

Strategy and tactics are abstract names, because they are the result of realification, objectification of process, and they are "concrete" because they objectified physical empirical process. They have some restriction on the type of the referent, the restriction is due to their relation to time.

Ways of representing time can be varied. Time is something abstract, unobservable; it can be expressed concrete or nonconcrete. Characteristic of the time by specifying the state of the environment and the events there, you can check what kind it is a question of time. According to an event characteristic can be determined at what time the states of affairs will change.

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Similarities and differences of engineering texts in English and Russian

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This report describes the main differences engineering texts in Russian and English languages. The relevance of this work due to the need of any good specialist in the use of texts in two languages: Russian native language (I am talking only about the specialists from Russia) and English is the main technical language of our time.

At first glance, technical texts are completely devoid of emotional coloring and should not have much difference in different languages. However, due to the special properties of the speakers, their habits and ways of thinking and technical literature is also subject to transformation. In this report describes the main differences of technical texts, the phraseology in scientific texts, grammatical features of scientific writing and overall specificity of Russian scientific speech.

The main differences of technical texts in English and Russian languages

The English text is dominated by various forms of the verb, while the Russian scientific style more typical impersonal or indefinite-personal turnovers;

Source: You might ask why engineers have generally chosen to supply us with a.c. rather than d.c. for our household needs.

Translation: Можно спросить, почему для домашних надобностей обычно используется переменный, а не постоянный ток.

In English texts descriptive often used to express the future of customary action;

Source: Fig. 10 gives a drawing of a bulb; the filament will be seen in the centre.

Translation: На рис. 10 приводится чертеж электрической лампы; нить накала видна в центре.

In English technical texts are particularly frequent passive momentum, whereas in Russian language the passive voice is used much less frequently. When translating, therefore, we must often resort to passive designs replacing other means of expression, a characteristic Russian language.

Authors English technical literature is widely used various cuts that are quite uncommon in the Russian language, for example:

- d.c. (direct current) – постоянный ток;
- a.c. (alternating current) – переменный ток;
- s.a. (sectional area) – площадь поперечного сечения;
- b.p. (boiling point) – точка кипения и др.

Such reductions in the translation must be decrypted and given full designation.

Some words or phrases in the English text contain alien to our way of language. When transferring they must be replaced analogs, i.e. within the meaning of the relevant expressions, but more common in the Russian text, for example:

Source: We have learned to manufacture dozens of construction materials to substitute iron.

Instead dozen in the Russian language is usual in such cases, use the word ten, so this proposal we translate

Translation: Мы научились производить десятки строительных материалов, заменяющих железо.

Phraseology in scientific texts

Scientific style characterized by the use of special phraseology, clichéd phrases. Often, these Russian and English phrases in the scientific text coincide: суть вопроса – the heart (the essence) of the matter; одним словом – in a nutshell, in a word, невозможная утрата – an irreparable loss . Perhaps in both languages, and some variation. For example, in Russian, you can say "одним словом" or "вкратце"; in English – in a nutshell, in brief, briefly or in a word.

Grammatical features of scientific writing

In books, articles, essays and books written in English, is dominated by a relatively long sentences . They average 1.7 times longer than in fiction, as in scientific and technical texts occurs much more definitions . Unlike fiction, whose principal objective – the creation of images, scientific and technical literature tends to describe as accurately as possible and to explain certain facts. Therefore, it is dominated by nouns, adjectives and impersonal forms of the verb .

Describing the subject situation, English often chooses other than Russian, the starting point in the description, uses a predicate or configuration features. For him, in particular, is characterized by the predominant use of verbal forms . Russian language, by contrast, tend to more widespread use of objectified actions and signs, which results in more frequent than in English, the use of nouns.

In modern English literature decided to conduct the presentation as the first person (In this paper I suggest ...), and the third person. Often used impersonal and indefinite-personal type design: it was decided, it has been found expedient, it is to be noted, it is necessary, it is important, care must be taken. In the Russian language is accepted or conduct scientific exposition of the first person plural ("Мы провели изучение данного образца ..."), or the impersonal and indefinite-personal construction ("Было показано, что ...", "В работах Д. И. Менделеева отмечалось ...").

Specificity of the English scientific writing style

Self-generated text scientific expert and designed specialist. The purpose of the scientific text – scientific research and exchange of information . Scientific and educational text generated by an expert, but is not a specialist (or future specialist). Its purpose – to transfer information. The most typical feature of the existing within the educational sub genre of scientific functional style – textbook. Popular science text generated by a special-

ist, but is a wide range of readers interested in this issue. Its purpose – to transfer information in an entertaining and fun way

Traditionally, the scientific style of poor means of expression, and various artistic techniques, so typical of the literary language, it is superfluous . However striking feature of British scientific and journalistic texts is that their language is usually more expressive and emotional language than Russian scientific texts . Thus, for example, are very diverse stylistic devices in papers of economic nature : it uses figurative phraseology, proverbs, metaphor, metonymy, pun, etc.

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Actual problems and characteristics of scientific and technical translation

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The object of this paper is to present the main problems of scientific and technical translation. As science and technology develop, new English words used to express new concepts, techniques and inventions come into existence. These words have developed more rapidly during the last decades that dictionaries can by no means trigger of.

Translation may involve a whole range of difficulties and thus, it can be a very challenging activity. Every language is different from variances in syntax, grammar rules, and grammatical structure. Thus, the translation process could be an uphill struggle.

As English became the universal language in the 20th century, most scientific research is now written in English all over the world. Nowadays, the world is facing globalization in the growing demand for communicating scientific knowledge to the public in the form of different media including different reading materials. Perhaps there is also an increasing call for translation of these vital types of knowledge into language for the readers. Hence, it is essential for translators and interpreters to be aware of the translation problems that may affect the quality of translations.

Scientific research is the most popular source of translation work and some of the most thorough and yet complex research is carried in the medical and pharmaceutical fields. The world of scientific research is vital and thus, a foreign audience requires expert translators who are competitive and reliable in the scientific translation field.

The structural and lexical differences between languages could be one the major problem in translation, especially, translating idioms and collocations from one language to another. Another one is the problem of grammar: every language has grammatical rules, which every translator and interpreters should clearly understand in producing an accurate scientific translation. Surely, if a translator does not have sufficient knowledge about the source and the target language, everything in the translation product can be an embarrassing disaster.

There are certain techniques in order to eliminate scientific and technical translation problems. Following these techniques doesn't entirely mean that the translation product would be error free. There may be some techniques on how to make the scientific translation more ef-