

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXT

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the lexical, syntactic issues of translation of scientific and technical texts. Scientific and technical texts are often found in the practice of every translator. They are characterized by information saturation, consistency, strict consistency in the presentation of the material, the objectivity of the information presented and the absence of any emotional assessments. They are full of special terminology, difficult to understand, as they are designed for a narrow circle of specialists, and have a special style.

Key works: fiction, scientific, business, poetic, oratorical, journalistic, style, information, instruction, emotional coloring

The official style of the text is distinguished by imperativeness, accuracy, lack of emotional coloring and figurative means, impersonal nature of statements, wide use of abbreviations, compound words, abbreviations, specific phraseology and terminology. The speech genre of instruction is the most "free" among other genres of official business style. The main functions of the texts of this style are informative and regulative.

I.V. Arnold believes that the basis of all styles is a neutral style. To the book style of I.V. Arnold classified scientific, business, poetic, oratorical, journalistic; and to the conversational group

- literary colloquial, familiar colloquial, vernacular. Linguistic scholars unanimously recognize the existence of a scientific style. Not all linguists recognize the existence of a style of fiction. Not all linguists recognize the colloquial style. However, many still distinguish it. Most authors include official scientific style in their classifications, but there may be disagreements in the name.

Scientific style is a style that serves the scientific sphere of social activity. It is designed to convey scientific information to a trained and interested audience.

The scientific style has a number of common features, general conditions of functioning and linguistic features that manifest themselves regardless of the nature of the sciences (natural, exact, humanitarian) and genre differences (monograph, scientific article, report, textbook, etc.), which makes it possible to talk about the specifics of the style as a whole. These common features include: 1) preliminary consideration of the statement; 2) the monologic nature of the statement; 3) strict selection of language means; 4) attraction to normalized speech[1,45].

Lexical features of the scientific style of speech:

1. A characteristic feature of the scientific style is its high saturation with terms. These are the main lexical elements of scientific and technical texts. Terms can be words or phrases denoting certain concepts of a special field of knowledge or human activity. Being an element of a certain system of terms, the term tends to be unambiguous. Terms never express expression, but this does not mean that they are stylistically neutral. The term, like any other lexical unit, has a stylistic coloration, which is noted in stylistic dictionaries.

In the texts of the scientific and technical style, terms are the predominant lexical element. According to statistics, terminological vocabulary makes up 15-20% of the total volume of a scientific and technical text.

The main feature of the terms is that in scientific and technical texts they are used in one or two meanings assigned to them.

2. The abstract, generalized nature of a scientific text is manifested at the lexical level in the fact that words with an abstract meaning are widely used in it: function, disposition, sequester. Words of a household nature also acquire a generalized, often terminological meaning in a scientific text, such are the technical terms coupling, glass, tube, and many others.

3. The language of science is characterized by the use of borrowed and international models (macro-, micro-, meter, inter-, graph, etc.): macroworld, intercom, polygraph.

4. In the scientific style, nouns and adjectives with a certain type of lexical meaning and morphological characteristics are frequent. Among them:

a) nouns expressing the concept of a feature, state, change into -nie, -ost, -stvo, -ie, -tion (frequency, culmination, construction, property, inertia, water, exemplarity);

b) nouns ending in -tel, denoting a tool, tool, producer of an action (land surveyor);

c) adjectives with the suffix -ist(y) meaning "containing a small amount of a certain admixture" (clay, sandy).

Morphological features of the scientific style of speech:

The abstractness of the scientific style of speech is also manifested at the morphological level - in the choice of forms of parts of speech[1, 85].

The verb is specifically used in the scientific style. Imperfect verbs are often used in scientific texts. Forms of the present tense are formed from them, which have a timeless generalized meaning. Perfective verbs are used much less often, often in stable turns.

In the scientific style, reflexive verbs are often used in a passive sense. The frequency of using the passive form of the verb is explained by the fact that when describing a scientific phenomenon, attention is focused on itself, and not on the producer of the action: In modern philosophy and sociology, the norm is defined as a

means of regulating the activities of society as a whole; In this sense the norm is understood as the law of activity, the rule.

Short passive participles are very common in scientific texts, for example: The theorem is proved; The equation is correct.

In scientific speech, short adjectives are used more often than in other styles of speech, for example: The functions of these elements are diverse and ambiguous.

The category of a person is peculiarly manifested in the language of science: the meaning of a person is usually weakened, indefinite, generalized. In scientific speech, it is not customary to use the pronoun of the 1st person singular. It is replaced by the pronoun we (author's we). It is generally accepted that the use of the pronoun we creates an atmosphere of authorial modesty and objectivity: we researched and came to the conclusion ... (instead of: I researched and came to the conclusion ...).

Syntactic features of the scientific style:

1. The modern scientific style is characterized by the desire for syntactic compression - to compress, increase the amount of information while reducing the amount of text. Therefore, it is characterized by phrases of nouns, in which the genitive case of the name acts as a definition.

2. Typical for this style is the use of a nominal predicate (rather than a verb), which contributes to the creation of the nominal character of the text.

3. Widely used in scientific syntax are sentences with short participles of the type can be used.

4. Interrogative sentences perform specific functions in scientific speech related to the writer's desire to draw attention to what is being stated.

5. The style under consideration is characterized by a wide distribution of impersonal sentences of various types, since in modern scientific speech the personal manner of presentation has given way to an impersonal one.

6. Scientific texts are characterized by clarification of cause-and-effect relationships between phenomena, therefore complex sentences with various types of conjunctions prevail in them.

7. A group of introductory words and phrases containing an indication of the source of the message is also used in scientific speech (in our opinion, by conviction, by concept, by information, by message, from the point of view, according to a hypothesis, definition, etc.). For example: The answer, according to the author, is always ahead of its true reason - the goal, and does not follow an external stimulus.

8. For scientific works, the compositional connectedness of the presentation is characteristic. The interconnection of the individual parts of a scientific statement is achieved with the help of certain linking words, adverbs, adverbial expressions and other parts of speech, as well as combinations of words (so, thus, therefore, now, so, in addition, besides, besides, also, nevertheless less, still, nevertheless, meanwhile,

besides, more than that, however, in spite of, first of all, first of all, at first, in conclusion, in the end, therefore).

Official scientific style is a style that serves the legal and administrative-public spheres of activity. It is used when writing documents, business papers and letters in government agencies, courts, as well as in various types of business oral communication.

Among book styles, the formal scientific style stands out for its relative stability and isolation. Over time, it naturally undergoes some changes, but many of its features: historically established genres, specific vocabulary, morphology, syntactic turns - give it a generally conservative character.

The official scientific style is characterized by dryness, the absence of emotionally colored words, conciseness, compactness of presentation.

In official papers, the set of language tools used is predetermined. The most striking feature of the official scientific style is the language stamps, or the so-called clichés. A document is not expected to show the individuality of its author, on the contrary, the more clichéd a document is, the more convenient it is to use.

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