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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE SCIENTIFIC STYLISTICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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SUMMARY

The style-forming factors of the scientific literature are the need for a logical sequence of presentation of complex material, a great tradition, therefore, the syntactic structure should be complete, harmonious and, if possible, stereotyped. In this regard, a characteristic feature of mathematical articles in English is the complex syntax, the implementation of which are common sentences with various types of composing and subordinate relationships between them. However, recently in the English scientific style there has been a trend towards simplification.

KEYWORDS: *scientific style, text analysis, grammatical assimilation, terminology*

DISCUSSION

Depending on the form of communication, genres differ in topics and structural features, the predominance of certain types of speech, the order of their sequence. The paper analyzes the lingua-stylistic features of a scientific text by the example of English dissertations for a master's degree. The scientific text occupies a special place in social communication. Scientific knowledge is the basis of scientific speech, which is fixed in the form of a text. Knowledge is a set of information, and not random facts, which are combined in the process of cognition into a certain harmonious system. The cognitive science, which has its own differential characteristics, is engaged in the interpretation of the cognitive process. The processes of globalization, democratization of public life, openness and accessibility of the latest achievements of world science allow a huge number of people to receive and exchange scientific and technical information. Scientific texts are created with the aim of forming a certain system of reflection of the reality of the description of an object, phenomenon, knowledge system, proof of the existence of something: an object, the connection between objects or the absence of this connection.

The scientific text as a whole is the result of a scientific study with the characteristic features of oral and written communication. The problem of studying scientific texts occupied various scholars. Despite the large number of works devoted to this topic, the following definition of a scientific text stands out: “A scientific text is a unity of content, form and means of expression. The scientific text refers to the functional style of speech of a literary language, which has a number of features: preliminary reflection on the statement, monological character, strict selection of language tools, gravitation towards normalized speech. " The style of the scientific text is very similar to the artistic style of speech. In the Alexandrian period, the artistic style separated from the scientific one, and it was then that the scientific terminology began to form in the Greek language.

Incomplete grammatical assimilation of book words is expressed, for example, in maintaining the plural form adopted in the language from which the word is borrowed. The following examples show

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Latin scientific borrowings in English: automaton - automata, phenomenon - phenomena. Book words occupy a significant part of the lexical composition of English-language mathematical articles and are international for most languages: theorem, axiom, lemma, analysis, synthesis, statistics, combinatorics, geometrical, stereometry, endomorphism, parallelogram, parallelepiped, parabolical, extrapolate, factorial, gradient, homomorphism .

Another characteristic feature of the scientific style is the formation of neologisms. Under neologisms, following Halperin I.R. understood as "any new vocabulary and phraseological units that appeared in the language at this stage of its development and mean new concepts that arose as a result of the development of science and technology, new living conditions, socio-political changes." New concepts appearing as a result of research lead to the formation of new words for their designation, therefore it is scientific prose that is most conducive to the creation of neologisms. So, in the texts of mathematical articles, they include the following vocabulary that is not recorded in English dictionaries: poset - partially ordered set, half-life – period of semi decay.

Undoubtedly, the most striking feature of scientific texts at the lexical level is the use of scientific terminology. V. N. Komissarov defines the terms as "words and phrases denoting specific objects and concepts that are operated by specialists in a particular field of science or technology." Signs of the term are its objectivity, accuracy, as well as monosemantics, i.e. independence of context. English-language mathematical articles exhibit dense terminological saturation: function, theory, equation, segment, solution, graph, period, series, sequence, set, fraction, divergence, proof, theorem, endomorphism, factorial, matrix. It should be noted that, as in any other style, most of the vocabulary of the scientific literature is generally neutral words. Since the scientific style serves to transmit cognitive information, the numerous language tools used in scientific texts provide their objectivity. The need to transmit reliable information at the text level is expressed in its atemporality. So, in articles of a mathematical orientation, the absolute present prevails (Present Simple).

The main style features can be "distributed" by language levels into lexical (1), grammatical (2) and syntactic (3).

1. The first lexical feature of the scientific style can be described as the abstract-generalized character of the presentation, which is realized, first of all, in the widespread use of abstract vocabulary (in the examples we emphasized AM): “... in general the literature on adopted children shows overall that these youth are at greater risk for poor developmental outcomes when compared to their non-adopted peers of the same age "(" ... in general, information about adopted children shows that these young people are at greater risk of adverse consequences of the development of the organism compared to their “non-adapted” peers ”); "... Finally, in addition to all of the changes that come with adolescence, those children who are adopted, both internationally and domestically, have to incorporate their adoption into their self-conceptions of themselves."

The lexical feature is the emphasized accuracy of the statement, which is achieved by the use of terms (emphasized in the examples by A.M.): “... The term asset refers to the ability of a trait to provide access to positive outcomes; ... Peer victimization (ie, repeated acts of physical and relational aggression from peers); gratitude (a temporary cognitive and affective state resulting from experiencing positive events); dual-factor model of mental health (a conceptual model in which traditional indicators of poor mental health (eg, anxiety or depression) are considered alongside indicators of positive psychological outcomes, such as life satisfaction) ... "(" ... The term "asset" is understood as the ability of one or another sign of providing a positive result; victimization of peers (for example, repeated acts of physical and relational aggression by peers); gratitude (temporary cognitive and affective state as a result of positive events); two-factor model of mental health (a conceptual model in which there are traditional indicators mental health problems (e.g., anxiety or depression) are considered together with the positive performance of the psychological plan, such as life satisfaction) ....

2. The first grammatical feature includes the predominance of nouns in the text (emphasized in the examples by A.M.): “... the current study examined positive experiences (i.e., gratitude, life satisfaction, and hope) as well as character strengths (i.e., social competence, self-regulation, responsibility, and empathy), and grouped them together according to whether they are psychological states or psychological traits. A psychological state is a temporary experience that results from a stimulus or biological event, whereas a psychological trait is stable over time ... "; “... The purpose of the present study is the examining of the relationship between alliance and outcome of couple therapy” (“... this study examined positive experiences (for example, gratitude, life satisfaction), as well as characteristic strengths (for example, social competencies of self-regulation , responsibility and empathy) and grouped them depending on their psychological states or psychological traits, while the psychological state is a temporary experience, the results of a stimulus or a biological event, the psychological sign is stability over time ... ”.

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The second grammatical feature is the use of verbs in personal forms (in the examples we emphasized A.M.): "... This concept, dubbed the" Dual Factor Model "of mental health, has offered a perspective that may facilitate the incorporation of positive psycho- logical research into mental health practice. This model appears particularly relevant to the school setting as students who experience complete mental health tend to experience greater academic success than students who are simply free from symptoms of psychological problems (Suldo & Shaffer, 2008). Positive experience has been most commonly operationalized as including the indicators of subjective well-being "(" ... This concept, dubbed the "double coefficient" - the mental health model, suggested the prospect of incorporating positive psychological research into mental health practice. This model was particularly relevant in the context of schools and students who, as a rule, achieve greater success than students who are not free from the manifestation of psychological problems ... ").

The syntactic characteristics of a scientific text include the consistent construction of facts related to each other, which is achieved thanks to the first syntactic feature - the use of complex forms of conjunctions and adverbs, introductory words (in the examples, we emphasized AM): "... Furthermore, aggressive and withdrawn behaviors are more common in rejected children, while compliance and social behavior is more common in socially accepted children. And the consideration of social problems and associated negative outcomes is important, the third pillar of positive psychology emphasizes that the development of positive social circumstances is equally important. For example, healthy development operationalized as social competence, life satisfaction ... "(" ... In addition, aggressive behavior is more common among rejected children, and the consideration of social problems and negative consequences is very important. The third area of positive psychology emphasizes that the development of positive social conditions is important For example, healthy development is defined as social competence, satisfaction with life ... ").

Such style-forming factors of a scientific text as sequence and coherence are closely related to the logical presentation. So, English-language mathematical articles contain a large number of means of formal and semantic cohesion. You can even talk about the redundancy of these funds. A significant part of them is made up of unions and adverbs that perform the functions of connecting elements of speech, such as: according to, also, again, instead of, in consequence of, as a result, in connection with, thanks to, by means of, however, now, thus, alternatively, on the other hand, etc.

Thus, the scientific functional style in the English language has a number of linguistic and stylistic features, most of which are characteristic of the corresponding Russian style. However, the English scientific texts to a greater extent tend to be compressed and simplify the presentation.

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