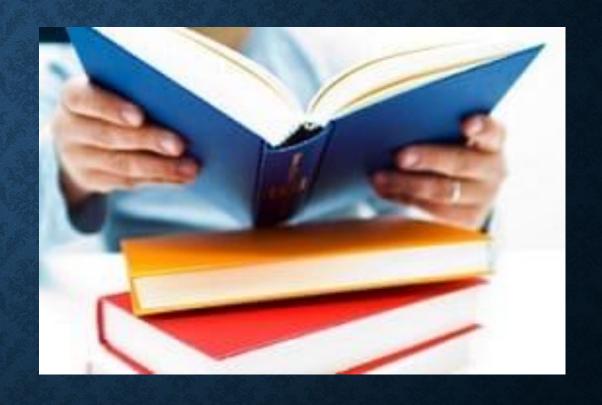
## THE SCIENTIFIC STYLE

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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	ge []	eneral scientific research,
☐ knowledge,		experimental,
□ work, one,		analyze,
☐ one hundred,		formulate,
□ study,		remote,
		unprecedented,
□ at first,		etc.
□ still,		
□ 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 suffixes example: the suffix -it 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.

- $\square$  part,
- □ energy,
- ☐ form,
- ☐ force,
- ☐ magnitude,
- □ mass,
- □ activity,
- □ opportunity,
- □ need,
- $\square$  etc.

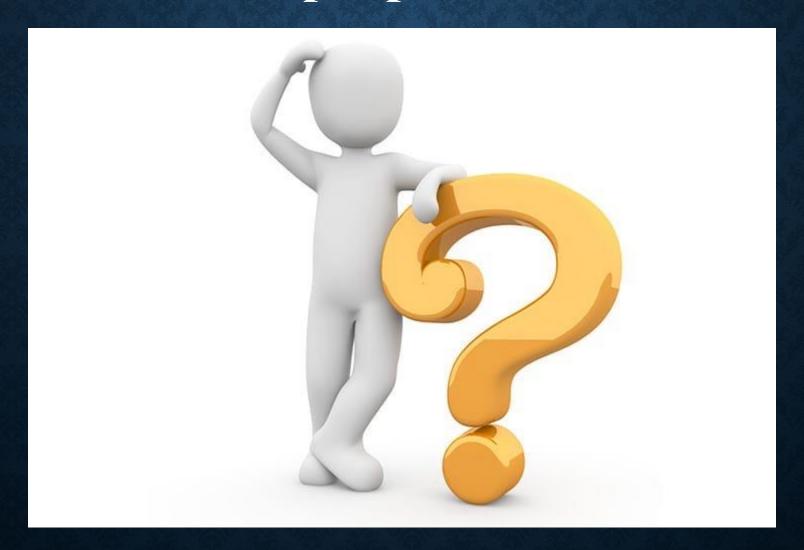
•For scientific speech is characterized by the predominance of complex sentences, in which the unions clearly reflect the cause-effect relationship (if ... then ...; so that, while ).

•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!