

ABBREVIATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS

The most important feature of any genre of scientific and technical literature is the logic of the statement, which is achieved by the sequence of evidence, the introduction of precise definitions and formulations, and the sequence of conclusions. The effectiveness of evidence is achieved by skillful use of various comparisons and analogies, which contribute to greater emotional coloring of the text. Clarity of presentation is also an important stylistic feature of texts of this kind. Clarity is achieved not only by illustrative verbal and pictorial material, but also by schematic and appropriate organization of the text itself, which is divided into chapters, sections, and paragraphs. Especially important places are highlighted in italic or bold font, attention is emphasized with underscores, points and sub-points are marked with letters or numbers. In addition, texts belonging to scientific and technical materials are usually provided with various illustrations and drawings with captions. This illustrative material contributes to a more complete understanding of the general content of the text [1].

Despite the fact that an important characteristic of the language of English scientific and technical literature is the use of a large number of special terms and terminological combinations, it includes a significant percentage of words in general use. Most of such commonly used words are polysemantic words. In some cases, in order to extract the meaning of a polysemantic word, it is not enough to use only grammatical signs, that is why it is necessary to take into account its lexical connections.

The lexical composition of English-language scientific and technical material is characterized by the wide use of terminological combinations and terms (as well as phrases and clichés), and in addition, the presence of words that denote the names of companies, brands of various technological equipment, the location of this or that enterprise, etc. As a rule, such lexical units are not subject to translation, but are transferred in their original form or in transliteration. A cliché is a stereotypical word or phrase. They include idioms, stable combinations or sets of ready-made expressions [2].

In English-language scientific and technical texts, a significant place is occupied by various types of abbreviations. Since they function independently, are fixed in lexicographic sources and often become more famous than their sources

(*radar, sonar, laser*), they can be considered lexical units of scientific and technical language. In the English language, it is customary to divide all shortenings into abbreviations and acronyms. Abbreviations are formed from the initial letters of significant words of the phrase: *AA (antenna array) antenna array, RWM (read-write memory) RAM, kVA (kilovolt-ampere) kilovolt ampere*. When pronouncing them by letter names, the emphasis falls on the last letter. Abbreviations may be written with periods, but are generally avoided in modern English.

Acronyms are shortenings that, unlike abbreviations, are read and perceived as ordinary lexical units. Acronyms are formed from different combinations of letters (from the first letters, from the first few with the last, etc.). These include the above-mentioned abbreviations *radar, laser, maser*. It is significant that the translation equivalents of these units in the Ukrainian language are precisely these acronyms: radar (Radio Detection and Ranging), laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), maser (Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation).

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D. Stelmakov, O. Besarab

THE STRUGGLE OF UKRAINIAN DISSIDENTS COMPARED TO THE DISSIDENT MOVEMENT OF VACLAV HAVEL

As it is stated in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary "Dissident – a person who strongly disagrees with and criticizes their government, especially in a country where this kind of action is dangerous" [1].

The struggle for the freedom, ideas and motherland of Ukraine has existed for many centuries, but universal ways to achieve it still have not been devised. During the period of the Great War, self-identity and the struggle for freedom became pressing issues for survival in Ukraine. One of the ways to achieve independence from