

us look at these connections in more detail. Philosophy explores the cognitive, socio-political, value-conscious, ethical and aesthetic attitude of a person to the world. It is looking for ways to harmonize nature and society. It provides a link between ecology and philosophy. It intersects with biology in the study of the interaction of organisms and the environment.

Ecology in physics studies the principal laws of the processes of substances transformation for food purposes in the same air environments. They are connected with the fundamental laws of physics – the law of conservation of mass and the second law of thermodynamics.

Ecology has a strong bond with geography. Different ecosystems usually coexist in the air, water, and soil. Thus, geographical ecology, botanical and zoological geography, landscape ecology appeared.

Medicine and ecology are undoubtedly responsible for improving the quality of the environment, because as a result of anthropogenic human activity, the environment deteriorates, which leads to poor human health, as well as the health problems of animals and plants, and even to their death.

E. Haeckel called ecology the science of economics. It is believed that the state of the economy in any state corresponds to its environmental quality.

The law says about the connection between ecology and law that a person has the right to a favorable environment [4].

The main principle of ecological thinking «Think globally, act locally!» requires ensuring the environmental safety of any hazardous facility. Environmental friendliness (ecological safety) of objects of the technosphere and the anthroposphere as a whole serves as an important condition for the existence of mankind and nature in a single planetary organism of the Earth's noosphere [2].

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TRANSDISCIPLINARITY IN GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Maltseva Yu.A., Tiunova D.A.

Scientific advisor: senior lecturer V.E. Mironova

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

The importance of learning English in modern society is perfectly clear for everyone. People who are interested in learning a language, their native or a foreign one, open up globality and, to some extent, its immensity. Any language, like the flow of a river, replenishes its reserves or sometimes loses them. It is hardly possible for a person to curb all the countless variety of language, but the question of continuous knowledge and increasing vocabulary can intrigue anyone who is striving for progress.

Taking into account the information about various language classes in English, it becomes possible to comprehend the study of a particular one. For example, idiomatic expressions as an integral part of everyday English due to their rootedness. Idiomatic expressions are considered as the property of the English language. Like in any language, where there are idiomatic expressions observed, there is a place for the traditions, mentality and lifestyle of the nation. True English cannot do without idiomatic expressions - this is the root of the importance in the process of learning them.

Since the class of idiomatic expressions is too extensive, it can even be divided into a number of other subclasses - namely, to limit the clear scope of application of idiomatic expressions. This study will focus specifically on the field of business communications. Thus, I am getting closer to the purpose of this study which is to analyze idiomatic expressions in the sphere of business communication, to figure out what their place is and how they influence on the speech. It would seem that idiomatic expressions are not something that can be used in business conversations, but the global role here belongs to the mentality of the society, for which English is the national language.

To achieve the aforementioned purpose, necessary objectives were highlighted:

1. To familiarize with the concept of «idiomatic expression» and its features;
2. To trace the application in history of idiomatic expressions;
3. To classify idiomatic expressions regarding a given topic - in the field of business communication.

The relevance and the problem of the study is that often the English language learner does not understand the meaning of existence and the study of idiomatic expressions. However, it was found that proficiency in them makes the language richer and more expressive. In certain cases, they even increase the efficiency of business negotiations.

First of all, it is necessary to consider the very concept of the idiomatic expression. Idiomatic expression or briefly – an idiom – is an indecomposable phrase, a stable turn of speech, characteristic only of a given language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of its constituent words [1]. Idioms are known as an integral part of everyday English. Since idioms do not always make sense literally, the learner needs to familiarize himself with the meaning and usage of each idiom. Idioms reflect the historical and cultural realities of a nation, therefore, they have national and cultural characteristics of a given language, and most of them have no equivalent in other languages.

There are thousands of idioms in the English language, but it is impossible to name the exact number, just as it is impossible to name the exact number of words in any language.

In the process of becoming familiar with English idioms about work, labor, work duties, it is very well traced that the British and Americans are responsible for their work, although they may not like it. For detailed considering the amount of idiomatic expressions in the sphere of business communication was grouped into several subgroups.

The first group bears the name «Process of working». It narrates, for the most part, about authority and responsibility. There are several examples:

Sometimes people face not pleasant situations, when somebody is trying to transfer his part of the work to another person without any interaction between them. In such a situation it is quite relevant to use the idiomatic expression «to throw over the wall»: «Everyone in this office tries to throw the project over the wall» [2].

Or, for example, someone has started a new job or received a new responsibility, so he needs to do it properly and «to seek his teeth» into it. This idiom would have a following meaning – to approach a new business with all responsibility, study it well and fully immerse in the task [4];

«to give a blank cheque» – is usually used when the boss gives an employee the right to make decisions on his own [2];

«to pass the torch to someone» – means to transfer responsibility or obligation to another one [2];

«to pass the buck» – means to avoid taking responsibility for the problem [3, p.40];

«to pull a few strings» – is applied when someone uses his influence to resolve the issue [3, p.230];

«to hold the fort» – means to replace someone in his absence [4];

«too many chiefs, not enough Indians» – is said in case when in a work place there are many bosses and just a few employees [3, p.52];

«to work fingers to the bone» – this idiom is about overexertion at work when a person works without sparing himself;

«a Mickey Mouse job» – is said about bad, hastily done work [3, p.33].

The next subgroup is connected with the «Career and salary». Below there are idiomatic expressions that fit the description.

It is possible to imagine such situation, where someone recently started to work in a certain field and has already excelled significantly in it. With the using of idiomatic expression it is called «up-and-coming» [2].

When a similar meteoric success in the beginning is crowned with a quick fade, there is a place for idiom «flash in the pan» – about the career marked by early success without further significant achievements [3, p.110];

«to hit the ground running» – has a following meaning – to yearn to start a new business immediately [3, p.144];

«by the sweat of one's brow» – about something achieved by hard work and without any assistance [3, p.283];

«glass ceiling» – this expression is about unspoken restrictions preventing the appointment of people, usually women, to higher positions in the company [4];

«dog-eat-dog» – is usually said about a person, ready to «elbow» and harm others in order to achieve their goals [2];

«to bring home a bacon» – means to earn money for the family [3, p.13].

Special attention is also paid to certain stereotyped personality types that can be found in the business environment. These are the so-called «Office characters».

In the workplace it is possible to observe certain minimum staff required to keep the business running – this group of people could be named as «a skeleton staff» using the idiomatic expressions [2].

«a people person» – quite understandable idiom about the sociable person [2];

«an empty suit» – it is about undeservedly promoted employee who cannot cope with his work [4];

«the bean counter» – an expression about the booker [4];

«the ideas hamster» – a characteristics the British use to call the idea's generator [2];

«big cheese/gun/wheel» – an idiom about the leader [3, p.24];

«dead wood» – is usually used for the employees who have lost their value in the work place [2];

«goldbricker» – it is about lazy people who shy away from work [4].

People who are known for their non-standard reasoning at work are also gifted with various idioms. This subgroup is called «The ideas»:

«blue sky thinking» – the expression about the process of creative thinking [2];

«diamond in the rough» – is used for description of the high potential [3, p.77];

«to think outside the box» – means extraordinary thinking [3, p.36];

«from the ground up» – means starting something from scratch [4].

Idiomatic expressions designed for praise, very often color the speaker's speech. Often in the workplaces it is possible to use the following «Praises»:

«You have an eye for this» - a similar expression that can be addressed to workers who are considered to be real experts in the field [3, p.97];

«A dab hand!» – this idiomatic expression is about proficient worker, who earned praise for his work [3, p.71];

«a jack of all trades» – it is about handyman, who is able to do different types of labor, no matter what bosses work with him [3, p.155];

«a safe pair of hands» – this idiom is also about skillful worker anyone can trust [3, p.251].

A number of idiomatic expressions has also been defined for direct communication at work. For example, when a person is immersed in work and cannot stop talking about it even in everyday situations, it is possible to hear «I asked you not to talk shop at home». The idiom in this case lies precisely in «to talk shop» [3, p.260];

«strictly business» – it is an event entirely dedicated to work issues [4].

It is difficult indeed to pay attention to every idiomatic expression in the field of business communication, due to the fact of a countless number of them, which, moreover, is constantly increasing. Only a small part of them is presented here. However, even on their basis, it becomes possible to trace the history of their origin. Most of them were formed by

comparison with living or inanimate objects and transferred to the human factor. It is not difficult to guess how, for example, other idioms in the field of business communications appeared – «to be snowed under» – here an image of a man overwhelmed with work, as if actually drowned in a snowdrift is presented. Colleagues and bosses throw more work to him, then he starts to feel like he is really under the pile of snow [4].

The idiom contributes to the demonstration of expression, and the increase in the emotionality of the statement. It allows the speaker to create brief figurative characteristics, with the help of which it is possible to concisely express a complex thought, or assess a certain state of affairs. Such well-established expressions make speech bright and rich, but most importantly - lively. Learning English idiomatic expressions is, in fact, a very exciting process. However, intuition and intelligence alone will hardly help to understand them. First of all, the process of scrupulous study and memorization should take place.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE ECONOMIC COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Maslennikova K.S.

Scientific advisor senior lecturer V. E. Mironova
National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

Our world is a complex system in which all elements are in regular connection with each other. Therefore, a change in one element will necessarily cause a change in another one. The aim of this study is to carry out the assessment of the impact of environmental factors on social well-being. The main objectives of this work are studying the sources on the topic and identifying the relationship between ecology and economic aspect. Ecology is the science that analyses the interaction of various living organisms with each other as well as with the natural environment. Environmental factors are divided into biotic, abiotic and anthropogenic. One of the most relevant environmental problems is global warming, so one of the abiotic factors, the climate factor, is of greatest interest. The concepts of "economics" and «economy» should be presented in the paper as an integrating part of the given research. Economics (as a science) is a set of sciences that studies the processes of production, distribution and consumption of material goods. The economy is the economic activity of society aimed at meeting human needs. However, it has not only positive, but also negative consequences. On the one hand, it helps to make human lives easier, more comfortable; with the development of the economy, work in production becomes efficient. On the other hand, industry causes great harm not only to nature but also human health [3]. In this work, we will consider economy as the economic activity of society.

Nowadays, at the beginning of the 21st century, we can see negative impact of such environmental problems as global warming, deforestation, which lead to the loss of biodiversity. It may seem that it does not harm a person but, in fact, it causes irreparable damage not only to the present life, but also to the future of all mankind. The population of the Earth is destroying nature more and more, thereby destroying itself. So, in the early 1990s, the inhabitants of the Earth, according to many scientists, have already produced the maximum possible load on the environment. At present, the scale of world production and consumption resulted in a catastrophic imbalance of natural and social systems and, studies from various fields of knowledge show that it has approached the limit, even exceeded the ability of the environment to cope with the consequences of human activities. Scientists say that the ability of the natural environment to overcome the consequences of human activity is exceeded by 25-30%. In addition, we should not forget that many environmental problems do not occur immediately, but much later than their causes. Even if all the necessary measures are taken quickly, the state of the environment will deteriorate over a long period of time. First of all, it concerns the problem of climate change [3].

Thus, we have seen that environmental problems are not short-term phenomena, but a long-term process that affects all spheres of society. To consider the relationship between environmental factors and the economy, it is necessary to turn to the research of William Nordhaus which is devoted to the analysis of the anthropogenic climate change and its influence on the economy, in the mid-1970s. William Nordhaus (Yale University, USA) paid special attention to climate change due to fuel combustion and carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere. He also focused on the fact that the main problem of limited resources is not the depletion of energy resources, but the limited ability of the environment to absorb emissions from the use of energy resources [2].

It was the beginning of his work on the economic component of climate change and it prompted the scientist to create numerical models that describe the mutual influence of climate and economic growth. He focused his efforts on the