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PRAGMATIC ASPECT OF LEXICAL UNITS IN SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

Scientific and technical texts are those belonging to scientific communication with its agents performing cognitive functions and aiming at continuous information accumulation, reproduction and realizing a particular communicative and pragmatic task. Communicative and pragmatic meaning of any scientific text is actualized in terms of three main factors: intention, composition and style and depends upon external linguistic factors, such as communication act, author and their perception of reality.

Scientific and technical texts are characterized by their statements accuracy, credibility of information, coherence, specific grammar structures, formal parameters, strict composition and professional terminology. According to linguistic research, texts of scientific and technical literature are not deprived of pragmatic meaning and it is realized in terms of their main pragmatic function that is to inform and use this information to carry out a particular action related to scientific and technical field. Besides, one should distinguish a range of other pragmatic functions actualized in scientific and technical environment: cognitive, argumentative, explanatory, referential, didactic.

Thus, if the recipient of communicative situation is able to conduct an experiment based upon some information or do some operations with technical equipment using visuals we should considered that communicative and pragmatic effect has been realized and original communicative intention is reached.

The main feature of scientific texts is a wide range of professional terminology, clichés, specialized lexical units, fixed phrases etc. In order to realize pragmatic potential of scientific information and reach communicative intention, various translation transformations and stylistic adaptations are applied.

Scientific functional style of English language is considered to be quite figurative; this in its turn brings up the question regarding applying pragmatic

transformation to avoid inappropriateness in target translation. For scientific text to have particular communicative and pragmatic effect, the level of figurativeness has to be decreased by applying lexical units more relevant for scientific literature. Thus, hyperbole *"plain as a pikestaff"* can be rendered as "абсолютно зрозумілий", *"close air"* – "задушливе повітря", *"acid test"* – "точне випробування", *"female mould"* – негативна форма.

Clichés should be also seen as a part of pragmatic aspect of scientific lexis that are usually translated as the same language chunk. The following sentence can exemplify it: ***It is to be noted*** *that our nervous system must be considered as part of our modern technology*. – ***Варто відзначити***, *що нашу нервову систему слід також вважати складовою сучасної техніки*.

Pragmatic aspect of scientific and technical texts is connected with factors of extra linguistic reality, such as background knowledge, context and participants of communicative situation. Context here must be given a serious consideration since it helps to understand the meaning of particular lexical unit and its semantic and synthetic characteristics. Consider the following examples: *dull coal* – матове вугілля, *dull luster* – слабкий блиск, *dull knife* – тупий ніж; *a molecule travels* – молекула проходить (відстань), *to run a system* – запускати систему.

In most cases necessity to adopt pragmatic transformations is determined by dialogueness of scientific texts and the need to communicate with target audience. Dialogueness can be manifested in frequent addressing to target audience with the help of the following pronouns: *you, yourself, we*, *imperative mood* and *category of modality.* The most important thing in the course of conveying pragmatic potential of scientific and technical text is correct translation of personal pronoun "I" that is normally translated as Ukrainian, polite "ми".

Thus, texts of scientific functional style have elements with pragmatic meaning that are characterized by figurativeness, emotiveness, phraseological units, lexical units of colloquial language, dialogueness, clichés etc. This implies taking into consideration pragmatic meaning and potential of the source text and pragmatic transformation in the course of translation.