

Literacy is an Important Factor in Professional Training of Modern Specialist

Viktoriia Tsyhanenko
ORCID 0000-0003-2272-3501
Department of Ukrainian Studies
Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics
Kharkiv, Ukraine
viktoriia.tsyhanenko@nure.ua

Alla Serhiieva
ORCID 0000-0001-8962-2452
Department of Ukrainian Studies
Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics
Kharkiv, Ukraine
alla.serhiieva@nure.ua

Nataliia Ochкуроva
ORCID 0000-0003-0105-7781
Department of Ukrainian Studies
Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics
Kharkiv, Ukraine
nataliia.ochкуроva@nure.ua

Abstract—The abstracts of the report draw attention to such a factor as language literacy, which is extremely important in any communication in the professional field. The problems that arise when using words-terms of foreign origin, verb nouns, adjectives and verbs are considered. Attention is drawn to the difficulties of translating professional terms, especially from the Russian language.

Keywords—*borrowing, foreign origin, verb nouns, terminology, terms, suffixes.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern Ukrainian literary language has long standing origin, complicated history and in spite of all difficulties it is state language of Ukraine, language which is recognized in the world, functions and develops. It unites both generally used words and special, words, which are used in professional speech. Professional words are widely used during project presentation, signing the agreements for cooperation (as well as international), having talks, objections etc. That is why it is important to use easily and correctly technical language.

II. MAIN PART

The problem of technical scientific language used by science and technics in actual, because terms make the main layer of vocabulary used by scientists. Strengthening of international relations, development of science is impossible without particular special scientific terms usage. There may be difficulties while translating, terms, lexeme usage, that are not in dictionaries or needs additional explanation, usage of verbal nouns, participles.

Besides students have difficulties in using word-terms because scientific style is difficult for comprehension especially when there are too many special unknown lexemes.

There is a problem as to borrowings: it is well-known Ukrainian science uses professional vocabulary both Ukrainian and borrowing origin. Beginning from XVII

century scientists did not come the consent as to the problem. One part of scientists insist on only Ukrainian origin terms usage, the other – only borrowed.

There are several ways of borrowings. The first: the words appears in the language together with concept. These words have not Ukrainian corresponding word: reklama (advertisement), gigabajt (gigabyte), polityka (politics).

The second – it is attempt to detail the object, which is already used: revaluation – increase, devaluation – decrease.

Certain parts of foreign origin words (as barbarians ok, fake, bug) does not influence on technical language development.

One must be careful as to words-duplicate. This words have one meaning but they are different. For example – helicopter (Greek origin) and vertolit (Ukrainian); orange (French) – zhovtogaryachyj (Ukrainian).

One must be careful as to verbal nouns with –nnya:

- *uyava* (imagination) – *uyavlennya* (concept);
- *zsuv* (shear) – *zsuwannya* (movement);
- *roztyag* (tension) – *roztyagnennya* (extension) – *roztyaguvannya* (extensibility);
- *sklad* (warehouse) – *skladannya* (resignation);
- *zriz* (section) – *rizannya* (cut);
- *promova* (speech) – *promovlyannya* (whisper);
- *napruga* (tension) – *napruzheniya* (strain);
- *zvorot* (address) – *zvernennya* (appeal) – *zvertannya* (treatment);
- *pry`jom* (reception) – *pry`jnyattya* (decision) – *pry`jmannya* (acceptance);
- *rozv'yazok* (issue) – *rozv'yazannyya* (solution);
- *spoluka* (connection) – *spoluchennya* (communication).

It is widely spread when presence or absence of the ending leads gradually to initial semantic change of the word.

As to scientific terminologie we have great changes as:

- there is a tendency to gradual edjection of active Present Participle as a result of the Russian language influence. Adjective forms are more used for example *modelyuval'nyj*, *deformyuval'nyj*, *roztyagal'nyj*;
- terms with suffix [anya] for showing process are preferred: *zapy'suvannya* (*zapy's*), *nagrivannya* (*nagriv*);
- there is a tendency of terms introduction such as «*stepenuvannya*», «*kubuvannya*» instead of «*pidnesennya do stepenya*», «*pidnesennya do kuba*»;
- terms such as «*tverdishaty*», «*vuzhchaty*», «*bil'shaty*» are more economical than the ones used now «*stavaty tverdishym*», «*stavaty vuzhchym*», «*stavaty bil'shym*»;
- it is advisable to use successful synonyms for international terms: *photography* - *svitly'na*, *percentage* - *vidsotok*, *progress* - *postup*.

Many mistakes are made while Present Participle Active usage in scientific language if there are suffixes -*ach(yj)*, -*uch(yj)*: *golovyuyuchy`j*, *vy`konuyuchy`j*, *povazhayuchy`j* (chairman of the meeting; who performs, who respects). Almost every word is a translation loan word from Russian. Active Participles must be replaced by subordinate clauses of Adjectives:

- Terms with suffix **-uval'n-**: *absorbuyuchy`j* – *absorbuval`ny`j*; *akty`vuyuchy`j* – *akty`vuval`ny`j*; *vidfil`trovuyuchy`j* – *vidfil`trovuval`ny`j*;
- Terms with suffix **-al'n-**: *vy`peredzhuyuchy`j* – *vy`peredzhal`ny`j*; *obertayuchy`j* – *obertal`ny`j*; *shtovxayuchy`j* – *shtovxal`ny`j*;
- Terms with suffix **-ivn-**: *interferuyuchy`j* – *interferivny`j*; *komutuyuchy`j* – *komutivny`j*;
- Terms with suffix **-n-**: *vidxy`lyayuchy`j* – *vidxy`l`ny`j*; *nagrivayuchy`j* – *nagrivny`j*; *nezny`kayuchy`j* – *nezny`kny`j*.

There participles that are substituted by adjective with other roots:

- *bly`z`kodyuyuchy`j* – *bly`z`kosyazhny`j*, *korotkosyazhny`j*;
- *dalekodyuyuchy`j* – *dalekochy`nny`j*, *dalekosyazhny`j*;
- *diyuchy`j* – *chy`nny`j*;
- *zmazuyuchy`j* – *zmashhuval`ny`j*, *masty`l`ny`j*;
- *zumovlyuyuchy`j*, *obumovlyuyuchy`j* – *spry`chy`nyal`ny`j*;
- *otochuyuchy`j* – *dovkil`ny`j*;
- *slidkuyuchy`j* – *stezhny`j*;
- *teplovy`dil`ny`j*, *teplovy`dilyayuchy`j* – *teplovy`datny`j*.

III. CONCLUSION

So you may make a lot of mistakes if you don't know the peculiarities of scientific speech. Modern specialist must not only use literary scientific speech properly but understand the rules of terminology units creation.

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