

# THE SCIENTIFIC STYLE

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- The scientific style has all the characteristics of the book and at the same time has a number of characteristics that deserve study.



- The main **purpose** of scientific works is the presentation of data obtained through research, acquaintance of the reader with scientific information.



- Informative function of scientific style is reflected in its genre peculiarity: it is presented scientific

- monographs,

- articles,

- abstracts.

- Almost every word in a scientific text means not a concrete, but a general concept or an abstract phenomenon.
- Example: Birch well tolerates frosts (the word birch here refers to the tree species, not to a single object, a particular tree).

- Scientific speech not only removes words from the language with a common and abstract meaning, but also changes the meaning of commonly used words in accordance with their principles.

## Vocabulary includes three main layers:

common words

- knowledge,
- work, one,
- one hundred,
- study,
- at first,
- still,
- etc.

general scientific

- research,
- experimental,
- analyze,
- formulate,
- remote,
- unprecedented,
- etc.

and highly specialized terms

- syntax,
- molecule,
- lethal outcome,
- interference,
- etc.



- Distinctive features of terms are systematic, precise definition, the tendency to uniqueness within its terminological field, stylistic neutrality, lack of expression.





- The systemic nature of terms gets a linguistic expression in a scientific style. Medical terms are combined due to the same suffixesexample: the suffix -itis is inherent in terms of denoting inflammatory processes (bronchitis, appendicitis, sinusitis, sciatica, peritonitis). Equal suffixation has the names of drugs (penicillin, sintomycin, oletetrin, furatsilin).

- Lexical imagery in the scientific style is sometimes used, but very purposeful: for example, comparisons help to explain a phenomenon.

- The speech of scientific works, as a rule, has a nominal character, which leads to a quantitative predominance of nouns and adjectives with respect to the verb and its forms.



- In the scientific literature, especially in those where mathematical methods are applied, the future tense form is essentially devoid of its usual grammatical meaning and grammatically weakened.

- Very often in scientific speech verbs are used in an indefinite sense, close to generalized-personal; in many ways it depends on their semantics.

These are words with an abstract meaning:

- movement,
- quantity,
- phenomenon,
- relation,
- action,
- property,
- formation,
- change,
- distribution,
- state,
- influence,
- meaning,
- definition ,
- etc.

Among the nouns of masculine and feminine gender also belongs to abstract vocabulary:

✓ case,

✓ experience,

✓ process,

✓ question,

✓ volume,

✓ character,

✓ period,

✓ experience,

□ part,

□ energy,

□ form,

□ force,

□ magnitude,

□ mass,

□ activity,

□ opportunity,

□ need,

□ etc.

- For scientific speech is characterized by the predominance of complex sentences, in which the unions clearly reflect the cause-effect relationship ( if ... then ...; so that, while ).



- The correct order of words in sentences contributes to the clarity and accuracy of the wording.



- The harmony, consistency, orderliness of syntactic constructions are inherent in all genres of scientific works.

- **What is the main purpose of scientific works?**



Thank you for your attention!