

and mental state (*physically strong, mentally alert, morally straight*), actions in different situations, etc. The superiority of the ranger unit is proclaimed in every part of the oath (*a more elite soldier; move further, faster, and fight harder than any other soldier, I am a specially selected*, etc) and is summed up in their motto, “Rangers lead the way”.

At the same time the oath of Belarusian Scouts concentrates on such moral categories as faith, duty, honor, respect, disregard of self. The emphasis is made not on the superiority of the unit, but on the total devotion to the military service and discharging of duty, the motto being “Any place, any time, any tasks!”.

**Conclusion.** Thus, we see, that though US Rangers and Belarusian Special Forces Scouts are intended to perform the same functions, the texts of the military oath differ both structurally and by contents. This fact proves that ideology and mentality of armed forces in different countries is not similar. And in order to co-operate in the military sphere effectively, or in order to estimate the possible enemy correctly, it is necessary to analyze language units.

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### THE USE OF EMOTIONALLY COLOURED WORDS IN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

**Introduction.** The main stylistic feature of the scientific and technical text is the precise presentation of the material with the almost complete absence of those expressive elements that give the speech emotional saturation. The main emphasis is on the logical, and not on the emotional-sensory side of the statement. This leads to the fact that the scientific and technical texts seem too strict, without elements of emotional colouring.

However, according to A. Fedorov, the notion of some “neutral” style, devoid of imagery and emotionality, the concept is very relative, for the very absence of these properties constitutes a distinct, though a negative stylistic feature, and there is also a positive characterizing feature [1, с. 98].

“The style of the scientist is formal”, L. Borisova writes, “It avoids inaccurate definitions, unripe generalizations, sensations, its work always has clarity and a deep insight into the essence of the subject, which is inseparable from the clarity of thinking and formulations. It avoids contractions and turns of spoken language” [2, с. 166].

**Main part.** It should be noted that the scientific and technical text, nevertheless, includes a number of neutral coloured lexical units and phraseological combinations. Without depriving the text of accuracy, they give it vitality and variety. The stylistic colouring of emotional elements in the scientific literature is particularly intense, contrasting the general background of logical, objective forms of evaluation, the qualification of objects and phenomena of the material world. When using linguistic units in the “habitual” environment their stylistic colouring merges with the overall colour of speech, and when these units are transferred to an “unusual” situation, the stylistic colouring appears with the greatest clarity, the same style in various functional styles can have different expressive power. Any use of words in a different context than the one that is determined by the shade of their group can cause a definite stylistic effect.

Emotionally expressive vocabulary is the sort of the language which is associated with human feelings and, as a rule, expresses positive or negative attitude. The contribution to the creation of a general heightened emotional and expressive tonality of English scientific prose is made by the use of emotionally enhanced nouns. In particular, you can specify the following words: *изящество* ‘gracefulness’, *восхищение* ‘admiration’, *триумф* ‘triumph’, *великодушие* ‘generosity’, etc.

A positive evaluation is regularly used in the following cases:

1) to characterize the work of a scientist (or scientists): his concept, theory, hypothesis, experiment, the method of his work. Here nouns are used, like *красота* — beauty, *изящество* — gracefulness, *восхищение* — admiration, *триумф* — triumph;

2) to reflect the outstanding abilities of man as a scientist. In this case we observe the use of nouns like *гений* — genius, *самопожертвование* — self-sacrifice;

3) to describe the subject or process that is analyzed, such words as *совершенство* — perfection, *энтузиазм* — enthusiasm, *великодушие* and *щедрость* — generosity, *мудрость* — wisdom.

Thus, the peculiarity of scientific communication brings to life the characteristic functions in which appraising nouns are used. According to the examples of the nouns given above, it can be seen that these

functions are used mainly to show a positive evaluation of the scientist's work and to a positive evaluation of the subject, process, and fact undergoing scientific research.

Nouns that transmit a negative evaluation characteristic are used:

1) for critical analysis of scientific theory, school, classification, concept, methodology for conducting experiments, formulations, etc. So, the book can be described as *snare* 'западня, ловушка' for the one who is going to read it; scientific theory — like *chimera, heresy* 'ересь'; state of knowledge on any subject *невежество* 'ignorance', *убеждения ученого* 'prejudice';

2) for a negative evaluation of the process, the fact of the subject being investigated. Thus, the actions of certain animals can be characterized as *обман* 'imposition', *бедствие* 'disaster', etc.;

3) for the direct expression of those feelings that cause the scientist the circumstances accompanying the experiment; actions of other people in relation to the object of scientific research, etc. Here we find such nouns as *недоброжелательность, злая воля* 'ill-will', *неприязнь, враждебность* 'ill-feeling'.

Thus, in the language of scientific prose, the richest possibilities of expressive emotionally coloured vocabulary are restricted by the narrow scope of the thematic focus of works of scientific nature.

In the scientific and technical literature, phraseological units are also often used in accordance with the sphere of their use. They can be divided into three types: conversational, neutral, literary-book.

At the same time, the differences between spoken and neutral vocabulary, on the one hand, and neutral and literary-book lexicon, on the other, are primarily expressed in emotional and expressive colouring. The stylistic contrast of colloquial and literary-book phraseological units contributes to their isolation against the common background of neutral phraseology. The singularity and seeming irrelevance of inappropriate vocabulary in a scientific article, book, monograph, etc., gives it a noticeable emotional-expressive colouring. Phraseological units are divided into three types:

1) **conversational.** Example: *по насылшке, из вторых рук* 'at second hand'; *смотреть сквозь пальцы на что-либо* 'to shut one's eyes to something'; *ломать себе голову над чем-либо* 'to break one's head against something';

2) **neutral.** Example: *в движении* 'on foot'; *проливать свет на что-либо* 'to throw light on something'; *иметь в виду* 'to bear in mind';

3) **literary-book.** Example: *развлекаться во время народного бедствия* 'to fiddle while Rome is burning'; *перейти Рубикон* 'to pass the Rubicon'; *человеку свойственно ошибаться* 'to erris human'.

Phraseological units are used:

1) for the expression of approval (admiration) in connection with a particular work of a scientist;

Example: *вкладывая свою душу, всей душой* 'heart and soul'; *поразить, удивить* 'to take one's breath away';

2) for a negative characterization of the work of a scientist;

Example: *не соответствовать чему-либо* 'to be out of keeping with something'; *провалиться, не иметь успеха* 'to fall flat'.

3) to describe (without evaluation) the object of research.

Example: *подвернуться под руку, заставляя работать* 'to come to hand'; *взять верх* 'to win the day'; *рассказывать небывлицы* 'to tell stories' [3].

One of the main reasons that explain the penetration of emotional elements into scientific prose should be considered scientific polemics.

As well mentioning of a great scientist or inventor, the expression of admiration for their work also lead to the use of evaluative vocabulary and elements of emotional syntax.

**Conclusion.** Thus, in the English scientific and natural literature the use of emotionally coloured language is not not only connected with the topics that are suitable for scientific prose but with the interpretation and classification of the results of the experiment, the argumentation and the justification of the scientific theory concepts, hypotheses. In scientific prose, emotionally coloured elements give the text a functionally ordered character.

The combination of special scientific terminology and so-called general scientific words, characterized by neutral stylistic coloration with oral colloquial vocabulary, is a dramatically contrasting combination of different stylistic elements. Neutral vocabulary serves as the background on which stylistically colored elements prominently appear.

In modern English scientific prose the use of words with emotional meaning is a manifestation of an individual manner of presenting thoughts and facts. It can be said that the emotional tension realized by lexical means is universal and traditional for the style of English scientific prose.

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