

## **IMPORTANT ABILITY OF USING SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH**

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**Introduction.** The modern era of foreign languages is characterized by significant growth in terms of different areas of science, and their active penetration into the spoken language. It becomes urgent problems studying the functioning of the terms in the scientific and technical translation with the rapid development of scientific and technical information.

**Aim.** To observe usual forms of scientific terms in English.

The main aim of learning foreign languages is student's achievements in practical knowledge in a foreign language at the university. It allows to read the original literature in their specialty, to extract from it necessary scientific and technical information, to get skills in translating, annotating, and abstracting it, as well as taking part in the oral communication. In order to deal with all these activities, students should master the basic grammatical minimum.

**Results and discussions.** Carefully defined terminology enables people in a particular industry to communicate clearly. A common understanding of terms allows people to communicate ideas more rapidly with less need for lengthy explanations. This requires a common understanding of important terms.

A large majority of documents today are designed for specialist communication. They are written in specialist language, 30-80% of which is composed of terminology. In other words, terminology is the main vehicle by which facts, opinions and other "higher" units of knowledge are represented and conveyed. Sound terminology work reduces ambiguity and increases clarity - in other words, the quality of specialist communication depends to a large extent on the quality of the terminology employed, and terminology can be a safety and a quality factor.

In the process of working with scientific texts, students are faced with a large number of scientific terminologies. Terms are words those represent emerging concepts associated with the development of science. It is important to remember that terms are ambiguous, translation of the term depends on the specialty and area of use it. Due to the multivalence of terms, it happens some difficulties in their translation. From all of the terms used in scientific literature, especially stand out the terms of Latin and Greek origin. These terms are borrowed. Many of the Latin and Greek loans belong to the so-called international vocabulary; they can be repeated in the languages of many nations, united by the common features of the cultural and social

development. Such terms are easy to translate because their sound and graphic similarities with the Russian language, for example: atom (eng.), das Atom (ger.), атом (rus.); radio (eng.), das Radio (ger.), радио (rus.).

However, a term is not always borrowed from Latin or Greek, can be easily translated. There are a number of words that have preserved the original method of forming the plural that is unusual for English or German. It should be noted that it is often possible to meet usual English plural for words such as antenna - antennas, formula - formulas, stratum - stratum.

Special attention in the translation of scientific terms requires so-called "false friends" of interpreter, lexical units that have the same internal form, but cause false association in connection with the presence of other meanings. For example, the English word "resin", is not Russian word "rubber"; word "data" is often mistakenly translated as "date". The German die Radioastronomie – radio astronomy, but das Radioelement – isn't radioelement, but a radioactive element.

A large number of the profile vocabulary is used in pharmacy. It happens historically, because in this medical profile are always used only the Greek-Latin terminology. It is known that the medical education in European universities in the Middle Ages was conducted only in Latin. Later teaching at the other faculties was conducted in national languages in different countries. However, in this field of science, such as pharmacy is still studying Latin terminology.

Future professionals in the field of pharmacy should orientate in medical terminology, is a widely borrowed from Latin. For these purpose students of our university pass Latin course.

In English, there is also a group of lexical units, which are very often used in professional medical English. These words indicate the parts of the human body, organs, terms relating to patient and nursing care. Their formation, spelling and pronunciation do not have anything to do with Greco-Latin terminology.

**Conclusions.** In order to work with any terms in a scientific text in a foreign language, to be successful you should:

- To know a certain minimum of general scientific terms;
- To own terminology, characteristics for this or that sphere of activity (specialty);
- To remember the ambiguity of words in English and German;
- To know the methods of forming the plural of some words Latin and Greek origin;
- To avoid false associations with their own language.

Possession of professional terminology in a foreign language makes the future specialist competitive, motivated, and better prepared for the implementation of professional activity, as in a native and in a foreign language. At this point, it is important to pay enough attention to this aspect during the studying process.