

**TYPES OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS: SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH,  
SCIENTIFIC- POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL WORKS**

**IBODOVA ZARIMA**

**Abstract:** *The article talks about scientific work and its types. Information is given on how to write a scientific work and how to formalize it. This article is intended for students who are just starting their scientific work, and the most important things to pay attention to when starting a scientific work and the rules for writing articles and theses are discussed. Here are a few thoughts on how to actually write (or be) a scientific paper.*

**Keywords:** *thesis, article, monograph, essay, abstract, auto-abstract, dissertation, pamphlet, study guide.*

The researcher expresses his observations, conclusions and new findings in science in his writing. It is presented to the people of science through scientific works. Each state, university, scientific circle or research center has its own requirements and rules for presenting scientific works. For example, in the decision "On approval of the regulation on the procedure for awarding scientific degrees" in Uzbekistan, there are more than ten requirements for the dissertation to be written for receiving the scientific degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science. If you read it carefully, everything is the same - well thought out, just like in the pamphlet... But what about in practice? Is everyone complying? What is the quality of scientific works being written? What is new for Uzbek science? Year by year, the number of researchers and researchers is increasing, why is the result unknown? Why are some works only in the archives?

The goal of scientific work should be knowledge. Only true knowledge is truly valuable and beneficial to mankind. The process of scientific work means long-term thinking and research in order to scientifically explain a phenomenon. The simile "Science is digging a well with a needle" reveals the essence of the

process very well, because in the process of doing scientific work, the researcher determines the details of the phenomenon that everyone can see, which no one can see. The scientific work should be distinguished from the work of previous scientists by any innovation (even if it is small), and the importance of the new method to the social sphere (for example, agriculture, energy, etc.) should be written in the discussion and conclusion part.

Every researcher who starts scientific research must first of all do two things. The first is to get acquainted with all the works done in the same direction before him on the topic or field of his choice; the second is to form the research hypotheses, which are the main axis skeleton of the work, and most importantly, to determine what a scientific work is, in which type of scientific work one wants to work (article, thesis or dissertation, etc.), one should know perfectly the order of their writing and the rules of the law.

Based on the object of study, scientific works are divided into scientific-research, scientific-popular and scientific-methodical types. They can be small in size (for example, an abstract, article) or large (for example, a dissertation, monograph), and their structural composition can be different. However, the common feature of all of them is that they are written in a scientific style, and the results of scientific and research activities are described in them.

**An article** is the smallest scientific work, but it can also be large in size, 20, 30, 40 pages, sometimes more. In terms of content, many major problems of modern linguistics are expressed in articles. There are two types of articles: scientific articles and popular scientific articles.

**Scientific articles** are published in special collections or magazines, in which the results of research work are described, discoveries are reported to the scientific community. Scientific articles refer to a specific field of science, and they often use field terms, terms, formulas, numbers, and references to scientific literature. Scientific articles are also divided into types of scientific-theoretical and scientific-methodical articles. In each scientific article, a specific problem

should be revealed and the ways to solve it should be indicated, which scientific sources were used.

Popular scientific articles are written on socio-economic, political issues and published in popular magazines and newspapers. They have such types as the main article, essay, message, feuilleton, advertisement. The most characteristic feature of scientific popular articles is to influence the public and attract people, therefore they are written in a popular scientific style.

An abstract (comment) is a maximally reduced (5-6 sentences) description of the text of a scientific article or scientific work. Usually, this generalization is enumerative rather than conceptual. Annotation is the most objective of all information genres. In the abstract, it is usually indicated what topic the work is devoted to, what methods of research are used, what language materials are used for this, and who is the addressee of the research. In some cases, the annotation can be provided in several languages.

A thesis is a type of scientific work that reflects the short main content of a scientific article or a scientific report presented for conferences, and its volume is larger than an abstract, but smaller than a scientific article (from about 1 page to 3-4 pages). Abstracts are usually presented in multiple languages based on publication and conference requirements. It should not be confused with a critical assessment of a scientific work, a review reflecting a critical interpretation.

A review is a critical assessment given to research work, textbooks and teaching-methodical manuals, in which the relevance and necessity of this work, the compliance of the content of the work with the requirements of regulatory documents, the achievements of the author, the new methods and technologies used, formalization of the work and the level of literacy are analyzed. In this, of course, the reviewer should be an expert in this field and not allow subjectivity.

An abstract is one of the forms of an explanation of an existing text or several texts. Therefore, unlike the synopsis, the abstract is considered a new, author's text. In this case, innovation is understood as a special author's approach to new presentation, arrangement of materials, comparison of different points of

view. Thus, summarizing involves expressing a certain question based on the classification, summarization, analysis and synthesis of one or several sources. So, an abstract is a brief written presentation of ideas that incorporates one or more sources that requires the ability to compare and analyze different points of view.

A scientific report is a scientific work presented at a conference, symposium, or seminar. Scientific-theoretical conclusions based on the research conducted by the researcher, discovered scientific innovations, experimental test results are described in the scientific report. Usually, it has an oral version that is read and a written version that is published in a special collection containing the materials of this meeting of scientists. In most cases, collections are given the thesis of a scientific lecture, and the lecture itself consists of a set of slides.

In terms of the volume of the pamphlet, it is a work between a small book and a large article, and it is published in the form of a separate publication. Since the treatise is intended for the general public, it belongs to popular scientific works, therefore complex scientific concepts and terms are used less often.

A monograph is the largest scientific-research work and is the result of the process of fundamental research of a problem by one author or a group of researchers. It will be published as a separate book. Among the monographic type of research, it is possible to include a dissertation written for a candidate for the degree of candidate of science or doctor based on the nature and detail of the problem being studied.

Dissertation is a completed research work in a specific discipline. Dissertations are divided into the following types: DfS, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Philosophy, and Master's theses, depending on the scope of the research and the results of the work performed. Unlike monographs, neither candidate's nor doctoral thesis is published as a special book, it is presented only in manuscript, that is, typed on a computer. But on the basis of each dissertation, its author creates a separate text. Its size is equal to a small brochure. This text is called the abstract of the dissertation and is a short description of the content of

the dissertation according to a certain scheme. The full text of the dissertation can be found in the library of the institution where the dissertation is being defended, the national library and some other libraries.

Before the defense of the thesis, the abstracts are sent to all libraries where literature on this problem is available, as well as to libraries of institutions dealing with similar or related problems. In addition, the most important aspects of the content of the dissertation research are usually reflected in the author's current publications (articles, lectures).

Scientific-methodical works consist of educational programs, educational-methodical and methodical-methodical literature, which make up the educational-methodical support of the educational process, and they are the mutual scientific-theoretical and scientific-methodical the genre created as a result of its influence is an educational-methodical genre. The texts belonging to them are intended for the inclusion of the results of scientific and theoretical research into the study process based on scientific and methodological research. Educational and methodological literature is divided into printed and electronic literature. The most widely used types of teaching-methodical literature are textbooks, study guides, teaching-methodical literature, dictionaries, exercise sets, and textbooks.

A scientific work should be such that a solution to a specific problem or a part of the problem should be found in it. Scientific work is a responsibility. Every sentence stated in it should have some basis. Even if you say that Alisher Navoi is a great artist, you should justify it. A scientific work differs from other works and texts in this respect. Now I personally observe the tendency to enrich scientific articles or dissertations with lofty sentences, but I consider this to be a factor that damages scientificity. In order for scientific work to be effective, each work done should be of high quality and focused on solving a certain problem in science, and most importantly, it should benefit humanity.

**LIST OF REFERENCES:**

1. Chevalier S. Manual for writers of papers in English linguistics. Gunnel Tottie: University of Zurich, English Department, 2012.
2. Sodiqova Sh. Ilmiy ish asoslari. O'quv qo'llanma T., 2016.
3. Ne'matov H. Lingvistik tadqiqot metodikasi, metodologiyasi va metodlari.