

PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH FOCUSING ON THE LATEST ARTICLES ON BIOTECHNOLOGY

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Professional English is an English language-learning program designed for people of a certain profession. Training in these courses assumes a base in the form of an average level of English proficiency, which is undoubtedly a plus for learning a language in a particular field. Learning English in a specific professional field is necessary for a specialist to improve their skills, advance their career, international recruiting, and self-education.

There are two concepts in linguistics: language proficiency and professional language proficiency. The latter assumes that a person has communication skills and abilities, depending on his professional affiliation. Why is this important? Firstly, in any language (including Russian) there is a general and professional vocabulary and phraseological constructions. The former are characteristic of the language as a whole (that is, regardless of what exactly the statement is dedicated to), and the latter are peculiar to representatives of certain professions. At the same time, many people who are not familiar with the activities in this field may not know these structures at all. For example, a person who speaks English well (and even a native speaker) may well not know the lexical meaning and the translation of vocabulary related, for example, to aircraft engineering or medicine.

However, in modern society, due to the increasing trends of globalization, the requirements for the level of professional qualification of personnel are also increasing, one of the indicators of which is proficiency in English at a professional level. This is especially true for activities in the field of high technology, pharmacy, management, and PR activities. In addition, some people are going to get an education abroad and even stay there to work in their chosen specialty for a long time. All this, of course, requires that professional English be studied at a qualitatively high level. Although, on the other hand, we note that professional English is still secondary to general language proficiency: after all, the language is the same, therefore, it is characterized by the same grammatical structures, spelling and orthoepic rules and, of course, common language vocabulary. Indeed, in this case, it may be about mastering a professional vocabulary, which is closely interspersed with common lexical and phraseological units.

From a methodological point of view, professional English is a curriculum that is addressed to representatives of a particular profession or students who are preparing

to master it. Such programs are being created both in our country and abroad. In principle, it has always been rightly considered and is considered that this is the prerogative of institutions of higher and secondary vocational education: almost any university has an inter-faculty department of foreign languages, which conducts classes with an emphasis on the professional affiliation of the student. However, unfortunately, practice shows that such classes often turn out to be largely formal and ineffective: even receiving excellent grades in English and a specialist's diploma, such graduates are often rejected by potential employers due to insufficient English proficiency. At the same time, there are many students themselves who would like to improve their professional English. There is only one way out – individual or group classes on special programs addressed to representatives of each profession separately. These include, for example, English for lawyers, English for managers, English for engineers, and English for a biotechnologist.

The language nomination in such areas is characterized by the presence of a representative lexical layer of terminological phrases that belong to the units of the nomination that have a transparent motivation and, therefore, are most typical for new, rapidly developing fields of knowledge. This includes biotechnology, one of the relatively young subject areas that is in the process of being formed, in comparison with related fields of knowledge biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics, immunology, microbiology, pharmacology, chemistry, etc. Biotechnology is engaged in the study of genetically engineered and cellular methods, technologies for the creation and use of genetically transformed (modified) plants, animals and microorganisms in order to intensify production or obtain new types of products [6].

The first chapter, "Theoretical foundations of the study of the term", is devoted to the theoretical foundations of the study of the term in a scientific functional style. Within the framework of the Russian and English sublanguages of biotechnology, an attempt is made to define the concept of "term". Numerous works evidence the lack of unity in his understanding. The resulting moment in them will be the definition of a term as a word or phrase expressing a scientific, technical or professional concept. The analysis of the definitions of the term allowed us to outline its general and particular characteristics. Among the common properties are its unambiguity (within the same terminology), accuracy, definitiveness, consistency, motivation. Particular properties are pragmatism of semantics, general structural determinism, and diffusivity. A qualitative analysis of the vocabulary of the sublanguage of biotechnologies became possible as a result of the systematization of lexical material and obtaining on its basis a statistical probabilistic model of the sublanguage. For this purpose, a corpus of texts of the branch under study was formed ("corpus" means, "any systematic collection of electronic texts intended for linguistic research", the source of which was scientific academic texts in English and Russian [1].

The corpus includes a total of 162 articles (in Russian and English). Sequential automatic processing of texts with an average volume of 3-5 thousand, word usage, limited in subject and chronologically, allowed us to form a probabilistic model of the

vocabulary of Russian and English sublanguages of biotechnology, including the first approximately 2000 tokens of the frequency list, which corresponds to the basic sublanguage of any industry.

As a result, basic dictionaries were obtained - English (978,950 word uses) and Russian (864760 word uses), providing proportional and comprehensive coverage of the sublanguage vocabulary and reflecting the current projection of biotechnology. [5]. From the entire list of word forms, an English frequency dictionary of the simulated sublanguage was formed, which included 18582 words, as well as a Russian frequency dictionary (16414 different words). Based on them, basic sublanguages were identified, numbering 2,071 English words (frequency up to 12 inclusive) and 1,956 Russian words (frequency up to 10 inclusive), providing an understanding of the special text by 90-92%, which corresponds to the data obtained by scientists earlier. Sorting tokens by their absolute frequency confirmed the position regarding the existing "attachment" of the nuclear components of the MCT to the high frequency zone of the rank list. The results also confirmed the hypothesis that the nuclear components correspond to the middle zone of the list with ordinal numbers from 35 to 210 in Russian and from 56 to 278 in English.

Having potential (nuclear) components at our disposal, using the automatic "Find" function, their ability to form multicomponent terms was checked. As a result of this operation, MKTS of various lengths were explicated, sorted further by number components and applications placed in the corresponding list [3].

The second chapter, "Structure and semantics of multicomponent terms", examines the main criteria for identifying the main types of terminological combinations, where the central theoretical position is the concept of multicomponence. The multicomponent term in the work is understood as a polylexemic terminological combination of a stable type with a number of separately formed full-valued components of more than two.

A one-word or analytical lexeme is considered to be a component of the MCT. The boundaries of the components in the composition of the MCT are determined in order to distinguish their main type, which necessitates the allocation of several varieties of components with the potency of formation of the MCT [7].

The most important of them will be:

1. **Terms are words** that, in turn, are divided into:
 - 1.1. **Root terms** (the base coincides with the root): gene, tissue, line, protein.
 - 1.2. **Affixal terms** (the base contains the base itself and affixes): selection of fermenter, fibrosis, antigen.
 - 1.3. **terms-eponyms** (formed on the basis of nouns: Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene)
2. **Complex terms** (composites) with the fused: immunoglobulin, embryogenesis and hyphenated spelling: strain-producer, gene-based. The following subtypes are distinguished in them:

- **Chain terms** with three relative independent bases, which usually have a hyphenated spelling: hypoxanthine-aminopterin thymidine selective system, free-radical-induced oxidative damage.
 - **Agglutinated terms** with at least three "glued" bases: chloroethylphosphonic acid, ribonucleoprotein.
3. **Abbreviations**, among which the following types are distinguished:
 - 3.1. **hybrid terms** that include abbreviated components of various types and full-fledged lexical units: DNA diagnostics, DNA-engineered.
 - 3.2. **the terms of the theologian**, which include an alphabetic or numeric character and a word: T-segment, G- protein.

III. Terms-phraseological units that have the properties of scientific terms and phraseological units to the same extent (stability, syntactic incoherence, semantic integrity, monosemy) as a rule, they contain internationalized terminological elements of Greek-Latin origin: recombination of heterologous DNA in vitro - in vitro heterologous DNA recombination.

In the third chapter, "Extralinguistic features of the functioning of terminology in the sublanguage of biotechnology", the features of the functioning of terminology in the sublanguage of biotechnology are considered. The history of the formation of biotechnology as a complex and intensively developing science, the subject area of which covers a wide field of related disciplines, has a significant impact on terminology. Terminology manifests itself as a genetically and structurally complex entity, with a clear hierarchy of systemic relations. Determined by extralinguistic factors of the term- The biotechnology industry is characterized by marked social labeling. The use of socially labeled terms in speech clearly testifies in favor of the variety of realizational forms in which the social manifests itself at different levels.

The concept of "labeling" is diametrically opposed to the concept of linguistic "naturalness" Being a stylistically significant linguistic phenomenon; it is characterized by the presence of a component in the structure of meaning that carries stylistic, including socially relevant information. A common variety of socially labeled lexical meanings of the term are metaphorical reinterpretations of commonly used words. With the help of a metaphor in terminology, as an act of secondary nomination, terms are formed that are a social marker of the professional field: killer cell, killer cell; target cell, target cell; reporter gene, reporter gene.

The terminology of biotechnology actively reacts to the processes occurring in society. Terms reflecting the most important moral, ethical and environmental problems of biotechnology have become widely used in both Russian and English: ecology - ecology, (bio)Ethics - (bio)ethics, environment - environment, acting as a supporting component of the composite term: ecosystem ecology - ecosystem ecology, agricultural ecology - agricultural ecology, environmental ethics - environmental ethics, controlled environment - controlled environment. Role in this case, the dependent component is performed by adjectives formed from the corresponding terms: environmental risk - ecological risk, ethical consequences -

ethical consequences, ethical component - ethical component, bioethical discourse - bioethical discourse, environmental ethics - environmental ethics.

The low frequency of socially labeled terms and terms with a specific connotation with an emphasis on the moral and ethical side is explained by the fact that the terms in the "closed" terminology system of the sublanguage of biotechnology is increasingly less likely to interact with the general literary language. The differences between the English language variants in the lexical system of biotechnology are insignificant and relate mainly to general scientific and neutral vocabulary. The source of variability in terminology will be terms formed on the basis of Greek-Latin elements. They act as the most stable and convenient means of nomination in the system of modern scientific communication. In conclusion, the results of the conducted ICT study are summarized; conclusions are drawn regarding the results and prospects researches.

The linguistic study of the subject area of biotechnology has confirmed the conclusions about the heterogeneity and branching of the lexical system of the sublanguage of biotechnology and its terminology. Terminology, despite its relatively late formation, reveals the presence of a significant layer of multicomponent terms in it. In this regard, the work has received real confirmation of the conclusion that the MKT is the most important construct of the lexical system of sublanguages of most natural science disciplines.

Comparative study of the MCT in Russian and English sublanguages biotechnologies, including in the context of lexicological and lexicographic development of a sublanguage, allowed, based on the conclusions of previous studies, to establish that MKTS are nominative units of a special type expressing capacious names of scientific concepts and processes, being the most important constituent of a scientific text. They provide an accurate explicit transmission of their main content. MKT, as a complex structural and semantic formation, is the result of the subcategorization of named concepts with different the combinatorics of their components. The identification of the most frequent MCT models became possible taking into account two reasons for considering them from the point of view of structure and semantics [2].

The structuring of the examples confirmed the applicability of free phrase models to models of term formation in Russian and English. The explicated MCTs were distributed among the most productive types, among which the most common were models of substantive phrases, the components of which are connected by subordination relations (with the allocation of the supporting and dependent components).

The analysis of the semantic and structural-grammatical organization of multicomponent terms indicates the absence of a strong semantic cohesion. The value of the entire MCT is not the sum of the values of the components. The results of the conducted research are of theoretical and practical interest, since the conclusions drawn as a result of the research on the material of the terminological system of one

sublanguage can they can be correlated with the results of research on the terminology of other sciences, as well as provide important clues to the comparative study of multicomponent in other functional modifications of the Russian and English languages [4].

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TRANSLATING YOUTH SLANG IN YOUNG ADULT LITERATURE: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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This article explores the intricate process of translating youth slang in Young Adult literature, focusing on the "All for the Game" trilogy by Nora Sakavic as a case study. It delves into the significance of colloquial speech in depicting the lives and emotions of teenage characters, emphasizing its role in establishing identity and social connections. Drawing on linguistic theories, the study highlights the challenges faced by translators in conveying slang effectively across languages, particularly in maintaining cultural nuances and communicative norms. Through analysis and examples, it demonstrates various translation techniques employed to capture the essence of colloquial vocabulary, including descriptive translation, borrowing, and