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*А.А. Фаттахова*

*Казанский государственный энергетический университет,*

*Казань, Россия*

*Научный руководитель И.П. Назарова*

## ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СТОРОНЫ ЗАМЕНЫ АНГЛИЦИЗМОВ НА РУССКИЕ АНАЛОГИ В НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКSIКЕ

*Аннотация.* В статье рассмотрены положительные и отрицательные стороны замены англицизмов в научно-технической лексике на аналогичные слова русского языка или неологизмы, а также проблемы, которые будут сопровождать этот процесс. В заключении сделан вывод о практическом смысле замен.

*Ключевые слова:* англицизмы, заимствования, термины, культура речи, профессионализмы, русский язык, научно-техническая лексика.

Bills aimed at replacing foreign words and expressions with analogues existing in the Russian language are increasingly being submitted to the State Duma of the Russian Federation. These bills receive only partial approval for many reasons. One of them is the impossibility of replacing some words, since their synonyms simply do not exist in the Russian language. In this article, we will look at this problem and draw a conclusion about how justified the changes affecting scientific and technical vocabulary are.

Anglicisms (words borrowed from the English language) began to fill the scientific and technical vocabulary for a long time, and over time they turned into well-established terms (strictly defined concepts) that are convenient for a person to use, regardless of his native language. Specialists understand each other perfectly, because they study terminology. Without this knowledge, their capabilities will be limited. Despite the fact that many words have English roots, people know

their exact meaning, often without having any information about the translation. Conversely, sometimes the meaning of a term can be guessed if you know what it means in the language from which it was borrowed. This allows people working in the technical field to share knowledge, even if they speak different languages. This is also one of the reasons why students of technical specialties need to know a foreign (English) language.

Anglicisms often do not have a simple analogue in Russian. Their meaning cannot be described in one word, which means that it will be impossible to replace it. Of course, now we can come up with new words for people who have been using foreign language terminology for years, but is there any sense in this when it comes not only to colloquial speech, but also about a huge amount of literature that will have to be rewritten. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks – absolutely all texts containing Anglicisms should be edited and republished. In addition, you will need to learn new words and use them instead of the usual ones. It is not only expensive and difficult, but also dangerous. People working in production can be misled, as a result of which the probability of errors increases dramatically. This can provoke great economic difficulties and even human casualties.

Anglicisms are firmly rooted in our speech. We use them every day without even knowing about their origin. Fighting them can complicate our lives. Of course, the native language must be protected from endless borrowings, as this can lead to irreversible changes in it. Often people, trying to make their speech more refined and unusual, use Anglicisms without a real practical need. This leads to the fact that Russian words are forgotten, and foreign ones come to replace them. In this case, we can talk about limitations, since there is no benefit in substitutions. On the contrary, the Russian language loses its appearance and mixes with others for no real reason.

When it comes to the complete rejection of Anglicisms and replacing them with existing (or non-existent) words from the Russian language, we want to ask the author of the idea how he imagines this process. How much time and resources will be required for such transformations and whether they make sense to preserve the language. Most Anglicisms have become so much part of the vocabulary that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from Russian words. Many of them have been adapted over time, and some have little in common with their prototype at all.

The language, in any case, will change, and sometimes it is simply impossible to avoid borrowing. New things and phenomena that have appeared in the English-speaking region will be named there, and it is almost impossible to adapt and translate each name into Russian. This is what is happening right now. Of course, you can

rename a computer into an electronic computing machine, but what to do with many other devices purchased and manufactured abroad? It is unlikely that you will be able to keep up with progress, so you simply cannot do without Anglicisms.

The scientific and technical vocabulary is overflowing with borrowings. Sometimes it becomes a problem for people who are not immersed in the topic. It may not be easy to guess the meaning of Anglicism if you don't know its translation. In this case, the person looks into the dictionary and looks at the meaning of the word. It won't take long. In addition, such words always have a fairly accurate interpretation, so the probability of making a mistake is extremely small. In addition, not all Russian-language terms can be intuitive.

Thus, we can conclude whether Anglicisms are useful or harmful. In the everyday dictionary, Anglicisms are rather an excess than a necessity, in scientific and technical – an important part of it. At the moment, it is not only difficult to abandon Anglicisms, but also dangerous. It is important to preserve the Russian language and limit borrowings where possible. Anglicisms in scientific and technical vocabulary do not harm the Russian language, and there is no point in abandoning them.

*Е.Н. Фофанова*

*Тольяттинский государственный университет,*

*Тольятти, Россия*

*Научный руководитель С.М.Вопияшина*

## **СТРАТЕГИЯ ПЕРЕВОДА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИСТОРИЯ»**

*Аннотация.* В статье анализируются стратегии перевода элемента основной профессиональной образовательной программы – рабочей программы дисциплины «История». Были рассмотрены аспекты, связанные с сохранением специфики текста, а также с адаптацией текста к целевой аудитории и предложены два варианта перевода, выбор из которых будет зависеть от требований заказчика и реципиента. Доместикация и форенизация выделяются как две основные стратегии перевода. Рассматривается их применение по отдельности и в континууме.

*Ключевые слова:* стратегии перевода, термины, история, рабочая программа, доместикация, форенизация.

Рабочая программа дисциплины является элементом образовательной программы. ОПОП представляет собой тип документного текста, который определяет учебный курс и его основные компоненты, такие как цели