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Research Article

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE SCIENTIFIC TEXT AND ITS NECESSITY IN THE NATIONAL CORPUS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The task and necessity of forming scientific texts as a base for artificial intelligence (for the national corpus) is an important issue. So what is a scientific text? What should it look like and what are the requirements for it as scientific information? How important is a scientific text in a national corpus? What are the views of world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics in this regard? Scientific texts have a special feature that is very demanding for their development, to confirm every piece of information that contributes to the development of an idea. As part of our work, we contribute to ensuring that our language has become an artificial intelligence among developed natural languages, for example, to make recommendations for the inclusion of scientific and technical texts in the national corpus, and to promote the creation of original texts in scientific research. We aim to serve as an end to evictions.

KEYWORDS

Scientific text, corpus, national corpus of the Uzbek language, artificial intelligence, text typology, hypothesis.

INTRODUCTION

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Ensuring and improving computer understanding and re-presentation of ideas expressed in natural language, development and implementation of a national corpus capable of understanding and selecting appropriate text, i.e. automation of requirements for scientific text is also one of the urgent tasks. Formation of scientific texts as a basis for artificial intelligence (for the national corpus) is also included among such tasks.

Today, it is emphasized that language is treated as a treasure of opportunities that shapes and develops thinking, manifests itself in countless forms and forms in speech communication, and each form of manifestation has its own goals and tasks. However, the scope of the work carried out in this regard does not fully prove this point. The image of language as an artificial intelligence is not well established. For example, the fact that a perfect national corpus of our language has not been developed can confirm our opinion. As part of our work, we contribute to ensuring that our language has become an artificial intelligence among developed natural languages, for example, to make recommendations for the inclusion of scientific and technical texts in the national corpus, and to promote the creation of original texts in scientific research. We aim to serve as an end to evictions. Language use consists of forming and expressing thoughts, that is, active communication. This, in turn, is done through speech. As a reason for the increase in the need for the understanding and generation of thoughts expressed in natural language by artificial programs, the requirements of the time and the acceleration of people's lifestyle can be cited as an example. To be more specific, it is an urgent task to prevent plagiarism, which has become a serious problem, by placing the scientific works being carried out on the Internet and making them cheap and easy to use[1; 5; 9, pp. 890-898]. In this regard, it is important that the base of scientific texts reflected in the national corpus is properly formed. So what is a scientific text? What should it look like and what are the requirements for it as scientific information? How important is a scientific text in a national corpus? What are the views of world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics in this regard?

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

A scientific text is a type of text written in general literary language, with grammatical, lexical, structural-semantic and logical-compositional characteristics.

A text is a set of coherent statements aimed at communicative purposes through signs. We refer to written texts that contain information about concepts, theories, or other subject matter that are based on scientific knowledge in the pursuit of knowledge in a field. written in technical language. Scholarly texts are a type of text that often results from a research process, in which a variety of information and aspects related to a topic are recorded. It is presented in an organized and systematic manner, including conclusions, results, process descriptions, data and other key elements [11]. The scientific word, in turn, means something that is put forward, proposed as belonging to or related to science (that is, a set of methods and methods, for the organization of information). That is, the scientific text is based on the use of scientific language.

This type of text uses an understandable language, simple, not too complicated sentences are arranged, it is important that the objective information is correctly interpreted. In a scientific text, the functional types of speech (description, statement, reasoning, proof, etc.) are used

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differently than in a work, journalistic or artistic text. It has a diverse set of general language and textual tools, and active use of thinking methods such as analogy and hypothesis; the content of such a text, as a rule, is determined by the logic of scientific evidence (proposing a version, a working hypothesis, deductive or inductive methods of thinking, justifying a hypothesis, bringing it to the level of reliable theoretical knowledge, etc.) [12; 14]. The typology of the text, its genre and methodological types are determined by the subject of scientific discourse, the object of description and the address of scientific communication. Scientific activity belonging to the fields of scientific communication determines the selection and use of certain lexical and grammatical tools, the use of special structural, logical and compositional schemes for organizing text material. When writing a scientific text, vague terms are avoided so that the meaning of the words is clear. The task of words with a single meaning is used more. For this, it relies on concrete data rather than any kind of minimized subjective opinions. Scientific texts or scientific publications are types of writing originating from and directed to a specialized scientific community. That is, they are texts written in a specialized language, in which scientific information is written in accordance with the rules of presentation to the reader and any learner. Scientific texts are distributed to share with other communities studying the same topic, achievements, discoveries or hypotheses about the object of research. In this sense, they can be found in books, specialized journals and other types of scientific publications, such as lectures, conferences, articles, etc. Since it is important for the development of science to keep up with the modern science, to be a mature person in the world community according to his field, publication for researchers is an integral part of the process of gathering and legitimizing scientific knowledge [15]. That is why scientific institutions not only demand a certain number of annual publications from their researchers, but also carry out various periodical publications for this purpose. Texts of this type should be an explanatory and objective statement of the presented issue, that is, subjectivity should not be allowed in them. In a scientific text, it is necessary to clearly and concisely reveal the results obtained and what they mean in the field of study. They should be clear, universal and verifiable. Its length or brevity depends on the type of text: article, thesis, or presentation.

Scientific texts usually have a primary author and several co-authors involved in the research. The main feature of scientific texts is their technical language, which usually requires a certain level of prior knowledge from the reader. Because scientific texts use technical terms or special vocabulary appropriate to a particular field. The purpose of this type of text is to convey concisely, clearly, and clearly information that collects research results related to a topic that connects the scientific community and, in this sense, the public of interest. That is why scientific texts are built with precise vocabulary. In general, a scientific text is a product or data collected as a result of a systematic or methodological work in which a phenomenon, element or situation is analyzed based on a set of principles and hypotheses. Each of these elements is crucial in the process and therefore should be noted in the scientific text. Another of the most important features of a scientific text is its developed character, as we are well aware of the rules by which a text is based on accurate information, verifiable information, and a text that is completely objective [8; 9]. Therefore, taking into account the uniqueness of the shared information,

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we should always keep in mind that the subjective nature of scientific texts should be reduced as much as possible. Scientific texts should include the information they share as well as the methods chosen and used in the research process. This allows you to report on how they worked, as well as the results that each of them produced.

Scientific texts are information in which theories, concepts have been developed, and in addition, progress has been made through a rigorous structure in various scientific studies. Scientific texts tend to use specialized technical language as distinct from scientific news. They may incorporate elements of descriptive, argumentative, or expository text in addition to incorporating specific elements such as presenting experimental results and formulating hypotheses. They can also be called written documents that describe the principles and methods of science. Scientific texts are written in formal and objective terms, because its main purpose is to provide information.

There are requirements for this type of text. The authenticity of the message transmitted through them should be checked. Everything it details must be backed up by research from highly credible sources. It is very important to follow the concepts of the scientific method in this type of text. Conclusions serve to test or reject a hypothesis, and it is required to achieve this objective clearly.

All scientific texts must respect the copyright of the reference sources. Likewise, it is important to clearly cite the publication or source of the information. In this way, using the text, students can confirm, challenge, or expand on the ideas presented.

In specialized areas of the language, there are scientific texts with many complex technical terms. In addition, this special terminology can complicate the understanding of the subject for readers who do not have knowledge about it. However, it is not recommended to create a scientific text without appropriate technical words. Such texts are often complex in terms of the concepts used. And it can't be otherwise, especially since the inclusion of specific words in the content risks changing its accuracy.

Vocabulary expression - technique - is the most effective way to achieve precision in scientific language. It is a form of language aimed at establishing a real relationship between the signer and the signified.

The aim is to avoid confusion in the writing. Consequently, scientific texts are distinguished by direct, punctual and denotative use of vocabulary. Therefore, there is no need to use emotional and expressive words.

In a scientific text, the author avoids expressing his point of view and being seen as an actor in the research. Therefore, passive voice and impersonal forms of expression prevail in writing scientific texts. In addition, third-person verbs and specific adjectives of descriptive value are common. Expressive originality and authenticity come last, as clarity of thought and descriptive accuracy are more important.

Scientific texts are directly related to other texts, that is, they are intertextual. This is a characteristic that arises from the constant use of quotations, lectures, notes and comments on other texts.
Based on the above, they usually have an open structure in the style of a monograph or scientific

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article, with plenty of graphics, diagrams, and drawings.

Currently, writing a scientific text is not only the responsibility of science experts. The competitiveness of the digital world forces all specialists to master the form, structure and specific features of scientific language. What for? In principle, any entrepreneur or company may find it necessary to document, research and disseminate the results obtained. Scientific texts will help them in this.

Types of scientific texts
There are four types of scientific texts:
- academics
They are usually prepared in educational institutions and their purpose is to reflect on a certain topic.
Examples of this type of scientific texts are theses, final works or evaluation works completed during the semester.
- didactics
It usually refers to texts used to facilitate the teaching process. This type of text is found in dictionaries, encyclopedias, or writings that include science books such as chemistry or biology.
- technicians
It refers to scientific texts organized around a particular subject. Therefore, it is easy to understand for experts in this field of knowledge.
Example: Texts dealing with specific aspects of linguistics.
- scientific research text or scientific article
Scientific research texts published in scientific journals, popularly known as publishing scientific articles.

CONCLUSION

These can be developed in any field of knowledge. They have a characteristic that is very demanding for their development, to confirm every piece of information that contributes to the development of an idea.

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