



RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF SCIENTIFIC STYLE COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to provide methodological recommendations on how to form students' scientific style competence in Uzbek language classes. Moreover, in the article, detailed information about the importance of functional styles in a language and peculiarities of scientific style are pointed out. Forming the scientific style skills in Uzbek language classes is a scientific innovation and is considered the most effective methods and forms of working with future specialists in the field of education and science. As a result, students at Higher education institutions become aware of communication skills within the framework of the scientific style and how to form knowledge and skills on the professional qualification in scientific field.

Key words: functional styles, logicity, argument, accuracy, unambiguity, consistency, academic writing.

INTRODUCTION

Style is the separation of language according to its tasks related to a specific field of human activity. People differ from each other to a certain extent in the selection and use of lexical, phraseological, grammatical and phonetic tools in the language during communication in all spheres of activity. Such a selection of language tools within the framework of the universal language leads to the emergence of various forms of speech. The style of speech is directly related to the function of the language. That is why they are called functional style. The functional style does not mean something separate from the language, but an auxiliary system that is considered within the structure of a specific literary language, and differs from one another in terms of its own characteristics and scope of service.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The functional style is divided into different parts according to the main functions of speech forms, i.e. communication, reporting, influencing. There are the

following functional styles of literary language: 1) colloquial style; 2) formal style; 3) scientific style; 4) journalistic style; 5) artistic style. The naming and naming of functional styles is also determined by the context in which they are used. [1]

Scientific style is a type of style related to science, technology and production. In this style, phenomena in nature and social life are clearly described and explained. This type of functional style is characterized by the use of terminological and abstract lexicon, complex syntactic structures, the use of words mainly in the clear, correct sense, the possession of special expressions, and so on. In the scientific style, signs, symbols, and numbers related to various fields of science are also used.

As for its importance in Uzbek language classes, teaching scientific style types and subtypes is of paramount importance, especially among students in Higher education institutions. The reason is that their future career belongs to scientific field and speaking publicly scientifically or at least with some references and arguments makes their speech more powerful and acceptable by most people in the future. Before turning to the ways of how to form scientific style skills in students, we should determine types of scientific style.

The scientific style is divided into the following small styles: scientific work style, scientific-technical style, popular-science style, scientific-publicist style. One of the main features of the scientific style is the wealth of terms expressing concepts related to one or another field of science.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was carried out in an attempt of outnumbering all types of scientific style as well as its examples and in order to form scientific style competence in students, there are given recommendations for Uzbek language teachers. Due to the interaction with other styles of writing, and depending on the purpose and specifics of its application, the scientific style contains following subtypes and examples of these types are as follows:

1. **Academic writing style** examples consist of dissertations, monographs and scientific articles. Main purpose of academic writing is giving the definition and description of new phenomena, concepts, facts, and regularities in an academic way. As to definitions of examples of academic texts, a monograph is a scientific study devoted to one specific phenomenon, fact, issue, or topic. Usually, the monograph is over 120 pages in length. It is a complete scientific work and gives detailed information about a phenomenon. However, a scientific article - is an academic text in a short format - a short essay in which the author describes the results of her research. A dissertation is also an academic writing example and considered

a qualifying work, the successful completion of which is necessary for granting academic degrees, for example master's degree. It is issued in the form of a book or bound manuscript. Academic writing also includes reports, and speeches. These formats are mostly seen in oral form in scientific conferences and forums.

All types of academic texts have the same writing structure that includes:

- Title.
- Introduction.
- Main part.
- Conclusion.

2. **Educational and scientific writing style** texts include reports seminar reports, textbooks, courses of lectures and coursework,. The educational and scientific writing style is used in the teaching and training processes, particularly, for the transferring scientific information to students and absorbing knowledge. There are oral and written genres of educational and scientific substyle. The oral ones are message and response. For example, a report is a detailed message on a specific issue based on documentary data. The report's purpose is to inform and provide recommendations, or suggestions. In comparison with report, a textbook is a learning tool designed to assimilate and enhance knowledge. The transcript (notes) is a summary or a brief record of a lesson, lecture, or article. A course of lectures is a collection of texts lectures by one or more authors on individual topics or for the whole course. It takes up the content of the discipline.

3. **Popular science style** is another subtype of scientific style and considered to be an interpretation of science intended for a general audience. While science journalism focuses on recent scientific developments, popular science is more broad-ranging. It may be written by professional science journalists or by scientists themselves. It is presented in many forms, including books, film and television documentaries, magazine articles, and web pages. Popular science is intended for the dissemination of scientific information among the mass addressee (for example, among a certain category of readers: children, teenagers, etc.). It includes following types of scientific works:
- a) Popular science books are literary works about science, scientists, scientific achievements, and research, intended for the general readers.
 - b) Popular science magazines.

- c) Encyclopedias for children.
- d) Articles.
4. **Scientific and informative.** The function of scientific and informative writing is to transmit scientific information. This type of scientific style includes scientific works such as abstracts, reviews, summaries, theses. An abstract is a brief report on a specific topic, which collects information, most often from several sources. Abstract review is a report that compares different points of view compiled from several sources on a particular issue. An abstract summary is a brief report that highlights only the main provisions.
5. **Scientific and reference writing style** includes encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference books. The scientific and reference genres help the reader quickly search for the necessary scientific information. The main genres of the scientific-reference writing are:
- An encyclopedia is a scientific reference review of different subject areas of knowledge in the form of a dictionary.
 - A dictionary is a collection of words with their translation, interpretation, and explanation.
 - A reference book is a book that contains brief information of a scientific, social, industrial, and applied nature.
 - A catalog is a list of information about objects, which makes it easier to find these objects by a certain attribute.
6. **Scientific and technical writing style** consists of patents, standards, description of inventions, specifications, technical requirements. This writing style is common in technical documentation. Texts of this sub-style serve to apply the achievements of fundamental science in practice. As to the examples of the scientific and technical writing, a patent is a document that certifies the exclusive right to an invention, product, or process. The specification is another example of this substyle and is a definition and list of specific features, a refined classification of something. A technical requirement is a document that establishes requirements that a particular product, material, substance, etc., or a group of them must comply with.

Scientific style distinguishes a number of common features caused by the peculiarities of scientific thinking. The main feature of the scientific style is an exact and unequivocal expression of thoughts. The task of science is to show regularities. Therefore, its features are: distracted generalization, underlined

logicality of presentation, clarity, argument, unambiguousness of the expression of thoughts.[2] From this point of view, it is essential for students to learn how to use and identify works written in a scientific style. Uzbek language teachers should develop following features and characteristics in classroom so as to form scientific style skills in students.

First and foremost, students should be taught **logicality** while giving information or receiving information from any type of source. Logicality is a quality of being consistent with or based on logic and includes information that is presented consistently and in a clear sequence.

Secondly, teachers should give knowledge about **generalization, accuracy, and objectivity of the information** as they are basic components of scientific works. For this, different activities may be applied during classes such as writing a summary or analyzing abstract components and etc.

Thirdly, teachers may engage students with different types of debates, round-table activities or discussion sessions and teach them how to make **evidence and persuasive arguments**. These types of activities help them write scientific works in the future.

Another feature that teachers should teach their students is that using **more nouns and adjectives, and fewer verb forms**. For example, instead of develop, developing or development can be used; instead of improve, improving or improvement can be used. Using such kind of adjective and noun forms instead of verb ones shows that the author or writer has scientific knowledge and experience.

The complex construction of sentences also considered to be one of the features of scientific style. And in order to follow scientific style instructions students should be warned not to use rhetorical devices (epithets, comparisons, metaphors, etc.).

CONCLUSION

All in all, all functional styles should be taught to students in higher education institutions regardless of students' major. As a result, they become aware of the language they produce and accept in every field. In addition, forming scientific style competence in students in Uzbek language classes is one of the vital issues in teaching methodology and teachers implementation of above-mentioned ways and methods in classroom enable students to understand scientific style and its substyles completely and encourage them to write works in this style in the future.

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