the plot.

According to I. Galperin, texts in English artistic style have the following features according to their syntactic features:

Diversity of syntactic constructions. To achieve dynamism in a literary text, both short, simple sentences and compound and complex sentences are used to describe complex thoughts, feelings, and scenes.

Inversion. Changing the usual word order in a sentence is used for emphasis, highlighting important information, or creating a poetic effect.

Ellipse. In texts characteristic of literary style, omitting certain parts of the sentence can create a feeling of incompleteness or enhance the emotional impact.

Parallel constructions. Using the same grammatical structures in several sentences or parts of a sentence emphasizes the connection between ideas, creates rhythm, and enhances impact.

Rhetorical questions and exclamations. Such devices are used to attract the reader's attention, express strong emotions, or encourage reflection.

Thus, the syntactic features of texts characteristic of the literary style in English are influenced by the variety of syntactic constructions in the text, inversion, ellipsis, parallel constructions, as well as rhetorical questions and exclamations.

Also, the presence of dialogues and monologues in the English literary style text is important. Because the direct speech of the characters reveals their character, their relationships, and contributes to the development of the plot. Inner monologues convey the thoughts and feelings of the characters. A description in a literary text (for example, a description of a portrait and landscape) of the appearance of the characters of the work, a detailed description of the environment, nature helps to create vivid visual images and immerse the reader in the world of the work. In addition, narration from the first, second, or third person is often observed. The choice of the narrator's point of view influences the reader's perception of events and characters. In addition, the use of elements of satire and humor, hidden humor creates a certain mood. Symbolic images also actively participate in the artistic style, the use of such images and objects allows the author to express ideas and thoughts in an impressive form. In the English language, references to famous works of art, historical events, legends, and narratives are also observed, which enriches the text with additional meaning and expresses national culture.

It should be noted that not all of the above-mentioned features must be present in every literary text. The choice of stylistic devices depends on the author's individual style, the genre of the work, and its artistic function. Analysis of these stylistic features contributes to a deeper understanding of the author's artistic intent and the correct interpretation of the work.

Stylistic features of literary texts in the Uzbek language. Literary texts in the Uzbek language also have their own stylistic features, which enhance the expressiveness and emotional coloring of the work and create vivid images in the reader's imagination. These features may vary depending on the author's individual style, genre, period, and purpose of the work.

The following are distinguished as lexical features of the artistic style in the Uzbek language:

Diversity of vocabulary. In the Uzbek language, synonyms, antonyms, as well as words with different emotional coloring are widely used in the artistic style. This allows the author to express their thoughts and feelings subtly and precisely.

Means of visual expression. Metaphors, similes, hyperbole, diminutive forms, and personification constitute the most fundamental characteristics of this style, as this feature is rarely found in other styles. *Visual means of expression* help the reader to see reality from the author's point of view and gain a deeper understanding of the ideological and artistic content of the work.

Use of restricted vocabulary. Archaisms and historicisms (obsolete words - more in historical works), neologisms (newly emerged words - this is relatively less), dialectisms (local dialect words), jargon, professional vocabulary are used to create a certain environment in the work, characterize the characters of the work, or reflect a historical period.

As syntactic features of the artistic style of the Uzbek language, the use of various simple, compound, complex sentences; syntactic constructions; inversion (change of word order) is observed. Changing the usual word order in a sentence is used to give logical emphasis, highlight important information, or create an artistic effect. Ellipsis (the omission of parts of a sentence, the use of the same grammatical forms in several sentences or parts of a sentence) can emphasize the connection between thoughts, create rhythm, and enhance the effect. Constructions such as rhetorical questions and exclamations are used to attract the reader's attention, strongly express emotions, or encourage reflection.

In the artistic style of the Uzbek language, it is necessary to indicate the presence of dialogues and monologues as features of the text structure. The speech of the characters reveals their character, their relationships, and serves the development of the plot. The inner monologue conveys the hero's thoughts and feelings. In this style, a detailed description of the appearance of the characters, the environment, and natural landscapes helps to create vivid visual images and immerse the reader in the world of the work. The narrator's point of view influences the reader's perception of events and characters.

Scientific works on the stylistic features of the English language are a broad field of research within the framework of applied linguistics and literary studies, known as stylistics. These works are aimed at studying how language tools are used to create specific effects, express the author's position, form style, and influence the reader.

Below, the general and distinctive features of the artistic style of the English and Uzbek languages are summarized in the table (Table 1).

No	Common feature	Similarities	Differences
1.	Emotional impact and imagery play a key role in artistic style.	In both languages, there is a desire to create expressive means and images.	While metaphor, irony, and allusion are frequently used in English, expressions and proverbs characteristic of folk art prevail in Uzbek.
2.	In poetic works, musicality, rhythm, and rhyme are important.	In both languages, emotion is enhanced through meter and rhyme	In Uzbek poetry, aruz and traditional meters are widespread, and in English, free verse.
3.	The artistic image and plot development are central to the style.	The figurative expression of the hero, event, and environment exists in both languages.	In English literature, modernism and psychologism prevail, and in Uzbek literature, great attention is paid to the traditional and national spirit.
4.	Works of art illuminate social and spiritual issues.	Both languages reflect social problems and the inner world of a person.	In English literature, personal experience and individualism prevail, in Uzbek literature, collectivism and national values prevail.

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