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## FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC STYLE IN TECHNICAL TEXT TRANSLATING

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In the process of working with scientific texts (monographs, theses, scientific articles posted on the Internet, various genres of educational and scientific and technical literature etc), students often face the problems of their competent and adequate translation. The arising complexity is caused, primarily, by the fact that in all these texts the scientific presentation style has its own specific features both in Russian and in English.

Scientific style is one of the functional styles, characterized by the communication of new information in a strict, logically organized and objective form. This style is determined primarily by such an organization of linguistic material that serves a consistent and systematic presentation of scientific issues; accurate transmission of the results of observation, experiment and analysis; the disclosure of general laws governing the life of nature and society; proof of the correctness (or erroneousness) of a particular theory, concept, etc. [1].

Among the linguistic characteristics that distinguish scientific texts from other types of text, most authors cite the following: complexity of syntactic constructions, lexical, syntactic, and compositional stereotyping; the subordination of aesthetic properties to the pragmatic attitudes and intentions of the author; the regulated nature of the use of emotional possibilities; the use of syntax and lexical stamps; the prevalence of objectivity in the presentation, the combination of the objectless (non-personal) method of presentation with the expression of the subjective opinion of the scientist (author); widespread use of formula symbols, tables, etc.

All these features can be met both in Russian-language and English-language scientific texts. [2].

As for the specifically English-language scientific text most typical features, which received quite detailed coverage in the linguistic literature, and were recorded by us when analyzing the material for this work, these are the following:

1) Complex syntactic constructions are presented in scientific texts mainly in complex sentences;

2) The complication of the syntactic structure of the sentence can also occur through the use of gerundial, participial and infinitive constructions;

3) Among the grammatical constructions in the English scientific and technical text, the passive prevails;

4) In scientific texts, the use of syntax and lexical clichés, special stable expressions that create the logic of the narrative and ensure the coherence of the text (for example, *on the one hand, on the other hand, as we have seen*) are also noted.

Speaking about the specifics of the scientific style English style in comparison with the scientific style of the Russian language, the following aspects should be noted:

1. English language is characterized by the presence of two possibilities of passive verb transformation (For example: *A manager sent an order to the suppliers. An order was sent to the suppliers by a manager. The suppliers were sent an order by a manager.*) due to the lack of case changes of the noun, which makes the forms of a direct and indirect object the

same and allows passive verbal transformations, both for direct and indirect objects. In Russian, the direct object is expressed by a noun or pronoun in the accusative case; the transformation of the verb in the active form into the passive form is possible only with the transformation of the direct object into the subject.

2. In English scientific texts there used the pronouns *they* and *one* without indicating the performer of action. In Russian, the pronoun is absent; the action is transmitted by the verb in the third person of the plural, making the sentence vaguely personal.

3. In scientific texts, both in Russian and in English, impersonal sentences are rather widespread, but there are specific features for each language. So in the scientific style of the Russian language impersonal sentences with modal words and infinitive; with predicative dialects of -o; with impersonal verbs or personal in the sense of impersonal are used; for example: *Не нужно думать, что... Любопытно заметить, что...*, etc.

Russian language is also characterized by vaguely – personal sentences.

In English, impersonal and indefinite-personal sentences are always two-part, they have special marked forms of the subject, for example, the indefinite-personal pronoun *one* in the function of the subject (For example: *The way of solving the problem is more common than that one.*)

4. The specificity of the English scientific style also lies in the replacement of definitive subordinate clauses with adjectives in the postposition (E. g. *of the samples sent*) and in the use of infinitive forms in the definition function (E. g. *the results to be received*). Characteristic of English scientific presentation is the widespread use of elliptical structures (E. g. *of low-pressure producers*), cases of article omission (E. g. *general view, biological engineering*). Constructions with the preposition (E. g. *of the oxidizer, of liquid oxygen*) and the numerous attribute groups (E. g. *of the pay-as-you-earn income income tax scheme*) are widely used. Also more frequent use of linguistic means of expression, especially comparisons and metaphors, is noted. [1].

The general characteristic of the language tools of scientific style is universal for comparable languages. However, in using morphological forms, vocabulary selection, syntactic structure, phonetic design of speech, the scientific style in the compared languages has both universal and specific features. The manifestation of specific features of the scientific style depends on the typological structure of the language.

## References

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