

SCIENTIFIC STYLE OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

Dilnora Zokirjonovna Choraqulova

Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature

Bukhara State University

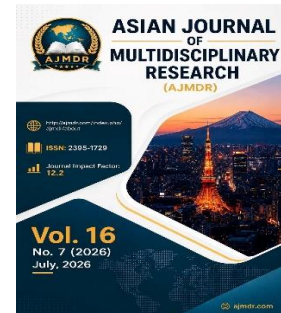
Bukhara, Republic of Uzbekistan

E-mail: choraqulovadilnora@gmail.com

Abstract. The scientific style is one of the most important functional styles of the modern Russian literary language. It serves the purposes of presenting, explaining, systematizing, and disseminating scientific knowledge. The article examines the main linguistic characteristics of the scientific style of modern Russian, including its vocabulary, terminology, morphology, syntax, and textual organization. Particular attention is paid to the development of scientific communication under the influence of digital technologies and internationalization. The study demonstrates that contemporary scientific Russian combines traditional linguistic features with new tendencies associated with interdisciplinary communication, digital publications, and the increasing use of international terminology. The scientific style remains an essential instrument for academic communication and the transmission of specialized knowledge.

Keywords: scientific style, Russian language, academic communication, terminology, scientific vocabulary, syntax, scientific discourse, linguistic features.

Introduction. The Russian literary language is characterized by a system of functional styles that are used in different spheres of communication. Among them, the scientific style occupies a significant position because it is directly connected with the production, organization, and transmission of scientific knowledge. It is used in research articles, monographs, dissertations, textbooks, conference papers, academic reports, abstracts, and other forms of scholarly communication. The main purpose of scientific communication is to present information accurately, logically, and objectively. Therefore, scientific texts usually require a high degree of terminological precision, consistency, and structural organization. The



development of modern science, international academic cooperation, and digital communication has influenced the structure and vocabulary of contemporary Russian scientific discourse.

The aim of this article is to identify the principal linguistic features of the scientific style of the modern Russian language and to examine current tendencies in its development.

1. The Concept of Scientific Style.

The scientific style is a functional variety of the Russian literary language used primarily in the sphere of science, education, and professional communication. Its main function is to communicate and explain scientific information.

Scientific texts differ from texts belonging to other functional styles by their systematic organization and logical presentation. The author normally formulates a research problem, describes the methods used, presents the results, and provides conclusions.

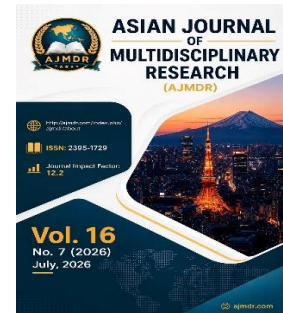
The scientific style is not completely homogeneous. It includes several varieties, such as academic-scientific, scientific-educational, popular-scientific, and technical-scientific communication. Each variety has its own communicative characteristics and degree of specialization.

2. Lexical Characteristics. One of the most distinctive features of the scientific style is the extensive use of terminology. Scientific terms name concepts, phenomena, processes, objects, and methods belonging to particular fields of knowledge.

For example, linguistic research uses terms such as *phoneme*, *morpheme*, *syntax*, *semantics*, *derivation*, and *onomastics*. In physics, terms such as *energy*, *acceleration*, *radiation*, and *quantum* are common.

Scientific vocabulary can be divided into several groups: General scientific vocabulary, which is used in different academic disciplines: *analysis*, *method*, *system*, *structure*, *process*, *result*, *classification*.

Specialized terminology, which belongs to a particular scientific field. Abstract vocabulary, which allows researchers to describe theoretical concepts and relationships. International terminology, which facilitates communication between scholars from different countries. Another important feature is the tendency to avoid emotionally expressive and colloquial vocabulary. Scientific texts normally prioritize neutral and precise lexical units.



3. Morphological Characteristics. The scientific style has several characteristic morphological features. Abstract nouns are frequently used because scientific discourse focuses on concepts, processes, and relationships rather than individual events.

Examples include:

исследование — research;

развитие — development;

классификация — classification;

формирование — formation;

функционирование — functioning.

Verbal nouns and nouns formed with suffixes such as *-ение*, *-ание*, *-ость*, *-ство* are particularly frequent. The passive voice is also important in scientific discourse. Constructions such as *было установлено*, *было выявлено*, *проведён анализ*, and *определены основные характеристики* allow the author to focus on the research process or result rather than on the researcher personally.

The first-person plural form is also traditionally used in Russian academic writing: *мы рассмотрим*, *мы предполагаем*, *нами было установлено*. However, contemporary scientific writing increasingly demonstrates variation between personal and impersonal constructions.

4. Syntactic Characteristics. Scientific texts are characterized by complex syntactic structures. Complex sentences are frequently used to express logical relationships between phenomena and arguments. The following relationships are especially important:

cause and effect;

comparison;

condition;

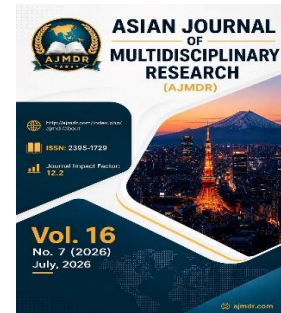
explanation;

classification;

conclusion.

For example: *Поскольку рассматриваемое явление имеет сложную структуру, его анализ требует применения комплексного метода.*

Another characteristic feature is the frequent use of introductory words and constructions that establish logical connections between parts of a text: *таким*



образом, следовательно, во-первых, во-вторых, однако, кроме того, таким образом, с одной стороны, с другой стороны.

Scientific texts also frequently use homogeneous sentence members, definitions, participial constructions, and complex subordinate clauses. These structures make it possible to present large amounts of information in a logically organized form.

5. Objectivity and Logical Organization. Objectivity is one of the fundamental characteristics of scientific discourse. Scientific information should be presented without excessive emotional evaluation or subjective statements.

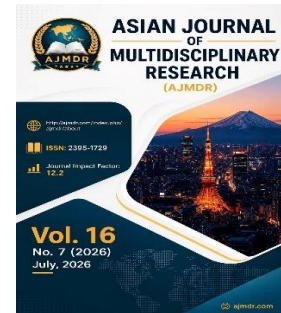
The logical organization of a scientific text usually includes several structural components:

- formulation of the research problem;
- review of previous research;
- description of methodology;
- presentation and analysis of data;
- discussion of results;
- conclusions.

Such organization makes the text easier to understand and allows readers to follow the author's argument. Logical cohesion is achieved through lexical repetition, terminology, conjunctions, introductory constructions, references, and other means of textual organization.

6. Modern Tendencies in Scientific Russian. The scientific style of modern Russian is undergoing significant changes. One of the main factors is the development of digital academic communication. Scientific articles are increasingly published in electronic journals, online databases, and institutional repositories. Digitalization has contributed to the appearance of new forms of academic communication and has increased the speed of information exchange. At the same time, researchers are expected to present information in a more concise and accessible form.

Another important tendency is the growing influence of English. International scientific communication has resulted in the increased use of English terms and terminology in Russian academic discourse. Such terms are especially common in information technology, economics, medicine, linguistics, and other rapidly



developing fields.

At the same time, excessive and unjustified borrowing can reduce the clarity of scientific texts.

Therefore, the use of international terminology should correspond to the communicative needs of the scientific community.

7. Scientific Style and Academic Communication. The scientific style performs an important social function because it ensures communication between researchers, teachers, students, and specialists. Its effectiveness depends on accuracy, clarity, logical consistency, and appropriate terminology. For students and young researchers, mastering the scientific style is an important component of academic literacy. They need to understand not only grammatical rules but also the principles of constructing arguments, presenting evidence, using terminology, and organizing scientific texts. Modern academic communication also requires the ability to adapt scientific information to different audiences. A highly specialized research article and a popular-scientific text may discuss the same phenomenon but use different vocabulary, syntactic structures, and explanatory strategies.

Conclusion. The scientific style is an essential functional variety of the modern Russian literary language. Its main characteristics include terminological precision, logical organization, objectivity, abstract vocabulary, complex syntactic structures, and the systematic presentation of information.

Contemporary Russian scientific discourse is developing under the influence of digitalization, internationalization, interdisciplinary research, and the growing role of English-language academic communication. These processes contribute to changes in scientific vocabulary and forms of communication while preserving the fundamental principles of scientific expression.

The effective use of the scientific style requires linguistic competence, knowledge of professional terminology, logical thinking, and the ability to structure information clearly. Consequently, the study of scientific Russian remains important not only for linguists but also for students, researchers, and specialists working in different academic fields.

References:

1. Akimova, G. N. (2018). *Modern Russian language: Scientific style and academic communication*. Moscow: Flinta.



2. Barannikova, L. I. (2019). *Culture of speech and functional styles of the Russian language*. Moscow: Nauka.
3. Kostomarov, V. G. (2020). *The language taste of the epoch*. Moscow: ZAO "Zlatoust".
Kuznetsov, S. A. (Ed.). (2021). *Large explanatory dictionary of the Russian language*. Saint Petersburg: Norint.
4. Rozental, D. E., Dzhandzhakova, E. V., & Kabanova, N. P. (2019). *Reference book on Russian language, spelling and punctuation*. Moscow: AST.
5. Valgina, N. S. (2018). *Modern Russian language: Syntax*. Moscow: Higher School.
6. Vinogradov, V. V. (2019). *Russian language: Grammatical doctrine of the word*. Moscow: Russian Language.
7. Golub, I. B. (2020). *Russian language stylistics*. Moscow: Yurayt.
Shmelev, D. N. (2018). *Modern Russian literary language*. Moscow: Flinta.