

**TEACHING THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD AND ITS GENRES TO SCHOOLCHILDREN**

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**ABSTRACT:** This article sets out theoretical thoughts and opinions regarding the special importance of studying the scientific method, its arts and types for schoolchildren, and also sets out ideas about the forms of expression of the scientific method. It is also important that the article expresses views on various aspects of genres used to improve the level of students' scientific methods. The article provides the differences between a summary and an annotation, as well as information and comparability regarding their mutual expression.

**KEY WORDS:** Abstract, review, dissertation, abstract, scientific method, scientific work, artistic work, methodological work, formal style.

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We know that a person's social activities are directly related to his native language. Therefore, it is not without reason that the importance of stylistics in teaching the native language is also explained by the fact that the importance of stylistics is great in familiarizing students with styles and providing them with free activity and speech forms within the framework of learning. styles. "Style is the personal attitude of the speaker and listener to the expressed thought, event, phenomenon. Speech is the process of using linguistic units and materials to express thoughts. There are different ways to select and use lexical, phraseological, phonetic and grammatical means of language in different areas of life and in different speech situations. Accordingly, the following speech styles are distinguished:

- conversation style;
- official departmental style;
- scientific method;
- journalistic style;
- art style.

A style of speech that strictly corresponds to the norms of a literary language is called a style of literary speech." [1] Indeed, depending on how a person's speech is expressed, whether it is characterized by styles or not, this is also explained by the fact that the expressed thought can retain its ability to impress. Also, the scientific method is used to understand those aspects that are characteristic of the scientific method depending on whether the forms of speech are expressed orally or in writing. Moreover, this is explained mainly by the fact that the opinion expressed is deep and consistent in content, while exhibiting scientific aspects and, moreover, differing in methodological and scientific nature compared to other aspects of style. The famous translator G. Salomov defined style as follows: "Style is the general sound and coloring of a work of art, a method of analyzing an image, an artist's attitude to reality, a principle. At the final stage of the artistic process, they appear in the work as a feature that reflects the main aspects of the form as a whole. Style is a set of basic, typical ideological and artistic features of a writer's work that are repeated in his works. The main ideas associated with the writer's worldview and the content of the works he created, the plot and a number of characters that the author describes most often, the

means of artistic representation often found in the artist's work, his unique language constitutes his individual style.”[2]

An abstract is an integral part of the scientific method, showing the tools of the scientific method, and in this case the commentary is also expressed in the form of a meaningful comment in relation to the scope of the subject being commented on. When presenting an abstract, a step-by-step expression of scientific and practical thoughts or understandable thoughts and opinions is achieved. Abstract is also a widely used term for scientific articles, scientific abstract. It is used as a unit that serves to disclose a summary of scientific articles, teaching aids and similar components of a scientific level, and is called an abstract. This is also reflected in the fact that annotations presented in scientific articles have their own rules for the order of expression. Also in scientific articles, one of the rules for using the size and shape of the abstract is clearly evident. In accordance with this, it can be said that the abstract is inextricably linked with the scientific article and that it has retained its significance, since it serves as the basis for revealing the various aspects of the scientific method in comparison with other methods and methods of its application. The abstract serves to directly reveal that there are forms of expression of scientific and methodological genres in their own order and criteria. “Unlike the author of a work of fiction, the nonfiction writer must first of all adapt and coordinate his speech for the general public, as well as for ordinary people. Accordingly, firstly, he strives for simplicity in speech, secondly, he speaks in the form of a lively dialogue, thirdly, he is nourished by the opinion that he wants to express. It is required to achieve the active use of language capabilities in managing and influencing the public. So, all this requires the writer-publicist to skillfully use linguistic expressions and linguistic means. If you look from this point of view at the works written by our President, then in addition to the skillful use of Using the capabilities of our language, he used many terms related to the socio-political sphere characteristic of the period of independence, and developed the terminology of this area. and created new words and phrases, we will witness how these compounds were brought into use.”[3] Indeed, when creating and analyzing scientific works, scientific forms of words widely used in our society do not lose their meaning.

Another genre of the scientific method is that the final parts of the papers are called evaluation, and the achievements and shortcomings of the author are revealed by the reviewer in the same review. Also in the review, along with the shortcomings and achievements of the work, the level of significance increases the fact that this is characteristic or not characteristic of the norms of the literary language. Feedback is mainly used for the following types of work. They are as follows:

1. Scientific works;
2. Works of art:
3. Methodological works

In native language classes, based primarily on styles and stylistic features, the expression of speech forms, expressed through exercises and tasks with existing styles, serves to determine the role and place of style in linguistics. Therefore, one can feel that the level of the scientific method is slightly higher than other methods, as well as the fulfillment of the functional tasks of the scientific method and their implementation in mutual proportionality with other methods. For this reason, the scientific method is considered more difficult and difficult to understand than other methods.

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