

## **SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES AS A MANDATORY INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN MASTER'S AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

**Onufrienko Halyna**

Ph.D., Associate Professor  
National University «Zaporizhzhya Polytechnic»

**Kovalenko Yelyzaveta**

Student of HF-211m group,  
National University «Zaporizhzhya Polytechnic»

The scientific style of the Ukrainian language is one of the functional varieties of the Ukrainian literary language, which forms the core (basis) of the language of each specialty [1]. The results of multiparametric studies of the scientific style of the Ukrainian language are presented in scientific works of various genres (dissertations, dissertation abstracts, monographs, textbooks and manuals for universities, glossaries, articles in scientific journals in the specialty, abstracts at scientific conferences) of such Ukrainian linguists as Academician Vitaly Rusanivsky and university scientists O. Horpynych, N. Zelinska, I. Kochan, L. Matsko, H. Onufrienko, S. Seligey, O. Semenog, L. Symonenko, T. Yakhontova and others.

The purpose of this study is to substantiate the relevance and power of the intellectual resource of scientific articles to ensure the quality and productivity of educational activities of applicants for both the master's degree and the academic degree of Candidate of Science / Doctor of Philosophy.

The scientific style of the Ukrainian language has its own specific features, which distinguishes it from other functional styles of the language. Its main task is to inform, that is, convincingly inform, explain, substantiate, compare, analyze, find common and different, describe, classify, systematize, summarize, argue, prove, and so on. The circumstances of use – official; the range of use is actually scientific works (monographs, encyclopedias, dictionaries, dissertations, articles in scientific journals, texts of abstracts, annotations, abstracts, reviews, etc.), scientific and educational publications (university textbooks and manuals, term papers, competitive scientific papers, theses, student essays, scientific essays, etc.), popular science literature.

Among the common features of this style are conceptuality (the author describes the concept), objectivity, clarity, provability, logic, persuasiveness; its language features – the use of a large number of terms (the author uses many terms motivated), correctness of citation, accuracy of word usage, prevalence of complex and complicated simple sentences and abstract vocabulary, oral and written forms, use of symbols, compliance with current language norms, etc.

The scope of application of the scientific and educational variety of the scientific style of the Ukrainian language is education. In universities, applicants for the master's

degree, systematically working with the texts of both monographs and scientific articles in the chosen specialty, must actively engage in scientific work, presenting its intermediate and final results in abstracts of scientific reports at conferences and in journal articles. This intellectual, creative activity of applicants for master's degree takes place under the guidance of a professor / associate professor of the university and is aimed at scientific research: applied scientific knowledge, original project development, process modeling, development of effective ways to solve mathematical, technical, economic problems, etc. The student or group of students publishes the results in their reports at scientific and practical conferences, seminars, in the texts of their work for participation in regional competitions in the field of «Science» for gifted youth, in their work for the All-Ukrainian competition for the best student scientific research (in various categories), for the best essay, in the departmental research work. Gifted students in co-authorship with their supervisors prepare scientific articles and abstracts for publication in journals, collections of scientific papers, and materials of international and all-Ukrainian conferences.

The success of various types of scientific work directly depends on the general and subject education and erudition of graduate students and their desire and ability to work with many sources of scientific literature, his analytical thinking and a number of developed skills that demonstrate independence in substantiating opinions, causes, consequences; objectivity and persuasiveness in drawing conclusions; clarity of definition of both the topic and purpose of the study, and its objectives and conclusions; correct selection of examples and comparison of statistical data to theoretical statements. However, all these skills of the student are embodied in a specific scientific text due to the formation, perfection and interconnection of his language, speech, terminological, communicative competencies.

Achieved results of scientific work of graduate students (for example, winning at various stages of scientific competitions; report at a scientific conference; publication of an article in a scientific journal; publication of abstracts in the conference proceedings; prize-winning at Olympiads of regional, all-Ukrainian, international levels; participation in departmental scientific research project), confirmed by diplomas of the winner, certificates, etc., are taken into account by the admissions committee when enrolling a master's degree graduate at the third, educational and scientific, level – in postgraduate / doctoral studies.

The most important during the preparation of postgraduate research, ie dissertations, are scientific articles – the smallest and most common genre of scientific independent work of a researcher, where the author in writing justifiably presents reliable scientific facts, theories, hypotheses and experimental results. Scientific articles are distinguished by their content and purpose (actually scientific, popular science, scientific-methodological, scientific-journalistic); by the addressee (specialized, general); by the number of authors (single, co-authored); by issues (international business, international law, public administration, jurisprudence, etc.).

Mandatory structural components of a scientific article for publication in journals are the title (title, which has a topic and rheme); a statement of the relevance of the problem / topic; a description of the state of its development in domestic and foreign scientific literature; the formulation of the purpose of this research and the tasks to

which the goal is directed; the list of used research methods and techniques; demarcation of the object and subject of research; consistent presentation of the essence and stages of research; the formulation of logical and convincing independent conclusions; outlining the prospects for further research; bibliographic description of the literature used according to the current (for example, national) standard of bibliographic design.

The created text (Latin *textum* – connection, fabric, construction) of the article is a coherent, integral written or oral message on a particular topic, which has a semantic and structural completeness and the author is focused on a specific addressee. Therefore, the text is the result of communication (interaction and transaction), the structural-linguistic component and at the same time the final implementation of linguistic communication, that is, the structure in which the «live» discourse is embodied after its completion [2].

Scientific texts, divided into oral and written forms, are presented in higher education institutions at the second, master's, educational and third educational-scientific (postgraduate) levels in the following genres: essays, oral / written answers to questions during state exams and candidate's minimum exams, report at a scientific conference, abstract, competitive scientific papers, thesis, article in a scientific journal, abstracts in the collection of materials of a scientific conference, dissertation for a degree, dissertation abstract, monograph [5].

The author of such types of text must qualitatively and responsibly carry out a complex task, namely:

- clearly / understandably inform (as fully inform, describe, compare, analyze as possible) on the basis of the principles of objectivity and consistency of presentation in the Ukrainian literary language;

- correctly use in the text all the terms in accordance with their generally accepted definitions;

- submit only reliable and verified facts, figures, quotes, surnames, calculations, formulas;

- objectively generalize, without exaggerating or reducing the role, meaning, etc., the described concepts and phenomena;

- clearly and precisely formulate the title and set out in detail the conclusions that really follow from the previous information;

- convince (substantiate, explain on the basis of causal links, argue), using, if necessary, the tables, charts, diagrams, calculations;

- ensure compliance with all applicable rules/regulations of the language in which the text is prepared [4].

The title of the scientific text requires special attention and responsibility, because it is important for its correct understanding of the informative structural unit, which must necessarily contain two components: its theme and rheme (what exactly is discussed in this topic) [3]. The wording of the title of the text is really difficult, but it is possible for anyone who has a clear idea of what he will write about in the text, for what purpose, for whom and what new in the conclusions will offer to readers. Among the most common shortcomings of titles in scientific articles, which must be avoided in modern academic texts, are the following:

- too general title, much wider than the semantic range of the text, which leads to a contradiction between the title and the semantic capabilities of a small text;
- the title is too specific, and therefore too long in terms of the number of words used in it, which also leads to a contradiction between the title and the content (semantic capabilities) of the text;
- the absence of a rheme in the title of a small text, which completely neutralizes the need and importance of this text as a source of new knowledge, ideas, conclusions (for instance, for the text of his two-page abstracts) the author gives a title that is typical for books, because only in such a format as a macrotext (book), it is possible to reveal this topic; for example: Macroeconomics);
- the title does not contain a problem (topic and topic), because it is a slogan in the form of a simple sentence using a dash between the noun subject and the predicate (for example, the Constitution – the basic law of the state);
- inaccurate title of the text due to lack of certainty;
- the use of terms misunderstood by the author in the title, contrary to the definitions of these concepts, posted in the reference and scientific literature.

Thus, a scientific article as a universal, convenient, compact genre variety of scientific literature in the educational process in master's and postgraduate studies not only fully serves as a powerful, extensive and mandatory intellectual resource for applicants in their cognitive activities, but also directly fixes in a particular journal or the collection of scientific papers the date, place, content of independently obtained results in research activities, certifying their intellectual and creative potential and personal contribution of the applicant.

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