безукоризненный; glorious - знаменитый, прославленный, выдающийся, славный, блестящий, яркий, сияющий, блистательный и подберем этому прилагательному синонимы: famous, renowned, illustrious, splendid, magnificent, delightful – проведя анализ каждого из приведенных прилагательных, можно с уверенностью сказать, что к слову чувства, скорее всего может подойти только два прилагательных, которые и использовал в своем произведении автор.

Хотелось бы подвести итог данному исследованию и с уверенностью сказать, что знание взаимозаменяемости английских синонимов, которое позволяет автору, переводящему произведения с английского на русский язык, использовать красочное и более точное описание в соответствии с русским литературным языком.

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Approaches for english mathematical terms translation

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the issues of translation of English mathematical terms into the Russian language. The definition of "term" and its main characteristics are given. Two main methods of translation (direct and indirect) are considered. The first way includes borrowing, calques, literal translation. The second way includes transposition, equivalence and descriptive translation. In conclusion, the features of terminological translation of complex mathematical structures from English into Russian are given.

Keywords: linguistics, English language, Mathematics, term, word, translation.

Expansion of international communication is impossible without the knowledge of languages. The role of a language in science is very great: thanks to it concepts and theoretical positions are expressed. In modern linguistics, the language of science is defined as the

scientific and technical style of speech. Every day in the whole world new words appear – terms describing objects, phenomena, actions, etc.

S. V. Grinev gives the following definition of the term: "Nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, accepted for the exact name of special concepts" [2, p. 33].

If we consider the linguistic nature of the term, it is necessary to note the following: the term is an integral organic part of the vocabulary of the literary language; terms can differ from other words with their great informative content.

The terms have the following linguistic features: adequacy, unambiguity (in a certain terminology), accuracy, brevity, semantics logics, the presence of a definition, the absence of expressiveness and neutral stylistic color, independence from context (with exceptions allowed), systemic [3, p. 51].

The term differs from the usual word in that it does not depend on the context, because: 1) it is a member of a specific terminology that plays the role of a context; 2) it can be used in isolation; 3) it is unambiguous not in the general system of the language, but within the limits of the given terminology.

During translation, convergence of two linguistic systems occurs: the original language and the language into which the translation is performed. In this case, the first of them remains stable and is not subject to any changes, while the second one adapts to the original.

Before starting the translation, it is necessary to study the original text: evaluate the intellectual and emotional content, try to understand and restore the situation described in the message, determine the style of the text. The methods of translation, which are presented below, can be applied either as a whole or separately. It is worth noting that linguists distinguish more ways of translation. In this article we consider only some of them: the most common and easy to use.

Two ways: direct and indirect can be used in translation [3, p. 31].

When translation is carried out easily, one can choose an equivalent from the language to which the translation is made: problem – задача (zadacha), equation – уравнение (uravnenie), triangle – треугольник (treugolnik), this phenomenon is based on the parallelism of categories (the phenomenon of structural parallelism) or on the parallelism of concepts (phenomenon metalinguistic parallelism). But there are also cases when, as a result of translation, a gap is found in the second language, that is, the absence of a single word by which the original can be expressed. In this case, the paraphrase comes to the rescue: the replacement of the word with an equivalent word combination, for example: inradius – радиус вписанной окружности (radius vpisannoy okruzhnosta), Laplacian – оператор Лапласа (operator Laplasa), methodize – приводить в систему (privodit v sistemu), midrange – полусумма средних значений (polusumma srednih znachenii) [4].

The methods of direct translation include borrowing, replication, literal translation. Transposition, equivalence and descriptive methods are variants of indirect translation.

Borrowing is the easiest way to translate. It is based on the transfer of the original word to the language of translation using phonemes. This method is often used when translating names, proper ones: Tailor – Тейлор (Teilor), minor – миор (minor), operator – оператор (operator) [4]. Despite its simplicity and wide prevalence, this method has its drawbacks. Since the word was taken from another language, its meaning can be distorted in the target language.

Often among borrowings, one can meet terms, that so-called "false friends of an interpreter", which you should pay attention to. These "friends" include the words "problem" ("задача" (zadacha), not "проблема" (problema)) [1, p. 212], "academic" ("преподаватель" (prepodavatel) or "научный сотрудник" (nauchnii sotrudnik), not "академик" (akademik)) [4], and so on.

Replication is inherently a borrowing, but differs in that the translation is carried out not by letters, but by elements (morphemes) of the word: non-recurrent – *нерекуррентный* (*nerekurrentnyi*), methodology – *методология* (*metodologiya*) [4].

A literal translation literally means translating word for word. In this way, the translator needs to follow only the observance of the rules of the target language, for example, changing the endings of words or changing the order of their sequence: Pythagorean theorem – *теорема Пифагора* (*teorema Pifagora*), quadric equation – *квадратичное уравнение* (*uravneniye 2-oy stepeni*) (*kvadratischnoe uravnenie, uravnenie vtoroi stepeni*), Maxwell triangle – *треугольник Максвелла* (*treugolnik Maksvella*). This method of translation is not perfect. For example, there is such a thing as Pascal's triangle (*треугольник Паскаля*) (*treugolnik Paskalya*). Translating it into English we get Pascal pyramid (*пирамида Паскаля*) (*piramida Paskalya*). However, the triangle and the pyramid are not identical concepts [4].

The method of transposition consists in replacing one part of speech (the original language) with another (the language of translation) without distorting the meaning of the original phrase: differential – *дифференциал* (*differentsial*), differential equation – *дифференциальное уравнение* (*differentsialnoe uravnenie*) (the noun has passed to the adjective) [1, p. 82]. The method of transposition should be used in the event that the final turn better conveys the meaning of the original phrase or allows you to adjust stylistic nuances.

With the literal translation of the phrase "decision problem under uncertainty" the following will be obtained: *"решение проблемы под неопределенностью"* (*reshenie problem pod neopredelennosti*). From the point of view of the Russian language, this construction looks "incorrectly"; it is much more acceptable to look at such a translation option: *"проблема принятия решений в условиях неопределённости"* (*problema prinyatiya reshenii v usloviyah neopredelennosti*) [4].

The method of descriptive translation is used when the language of translation does not contain a situation described by the original language, and it must be replaced with a similar one. In other words, the translation is carried out by describing the word (phrase) or its explanation: decimal geometric sequence – *геометрическая прогрессия со знаменателем, равным корню n-й степени из 10* (*geometricheskaya progressiya so znamenatelem, ravnym kornu n-i stepeni iz 10*) [4].

In the mathematical literature, there are often mathematical terms consisting of several words that need a correct translation. Examples of such structures have already been cited above. To understand the translation technique, we will step-by-step translate the term decimal geometric sequence [4].

Step 1. Identify the keyword – CW (core), left and right definitions: sequence – the core; geometric, decimal – left definitions.

Step 2. Translation of the CW as the fundamental element of the structure: sequence – *последовательность*.

Step 3. Translation of the main element of the group (CW) together with the first left definition (LD1). This definition is the closest to the CW. In this case, the question is asked: which progression? An important point is the grammatical agreement of parts of speech (noun and adjective for this example): geometric sequence – *геометрическая прогрессия* (*geometricheskaya progressiya*).

Step 4. Implementation of the further translation of the qualifying word LD2 in conjunction with the CW and LD1. The question is: what kind of geometric progression: decimal geometric sequence – *геометрическая прогрессия со знаменателем, равным корню n-й степени из 10* (*geometricheskaya progressiya so znamenatelem, ravnym kornu n-i stepeni iz 10*). For this term, the translation is completed, but for more complex terminology, more steps will be taken. Based on the above steps, it can be concluded that the translation of complex terminology structures is carried out from the keyword to the last of the definitions. As a rule, the last defining word gives the term a narrower meaning and concretizes it.

To translate the term integral invariant sequence accurately, we need to understand which word is the key. A linguist who does not know the mathematical apparatus can feel the difficulty of translating this term. But a person deep in mathematics can immediately understand that this term is translated as "интегрально инвариантная последовательность" (integralno invariantnaya posledovatelnost') [4]. In this case, the translation can be done only by understanding the purpose of the term.

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Communicative and pragmatic functions of litotes in news blogging

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The publicist style can be regarded as a complex unity of a text and a political, social and cultural context, that allows us to get information not only about the participants of the communication process, but about the production and perception of a message, its interpretation and assessment by the participants of the communication.

The publicist discourse has been interpreted by many scientists (Fowler, Caldas-Coulthard, Fairclough, Kostomarov) as a discourse of inner force which allows speakers or writers to form social values and to manipulate the audience's opinions and points of view. The two main function of the publicist discourse are informative and affecting. Its aim is go give information on the events which go on in the world, at the same time exerting an impact on the public opinion trying to persuade the audience that the speaker's or writer's interpretation is right. The demanded effect is achieved through the use of both verbal and non-verbal means.

The publicist discourse is inseparably linked with the society: the society and the events that take place in the society are the source of information presented in the publicist discourse, at the same time the aim of the texts of the publicist style is to get the reaction of the public, to influence people' mind, opinion and decisions.

The society is closely linked with a certain historical period, that is why the output of the publicist discourse must be viewd with regard to historical events of a definite period, thus publications must be regarded as "chronicles of the present" revealing the ongoing political, social, philosophical and everyday events and problems of the society.

Therefore, publicist discourse is a persuasive kind of discourse, the main goal of which is to form the appropriate reaction of the audience to various socially meaningful events with the help of different language means at a certain historical period.

The publicist style, which is used in public speeches and printed public works, is addressed to a broad audience and devoted to important social and political events, public problems of cultural and moral character. Its pragmatic function is persuasion directed at influencing the readers and shaping their views in accordance with the argumentation of the author. Unlike other formal styles, the publicist style has spoken varieties, which are