

## SCIENTIFIC FEATURES OF THE SCIENTIFIC STYLE

**Dehqonova Mashhura Mirza qizi**

Fergana State University

Faculty of Foreign language

Student of Philology and language teaching (english)

**ABSTRACT**

The scientific style is distinguished by precision, clarity, objectivity, and logical organization. It relies on formal language, specialized terminology, and evidence-based reasoning to ensure accurate knowledge transmission. This article examines the key features of the scientific style, emphasizing its role in academic writing, research communication, and knowledge dissemination.

**Key words:** scientific style, objectivity, precision, clarity, formal language, terminology, logical structure, coherence, accuracy, academic writing.

**ANNOTATSIYA**

Ilmiy uslub aniq, ravshan, obyektiv va mantiqiy tuzilishga ega bo'lishi bilan ajralib turadi. U rasmiy til, maxsus terminologiya va dalillarga asoslangan tahlil orqali aniq bilim uzatishni ta'minlaydi. Ushbu maqolada ilmiy uslubning asosiy xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqilib, uning akademik yozuv, ilmiy muloqot va bilim tarqatishdagi roli ta'kidlanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ilmiy uslub, obyektivlik, aniqlik, ravshanlik, rasmiy til, terminologiya, mantiqiy tuzilish, izchillik, aniq ifoda, akademik yozuv.

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

Научный стиль характеризуется точностью, ясностью, объективностью и логической структурой. Он опирается на формальный язык, специализированную терминологию и доказательный анализ для обеспечения точной передачи знаний. В данной статье рассматриваются основные особенности научного стиля, подчеркивая его роль в академическом письме, научной коммуникации и распространении знаний.

**Ключевые слова:** научный стиль, объективность, точность, ясность, формальный язык, терминология, логическая структура, последовательность, точное выражение, академическое письмо.

**INTRODUCTION**

Scientific style is a distinct form of communication used in academic and professional settings to present research findings, theories, and analyses. It is characterized by precision, clarity, objectivity, and logical organization, ensuring that information is conveyed in a structured and unambiguous manner. The primary purpose of the scientific style is to facilitate the accurate transmission of knowledge, allowing scholars and professionals to engage in meaningful discourse and contribute to the advancement of their respective fields.

A defining feature of scientific writing is objectivity. Unlike literary or journalistic styles, scientific discourse avoids personal opinions and emotional expressions. Instead, it relies on fact-based arguments, empirical evidence, and logical reasoning. The use of formal language and specialized terminology is another crucial aspect, as it ensures precision and eliminates ambiguity.

Additionally, scientific texts follow a structured format, often including sections such as an abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. This standardized organization enhances clarity and enables readers to easily locate relevant information. Citations and references also play a key role, providing credibility to claims and ensuring transparency in research. This article explores the specific features of the scientific style, analyzing its key characteristics and the impact it has on effective knowledge dissemination. Understanding these features is essential for students, researchers, and professionals aiming to communicate ideas accurately and persuasively within the scientific community.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

Researchers such as Halliday and Swales emphasize that scientific style is characterized by objectivity, precision, and structured discourse. Studies on academic writing highlight the role of formal language and terminology in ensuring clarity. This study employs comparative textual analysis, examining scientific articles across disciplines to identify key stylistic features, including linguistic patterns, structure, and argumentation strategies.

### **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Scientific style serves as a fundamental mode of communication in academic and research fields. It is characterized by clarity, objectivity, precision, and logical structure, which help ensure the effective dissemination of knowledge. A detailed analysis of scientific texts across disciplines reveals several distinctive features that contribute to their reliability and coherence. One of the most important aspects of the scientific style is objectivity. Unlike literary or journalistic writing, scientific discourse avoids personal opinions and emotional expressions. Instead, it relies on facts, empirical data, and logical reasoning to support arguments. This

approach enhances the credibility of scientific research and allows for reproducibility, a key principle in academic studies.

Another defining characteristic is clarity and precision. Scientific writing minimizes ambiguity by using formal language, specialized terminology, and clearly defined concepts. This ensures that ideas are communicated accurately and consistently, reducing the risk of misinterpretation. Additionally, scientific texts are structured in a systematic way, often following the IMRAD format (Introduction, Methodology, Results, and Discussion), which helps readers navigate and understand the content efficiently. The use of citations and references is another crucial feature of scientific writing. Proper citation practices not only provide evidence for claims but also establish connections between previous research and new findings. This reinforces the collaborative nature of scientific knowledge. The study confirms that objectivity, clarity, precision, formal language, structured organization, and citation practices are essential features of the scientific style. These characteristics contribute to the accuracy and reliability of scientific communication, enabling researchers to share their findings effectively and facilitating further advancements in various fields of knowledge.

### CONCLUSION

The scientific style is essential for effective academic and research communication, ensuring that knowledge is conveyed with clarity, precision, and objectivity. Unlike other forms of writing, it prioritizes fact-based arguments, empirical evidence, and logical reasoning, eliminating ambiguity and enhancing credibility. Through the use of formal language and specialized terminology, scientific discourse maintains consistency and avoids misinterpretation. A key feature of scientific writing is its structured organization, typically following the IMRAD format (Introduction, Methodology, Results, and Discussion). This structured approach allows readers to locate information easily and ensures that research findings are presented in a systematic manner. Furthermore, citations and references play a crucial role in supporting claims, providing transparency, and linking new studies to previous research. The study confirms that the scientific style is characterized by objectivity, accuracy, coherence, and a formal tone, making it an indispensable tool for scholars and professionals. Mastering this style is essential for students, researchers, and academic writers who seek to contribute to their fields effectively. By adhering to the principles of scientific writing, scholars can ensure their work is accessible, credible, and valuable to the broader scientific community.

### REFERENCES

1. Halliday, M. A. K. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. – Edward Arnold. – London, 1994. – 480 p.
2. Hyland, K. Academic Discourse: English in a Global Context. – Continuum. – London, 2004. – 240 p.
3. Swales, J. Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings. – Cambridge University Press. – Cambridge, 1990. – 260 p.
4. Bazerman, C. Shaping Written Knowledge: The Genre and Activity of the Experimental Article in Science. – University of Wisconsin Press. – Madison, 1988. – 356 p.
5. Biber, D. Variation Across Speech and Writing. – Cambridge University Press. – Cambridge, 1988. – 312 p.
6. Gopen, G., & Swan, J. The Science of Scientific Writing. – American Scientist. – Durham, 1990. – 78(6): 550-558.
7. Widdowson, H. G. Text, Context, Pretext: Critical Issues in Discourse Analysis. – Blackwell. – Oxford, 2004. – 200 p.
8. Trimble, L. English for Science and Technology: A Discourse Approach. – Cambridge University Press. – Cambridge, 1985. – 224 p.
9. Day, R. How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper. – Cambridge University Press. – Cambridge, 2006. – 320 p.
10. Weissberg, R., & Buker, S. Writing Up Research: Experimental Research Report Writing for Students of English. – Prentice Hall. – New Jersey, 1990. – 158 p.