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FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STYLE

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Annotation. This article is dedicated to the specific characteristics of scientific and technical materials. The change of scientific texts is not new and a number of studies have been conducted. The emergence and development of the scientific and technical style is associated with the progress of the field of scientific knowledge in various fields of human activity.

Key words: style, scientific, formation, technical translation, abstracts, summaries, constructions, scientific text, technical texts, impersonal forms, clichéd structures, experience

The scientific language and style began to take shape in the first decades 18th century, when the authors of scientific books and translators began to create Russian scientific terminology. In the second half of the same century, thanks to the works of M.V. Lomonosov and his students, the formation of the scientific style took a step forward, but it finally took shape in the second half of the 19th century.

However, the development of scientific and technical translation does not have such rich experience. Its theoretical understanding began only in the middle of the last century. Despite this, today there is a fairly extensive translation literature, conferences, seminars and other events at the world and regional levels are held - all this makes it possible to realize the complexity of the process of scientific and technical translation, to identify and describe the features of translation in this area, and also to recommend means of its improving and improving the quality of translators' work.

Scientific and technical functional style is a variety of scientific and technical texts, where there are numerous scientific and technical speech genres.

Regarding its impersonality, this style is close to the official business style, because. it is fundamentally focused on a group, and not on an individual addressee. The main qualities of this style are logic, objectivity, generalization, accessibility, abstract character [20].

The main function of the scientific and technical style is an explanation in the broad sense of the word, it includes both the consolidation of the cognition process and the presentation of its results, and also contains ways to apply the results obtained.

Distinguish academic scientific literature, which is designed for a trained reader, and popular science, designed for non-professionals.

The scientific and technical functional style includes the language of scientific and humanitarian, scientific and natural and scientific and technical literature.

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The wide and intensive development of the scientific and technical style has led to the formation of numerous genres within its framework: monograph, article, textbook, abstract, patent description, documentation, annotation, catalogue, specification, reference book, instruction, advertising (having signs of a journalistic style). Each of these genres has its own style features, but they do not violate the unity of the scientific and technical style, inheriting its common distinctive features.

"The characteristic features of the scientific and technical style are its informativeness (content), logic (strict sequence, a clear connection between the main idea and details), accuracy and objectivity, and clarity and understandability arising from these features." [1, 117]

Depending on the degree of generalization of scientific information, primary and secondary scientific documents can be distinguished.

The purpose of primary, that is, created for the first time, scientific documents is to transfer primary scientific information that is obtained in the process of scientific research. Genres: monograph, review, journal article, lecture, textbook (manual), report, oral presentation (at a symposium, conference, etc.), informational message (about the symposium, congress), scientific report, dissertation.

Secondary texts, they contain only the final results of the analytical processing of primary scientific documents, they include: abstracts, summaries, author's abstracts, theses, annotations.

The main lexical features of the scientific style of the Russian language include: an abundance of terms, special general technical vocabulary, the prevalence of phraseological equivalents.

The saturation with highly specialized and general scientific terms is especially characteristic. This is explained by the fact that the terms are absolutely unambiguous, precise, have a high information saturation, lack of emotional expression and stylistic neutrality.

The so-called special general technical vocabulary is significantly developed and often used. These are words and phrases that are not terms, but they are used almost exclusively in this area of communication. These can be all kinds of derivatives of terms, words used to describe connections and relationships between terminological objects and concepts, their properties and features, as well as popular words that are used in strictly defined combinations and therefore are specialized (memory, network, program).

The English language is also characterized by the use of terms and special vocabulary, which is used to determine the relationship of a person to the subject under consideration: to draw attention to (pay attention to ch.-l.), to refer to (refer to ch.-l.). In addition, causal conjunctions and logical connectives are widely used: since (since then), therefore (therefore), however (however, despite) furthermore (moreover), etc.

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There are also often verbs to give (give), to obtain (get), to provide (provide), to perform (perform), the meaning of which depends on nouns, and the preposition of is used to convey species-genus relations.

Another feature is the lexical elements that are most characteristic of the colloquial style, so when translating, one has to choose expressive and stylistic options [1].

A significant number of abbreviations is another distinguishing feature of scientific and technical text.

As for the grammar of the scientific style, it is characterized by the frequent use of participial and adverbial phrases, simple, common and complex sentences. In the scientific and technical style, isolated members of the sentence are also widely used, especially participles and adverbs of the type: this video card, belonging to the category "enthusiast"; new server models built on the Xeon 5500. The main form of sentences in the scientific and technical literature are complex and compound sentences. They, in turn, determine the widespread use of compound conjunctions and prepositions, impersonal forms of the verb in the function of an object or circumstance, and the corresponding infinitive, gerundial and participial phrases.

Short adjectives are often used in scientific and technical texts to designate temporary and permanent attributes of objects, for example: Of course, everything said is true for the new RS1100 model.

Also characteristic is the widespread use of abstract nouns, especially of the middle gender (movement, measurement, relation, phenomenon, state, set, property, etc.), from several nouns in the genitive case.

Another feature is the rarity of the use of the 2nd person form, and the 1st person singular form is often replaced by the plural, the so-called "author's we" (Thus, the experimental data we obtained ...; We proceed from the assumption .... etc.). P.). In the mathematical literature, the form of the past tense is practically not used, the entire presentation is carried out in the present.

In addition, it is necessary to highlight the prevalence of nominative framework constructions with such a word order in which a group of words explaining the participle or adjective acts together with it as a prepositive definition.

The grammatical features of the scientific and technical style make up a large number of complex sentences with many homogeneous and secondary members.

The English language is also characterized by the use of attribute groups, as well as "the use of definitions formed by the contraction of entire syntactic groups: Drug- and temperature-induced changes in peripheral circulation measured by laser-Doppler flowmetry and digitalpulse plethysmography". [3]

Morphological features are represented by the use of combinations with nouns in the accusative case (speed (v) 60 km/h, distance (v) 7 km, etc.) used to express

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attributive relations. In addition, non-prepositional constructions (three meters wide, fifteen meters deep) predominate in the scientific and technical language.

As for adjectives, qualitative ones are less often presented than relative ones (scientific work, rhetorical question), and full forms of adjectives prevail over short ones, since attributive-nominal phrases are characteristic of scientific speech. The form of the positive degree of adjectives is widespread, mainly these are analytical forms with the words more, less, most, least.

Verbs in present tense imperfective prevail. They most often convey an attributive, timeless meaning that expresses the duration, constancy of an action or the meaning of a statement of fact.

A feature of scientific speech is also the fact that some verbs are used only in one aspect form, and some do not have a perfect paired verb at all, cf .: deny, believe, affirm, be, etc. This is due to the fact that in scientific speech often it is necessary to transfer a value of a long duration or a permanent action.

In scientific and technical texts, there are many enumerations consisting of complete and incomplete phrases. Incomplete phrases are written with lowercase letters and denoted by Arabic numerals or lowercase letters with a semicircular closing bracket.

In English, the predominance of nominal constructions over verbs allows for greater generalization, while eliminating the need to indicate the time of action. Modal verbs in scientific and technical texts are used without a clear difference in their meaning.

In addition, constructions with one are widely used: one may say, one can see; as well as impersonal forms with It; there is also a predominance of gerundial, participial and infinitive phrases.

The syntactic features of scientific and technical texts include a detailed system of connecting elements (unions, allied words), the syntactic completeness of the statement, the frequent use of clichéd structures, the presence of analytical constructions, the predominantly nominal nature of the morphological components of the sentence, etc.

The content of a scientific text requires consistency and evidence, which affects the syntactic construction: for example, the burden of subordinate clauses, participial and adverbial phrases.

The abundance of parallel constructions and introductory words is due to the need to argue what is being said and make it easier for the reader to understand by means of an understandable division of the text.

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