

Formal Content and Structural Features of an English Scientific and Pedagogical Article in the Aspect of Intercultural Scientific and Pedagogical Communication

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Abstract: *Modern research in the field of linguistics is increasingly turning to the description of general and particular problems of the English-language academic discourse, the study of its linguistic, communicative and functional-stylistic features. In the context of the intensification of information processes, the development of a new paradigm of interscientific communications, the acquisition by English of the status of the international language of science and education (academic lingua franca), special attention is drawn to the problems of "perfect symbolization" (Sapir, 1993) of scientific and pedagogical information, knowledge, ideas in various ways their presentations. The need to solve these problems is determined by their significance both in terms of the development of academic discourse research and the solution of its general theoretical problems, and in terms of comprehending the facts that determine the dynamics of the English language as a scientific language.*

Key words: *Scientific and pedagogical article: concept, signs, features of analysis, aspect of genre, diversity of discourse, interdependence and mutual influence of language, culture, society, text corpus of scientific and pedagogical problems, modern linguistics, terminological vocabulary, scientific and pedagogical issues.*

Introduction: The relevance of this study is determined by the lack of knowledge in the context of modern linguistics of the features - the language of special scientific and pedagogical communication as a tool for the emergence and development of knowledge. system of global academic, professional and scientific-pedagogical communications. The need to establish lost links in the global scientific and pedagogical community, to gain knowledge of the world's advanced scientific and pedagogical experience based on the development of computer and communication technologies, the interaction of representatives of local scientific and pedagogical communities, carried out today in English; influences not only the optimization of scientific and pedagogical[^] intercultural communication (Mauranen, 2007; Bosch, 2008). In modern English: evolutionary trends and transformations are noted! its lexico-grammatical strategies (Rinck, 2006), lexico-semantic and functional specificity (Flottum, 2007, Mann, 2008; Tardi, 2008; Wharton; 2008). These tendencies, in particular, are manifested in the aspect of a conscious transformation of linguistic means and a change in the methods of their organization, selection, combinations and uses (Crystal, 2006); in the reorganization of traditional forms and genres of language material, the emergence; new genres, the acquisition by various genres of new structural I; content features (Berge, 2007);

The object of our study is the English language an article as a special genre of scientific and pedagogical discourse, and its lexico-semantic and functional features as a subject. Material research served as scientific, scientific and pedagogical articles on the problems of theory and practice of teaching; English as a second/foreign language in the aspect of intercultural communication and pedagogical innovation with a total volume of 200.000 word usages, published in peer-reviewed

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journals "Forum", "Language and Technology", "TESOL Quarterly" (2001-2006). This temporal slice 'i' was used as the most vivid reflection of a wide range of scientific and pedagogical problems of the beginning of the 21st century and the dynamics of the English language as a language of scientific and pedagogical communication in the space of new communication models of the modern global "inforeality" (Sergeeva, 2009). The choice of samples of language material was also determined by the objectives of the study, an integrated approach to the study of lexical-semantic and functional features of scientific and pedagogical discourse, as well as the requirements for creating text corpora in modern linguistics.

The purpose of this study is a comprehensive description of lexico-semantic and functional features. English; scientific and pedagogical article. In accordance with the goal set in the dissertation, the following tasks are solved study and critical analysis of modern approaches:

- 1) to the study of discourse and text linguistics;
- 2) study of the specifics of the socio-communicative sphere of functioning, texts of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles: with the aim of identifying their functional and pragmatic orientation and linguistic and cultural determinism;
- 3) creation of a research corpus in the form of a structured' and marked-up, in the course of computer' processing, an electronic collection of texts of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles;
- 4) analysis of the lexical content of the research corpus of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles, regularities, its distribution and functioning, using the programs Microsoft'Word, Word Tabulator, Concordance 2.0.0., Text Analyst v 2.01;
- 5) description, on the basis of the analysis, of the general lexical-semantic features of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles, the features of the use of vocabulary, the establishment of its properties, characteristics and functional features;
- 6) establishing and describing the features of the lexical organization of English language scientific and pedagogical articles and factors affecting the specifics of the functioning of general literary, general scientific and terminological vocabulary in the texts of scientific and pedagogical issues in modern English;
- 7) identification and description of the lexico-semantic and functional features of the terminological vocabulary of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles as a representative layer, reflecting the specifics of modern scientific and pedagogical communication and evolutionary processes in modern English.

The set goals and tasks determined the choice of research methods, among which are methods of semantic and pragmatic interpretation, methods for studying the genre and stylistic characteristics of the researched subject, the type of text, methods and particular methods of computer and corpus linguistics, in particular, the quantitative method, text-search, automated information extraction .

The following provisions are put forward for defense:

1. An English-language scientific and pedagogical article, on the one hand, repeats in a transformed form a complex and multifaceted system of a "general" language, on the other hand, it is subject to the "goals and objectives of scientific and pedagogical discourse; which combines a diverse multicultural scientific and pedagogical experience, signs of interdisciplinary and interscientific knowledge, developing in the system of modern scientific and professional intercultural communications.

2. As one of the genres of scientific and pedagogical discourse, an English-language, scientific and pedagogical article has a number of formal content, lexical-semantic and functional features. This is, first of all, a rigid, regulated structure as a result of the traditionally established process of reproduction and transfer of knowledge; reflection in the totality of resources of lexical means of

individual language creativity, author's intentions and communicative goals, accumulated scientific and pedagogical, communicative and socio-cultural experience, educational traditions, values, approaches and innovative practices.

3. The lexical means of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles are characterized by a rather high mobility, close interaction of general literary general scientific and terminological vocabulary, its semantic and structural changes. Most brightly these characteristics are manifested at the level of terminological vocabulary, developing in interaction with other lexical layers and reflecting the latest processes - the globalization of scientific and pedagogical knowledge, the introduction of information and communication technologies, the integration of various scientific and pedagogical theories, concepts, approaches, tendencies towards the interaction of scientific and pedagogical knowledge with other fields of knowledge.

4. The peculiarity of the functioning of terminological vocabulary, in particular the use of single-component, two-component, multi-component terminological units, abbreviation terms in the texts of English scientific and pedagogical articles, is associated with various ways of presenting scientific and pedagogical information through language, with the desire of the authors of scientific and pedagogical articles to accentuate the communicative and value aspects of the stated scientific and pedagogical message; to expand the potential readership; establishing intercultural professional contacts due to clarity, clarity, simplicity, consistency and ease of presentation.

Discussion: The following theoretical concepts served as the methodological basis for this study: discourse theory as a field of study of language communication from the point of view of its form, function and situational, socio-cultural conditionality: T.A. van Dyck; N.D. Arutyunova; A.N. Baranov; Yu.S. Stepanov; M.JL Makarov; E.S. Kubryakova, V.I. Karasik, ZI Harris, K. Flottum; theory of scientific discourse: V.I. Tuzlukova, M.P. Kotyurova, J. Sinclair, F. Bosch, D. Biber; the theory of interconnectedness and interdependence of communicative and system-structural features of language as a means of professional communication: B.M.-Rasparov; VV: Dementiev; I.A. Sternin, W. Labov, D. Biber; theory of heterogeneity of essential features of the text as a complex formation: I.R. Galperin, Z.Ya. Turaeva, T.M. Nikolaev, O.B. Vorobiev, J. Firth; theory of multidimensionality of text connections with other texts: Yu.M. Lotman; RG Bart; M. M. Bakhtin, V.V. Boguslavskaya-, J. Sinclair.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the comprehensive study of the English-language scientific and pedagogical article as a special discursive genre in the era of the development of global scientific and pedagogical communications. Elements of novelty and the author's approach are observed in terms of studying: 1) features of the lexical-semantic organization of the article; 2) its linguistic and functional features; 3) the processes of formation of mechanisms for the accumulation and transfer of educational values, knowledge, experience and traditions.

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the further development of the provisions of text linguistics, the theory of scientific discourse on the example of an English-language scientific and pedagogical article and the definition of its lexico-semantic features in the aspect of combining discourse analysis and corpus linguistics. This way of research expands the understanding of the patterns of construction of texts of scientific and pedagogical articles and the peculiarities of their functioning in modern English, gives a more complete picture of the behavior of the language in scientific and pedagogical discourse and allows you to predict the prospects for its development the transformation of the most frequent phenomena into the only possible and obligatory for this type of scientific discourse.

The practical value of the work lies in the fact that its results can be used in the courses of lexicology, and stylistics of modern English, as well as in special courses on linguistics, text linguistics

and scientific discourse. The results and methodology of the study's scientific and pedagogical articles based on a combination of statistical and qualitative analysis can be useful for further research of individual discursive situations and texts, writing master's and diploma works on the problems of English-language scientific and pedagogical discourse. Scientific speech in the modern world is developing in the context of intercultural and interscientific communications based on information and communication technologies, the interaction of world experience, traditions and innovation. At the same time, the specificity of scientific discourse is increasingly determined by its subordination to the task of scientific exploration of the world in the modern "information reality". In the context of the growing role of the individually and globally new in the universe of functions and structures of individual traditional means of scientific speech, today, more than ever, significant evolutionary processes are taking place that affect the features of scientific communication and its language. At the same time, in each specific scientific text, each of its constituent elements of language and structure is invariably transformed and has a special significance. In particular, English-language scientific and pedagogical articles, which are a genre of scientific and pedagogical discourse - text and act as a unit of scientific and pedagogical communication, have features that are traditionally inherent in scientific discourse in general and the features of scientific and pedagogical communication in particular. English-language scientific and pedagogical articles on the problems of theory and practice of teaching English as a second/foreign language in the aspect of intercultural communication and pedagogical innovation reflect the features of modern scientific and pedagogical discourse. At the same time, developing in the context of intercultural and interdisciplinary relations, they fix the current trends in multifaceted innovative and experimental activities in the field of education aimed at obtaining and applying new knowledge.

Being carriers of scientific and pedagogical knowledge, a system of ideas about modern scientific and pedagogical reality, English-language scientific and pedagogical articles are characterized by structural and linguistic features that are associated with the essential features of the subject and object of this research field. Among these features, in particular, the plurality of pedagogical concepts, the desire to comprehend, systematize and improve the language. This is due to the fact that the process of production of scientific and pedagogical publications is directly related to the system of explicit and implicit disciplinary norms that regulate the process of reproduction of scientific and pedagogical knowledge and consolidate the world "invisible college" - the professional scientific and pedagogical community. The language of an English-language scientific and pedagogical article, which acts as a specially organized material that performs various functions in the system of scientific and pedagogical communications, characterizes the presence of such layers of vocabulary as general literary, general scientific and terminological. They reflect the accumulated social and cultural experience of native speakers of this language, the established continuum of educational and scientific-pedagogical traditions, values, cognitive and individual experience. In addition, the total set of resources of lexical means of an English-language scientific and pedagogical article reflects such features as the social status of the author, individual linguistic creativity, communication strategies, the importance of the information provided for the readership in all the diversity of its past and present scientific and pedagogical experience.

The universe of various lexical means that function in the texts of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles, as shown by the analysis of the research corpus, is potentially important for the implementation of effective, designed for a wide readership of the multicultural world scientific and pedagogical community, professional communication. In this regard, formal-meaningful and lexical means of implementing the author's intention to attract the reader's attention to the results of scientific and pedagogical research and experiments have been identified; substantiation of the

significance of various scientific and pedagogical ideas, concepts, theories, approaches; achieving the communicative goal of fixing the author's belonging to the scientific and pedagogical environment; highlighting the most significant scientific and pedagogical information; transfer of subjective-evaluative attitude to the stated scientific and pedagogical phenomena; expressions of emphasized logic and concreteness of presentation.

The analysis carried out showed that the identified and segmented lexical components of English-language scientific and pedagogical texts act as a result of the interdependence and mutual influence of language, culture and society. At the same time, in all lexical layers, the implementation of both universal properties that are characteristic of the projection and transmission of scientific and pedagogical knowledge, and a number of culturally determined and nationally specific characteristics, in particular, functional and statistical parameters, is observed. These characteristics are most clearly manifested at the level of terminological vocabulary of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles.

Conclusion: In all its diversity, the terminological vocabulary of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles acts as a variety of linguistic elements (single-component, two-component, polycomponent terminological units, abbreviation terms). This set not only has a certain integrity in relation to general literary and general scientific vocabulary. Characterized by rather high mobility, it develops on the basis of close interaction with these lexical layers. At the same time, the specificity of terminological vocabulary, projected in its semantic changes, is associated with the processes of globalization of scientific and pedagogical knowledge; introduction of information and communication technologies; integration of various scientific and pedagogical theories, concepts, approaches; tendencies towards the interaction of scientific and pedagogical knowledge with other areas of science and the reflection of the social and cultural realities of modern scientific and pedagogical processes.

As the study has shown, the features of the functioning of terminological vocabulary in English scientific and pedagogical texts are primarily associated with various ways of presenting scientific and pedagogical information through language. They are also due to the desire of the authors of scientific and pedagogical articles to accentuate the communicative and value aspects of the stated scientific and pedagogical message; expanding the potential readership; establishing intercultural professional contacts due to clarity, simplicity, logic and ease of presentation. Among other extralinguistic factors that determine the functional specifics of the terminological vocabulary of English-language scientific and pedagogical articles, there are features of the communicative experience of the famous authors of English-language scientific and pedagogical texts.

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