

**APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE METHODS IN ENRICHING FUNCTIONAL
LANGUAGE STYLES**

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Abstract: Vocational training is a complex and multifaceted process, which is based on the integration of opportunities for successful work in a particular profession, personal orientation, professional knowledge, skills, qualifications and professional qualities, and work experience. The effectiveness of innovative methods and technologies in its formation today is great. Students' knowledge and skills are developed through the use of innovative methods in the educational process in order to improve students' professional skills. In this article I want to emphasize the role of innovative methods and the importance of modern technologies in professional development.

Key words: Innovative methods, information technology, professional skills, teaching effectiveness, pedagogy.

INTRODUCTION

Over more than millennia of its formation, the Russian language has developed a highly developed system of functional styles. Various spheres of human activity began to be served by a special linguistic style. These styles are usually called functional. One of these styles is the so-called official business style. It serves the diverse business sphere of government, military, diplomatic, financial, economic and other spheres.

The official business style has a number of substyles, which in turn are characterized by lexicophraseological, morphological-syntactic, and stylistic originality. This refers to the sub-style of diplomatic documents, the sub-style of military documents, legal and others.

In the development of functional styles of the modern Uzbek language, in the emergence and formation of styles of our time, a large role is given to the Russian language. This influence is manifested, firstly, in a qualitative change in such styles as scientific, artistic, official business, and secondly, in the enrichment of these styles with new morphological, lexical means, new syntactic constructions and various phraseological units. This shows, on the one hand, the formation of each individual style, and on the other hand, the enrichment of the Uzbek literary language as a whole.

In the history of the Uzbek language, as is known, a poetic form of artistic style was developed, but this style of the Uzbek language, under the influence of the Russian language, was enriched with genre varieties. Prose and dramatic works and journalism appeared in Uzbek literature. In this regard, a prose substyle was formed, characterized by peculiar linguistic features.

DISCUSSION

The development of secondary and higher education, various branches of science in the republic determined the formation of the scientific style of the Uzbek language. Particularly noteworthy is the emergence of a scientific and technical variety of the scientific style. The Uzbek language and its scientific style have been enriched with new terms and new syntactic structures. New

terms have appeared based on the internal resources of the Uzbek language. Here it is necessary to take into account the factor of translation and tracing.

Socio-political vocabulary occupies a special place in the journalistic style of the Uzbek language. Characteristic of the journalistic style are new phrases such as iktisodiy strategy, kudratli tayanch, havsizlikni ta'minlash, etc. The formation and enrichment of a modern official business style is taking place, which is entrenched in the language, for example, of orders, laws, diplomatic documents, and office documents. Many types of documents in official business style have been translated or are being translated from Russian into Uzbek, and the main types of official business papers in Uzbek are modeled on the business style of the Russian language.

The following genre subsections are identified that appeared in the Uzbek language under the direct influence of the Russian language: state decisions, resolutions, decrees, orders, appeals, laws, charters, instructions, diplomatic documents, international treaties, agreements, official communications, notes, ultimatums, consular conventions, judicial procedural documents, codes, subpoenas, powers of attorney, writs of execution, rulings, court records, protests, recommendations, etc.

As in the journalistic style, a large percentage of the vocabulary of the official business style is occupied by words that appear by tracing and borrowing from the Russian language.

All of the above also applies to the scientific style of the Uzbek language. It should be noted that in the scientific style, borrowings from the Russian language or through the Russian language of foreign vocabulary are most of all terminological in nature. Of course, there is tracing here too.

Why is it so important to use innovative methods and techniques when learning new material in Russian language classes? Modern classrooms accommodate students with different educational abilities and needs. As a result, new information is perceived differently by each student, which is determined not only by intelligence, but also by the psychological data of each person. In the modern world, young people perceive and process information differently: they remember less large amounts of information, but they know where they can quickly find the necessary material, how to process it, interpret it; clip thinking or memorization is common among young people, etc. As a result, the teacher needs to reconsider approaches when presenting new material in Russian language classes.

RESULTS

Currently, the curriculum for the subject has been updated; it has acquired a practical orientation, expressed in the development of students' abilities to practically apply knowledge and skills in specific life situations to solve problems that arise in reality. The goal of teaching the Russian language is the development of a creative, active linguistic personality through the formation of communication skills in all types of speech activity based on the development of knowledge about the language, norms for the use of means of different levels and their activation in productive speech activity, as well as enrichment of vocabulary. If earlier the study of the subject was aimed at studying theoretical knowledge, now the program aims at developing speech skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and the formation of competencies that are the basis of functional literacy. The basis for the development of students' knowledge and skills is the principle of spiraling and cross-cutting topics, moving from simple to complex, ensuring continuity and integration of subjects. The requirements have changed, they have led to significant changes in the teaching of the subject, filling it with new quality and content.

Students' education is based on a competency-based approach, which contributes to the formation of a competent personality with developed linguistic, speech, and communicative competence.

CONCLUSION

These strategies develop language skills, activate students' activities, involve them in the learning process, form the ability to evaluate and select linguistic means, create oral and written monologues in various speech genres, teach them to express thoughts in oral and written speech, extract and transform information, and develop communicative skills. skills, critical thinking skills. When studying new material in the classroom, literary texts, texts of different genres, and authentic texts (texts from original sources) are used.

When studying functional styles, as the main object of stylistics, special attention should be paid to the positive role of the Russian language in the development of the social function of national languages.

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