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**Problems of interdisciplinary Synthesis  
in the Field of Social Sciences and Humanities**

**THE PROBLEM OF INTERFERENCE OF NATIVE LANGUAGE  
WHILE LIVING IN ANOTHER COUNTRY**

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«A person lives not in a country, but in his language.

Native language is our true home/homeland».

Emil Chorán, a Romanian philosopher.

French people speak French. The English speak English. Our national language is the Russian language. Mother tongue tells us about our descent and culture. However, if we move to another country, we automatically change our language environment. The language itself changes our culture, our world view. For instance, the Russian language denotes less variability and being more forthright: “Do you know what time it is?” In English colloquial proxyemia (observation of psychological distance between speakers) for such questions. The English often ask questions without a question form: “Could you tell me the time, please?” or “Do you happen to know that time it is?” [2]. Consequently, a person who has immigrated from Russia in an English-speaking country, may become less straightforward.

What happens with native language, when people relocate? People start to forget their mother tongue. Forgetting of mother tongue is a loss of language due to some reasons [3]. Why does it occur? During the research we detected several reasons: non-usage of native language; discontinuance of dealing with communication with native speakers; mother tongue can be “on the edge of its death”.

Let's consider each case in detail.

1) Non-usage of native language.

Shefaly Yogendra wrote a story about the boy who moved to Great Britain when he was eleven. His mother supported their mother tongue verbal environment: she spoke in Bulgarian, there was Bulgarian TV at home. However, the boy abandoned using the only idiom he knew from earliest childhood.

2) Discontinuance of dealing with native speakers.

The best practice in studying foreign language is speaking. The same thing happens with native language. Apart from reading the books and magazines and listening to the radio and songs in mother tongue, it is necessary to prop up your language skills by “incessant repetition and imitation of oral structures” [1].

It is known that some people move to another country in order to learn its language. They want to tap into it. At first, the human tries to abstract from everything that is connected with his native language. Yet, afterwards he understood he harmed himself in this\that way\doing like this. Albeit the person has received knowledge, his mother tongue has become poorer[ib].

There are some cases when people, even after non-communication in native language for a long time, are able to speak in it, though. The grandmother of PremanTilson was born in Russia, moved to the USA at the age of eleven. She mostly spoke English in America, but with her husband the grandmother spoke in Russian. Her husband died in the middle of 1950, so she had no one to speak\communicate in Russian with. Nearly in 1988 Preman and his friend, who knows the Russian language, visited his grandmother. In spite of the grandmother's refusal, the friend began to speak in Russian. The grandmother initiated speaking in Russian too[2].

3) Mother tongue can be “on the edge of its death”.

Some parents do not always teach their mother tongue with children. It takes place if the language is spoken by a small ethnic group he is unable to bolster, because of its lack of prestige [4].

What happens if the language you study interferes with your native language?

1) Complicacies in recalling the rules of spelling declensional endings. After all, there are no cases in English as such[1].

2) False superimposition of one language over another language (accent).

3) Misunderstanding of difficult words and complicated grammar structures.

4) Linguistic transfer [3]:

- mechanical transfer: observance of the punctuation rules, beginning words with uppercase letters, which shouldn't be written with capital letters in native language. Here is the example from my correspondence: “Always do pauses while talking to remember...” (pic.1). Comma is lost before the subordinating conjunction “to” (in Russian – «чтобы»). Probably, this mistake was made because of the differences between Russian and English punctuation;



Из-за этого сложно с родителями иногда говорить, постоянно паузы делаю в разговорах чтобы вспомнить.

Picture1

- lexical transfer: utilization of foreign words while speaking in mother tongue; assigning morphological features to foreign words (e.g.присоокить) [4]; words from foreign language are used for designation for things, which have notations in mother tongue.

It especially noticeable, if a person, i.g. a whole day has been speaking in English and speak with parents in the evening in Russian: instead of “я сегодня идущ в спортзал” he says “я сегодня в gym”. It may happen as due to forgetting some Russian words [1] and he has to replace with the English equivalents, as because of the images that has taken hold in his mind in English.

- transfer collocations, word order and using syntactical construct (for instance, “give a question” or “give a hand” (instead of “help”). Picture no.2 illustrates the typical word order for the English language, but not for Russian.



Василина

29.03.17

Мне всех больше нравятся его песни Crayon, one of a kind Good Boy и Dirty Vibe.

Picture 2

5) Some words might be reminded for a long time (pic. 1).

6) Ignorance of terms in native language.

“A person works so, that knowledge is separable from language. Getting idea (представление) about the outside world..., detailing and developing our view of the world..., the person takes over language at the same time..., promote his language skills or his competence”[3]. Each person has a choice where to get higher education: in his parentage or abroad. When you get education abroad, you completely your vocabulary with terms. Still, he may not always find the analogue of these words in his mother tongue[1].

It is impossible to forget your native language entirely. Native language is deep in our mind. Accent can appear in your speech; some grammar structures may be forgotten. Yet the language itself will be neglected never.

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## EQUIVALANCE OF LEGAL TRANSLATION

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Modern legal translator always has to face great amount of problems, concerning the equivalence of legal translation. Relevance of this study is a raising amount of problems, concerning equivalence of legal translation in modern international relationships, which leads to misunderstanding and disputes. Due to every-day changing legislation, the system-bound nature of legal terminology, even well qualified legal translator, who is familiar with different jurisdictions, has to eliminate the problems, which hinders them in equivalent perception of translating information. In this article, I used survey information and comparative method, which is analyzing different studies concerning the problem of equivalency.

Before the consideration of problems with legal translation itself, it must be mentioned what equivalence of translation is. Generally accepted use of the term equivalence of translation refers to a similarity of content and proximity of the meaning of target language text and source language one. Target language (TL) is defined as the language, on which the translation is made. Source language (SL) is identified as the language, which is used in original text [1]. It ought to be remarked that equivalence cannot be reached, if there is not principal ability to achieve that equivalency. In the theory of translation it is called “translability of the text” [2].

The problem concerning the equivalency is vivid nowadays. According to survey, which was conducted among my group mates, we can see that more than 80% of respondents meet texts, which were not translated equivalently. We can see most legal texts are not satisfied the criteria of equivalent translation.

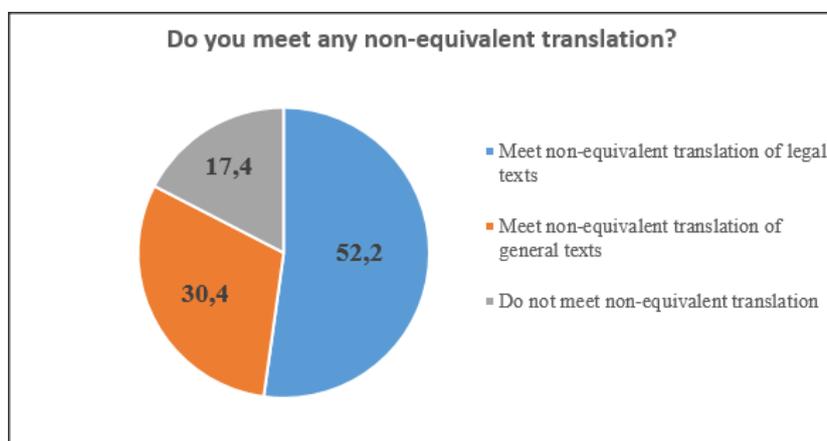


Chart 1 – The amount of people who meet non-equivalent translation

As Professor Emeritus of Linguistics J.C. Catford states, “the central problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence.” Different languages have different phonetic, grammar, syntax and vocabulary structures. That is why we can speak only about certain level of equivalence when we make translation. However, due to the fact that legal text contains information about rights and obligations of different individuals, legal entities and etc. legal translator must try to reach top level of equivalence.

The main thing in the achievement of practical equivalency is finding minimal units, which must be translated. These translation units are the units of SL, which have equivalents in TL. There several types of these units.

The first one is phoneme. Phoneme is sound or sound unit, which helps to distinguish the meaning. A translator can use translation transcription to translate the text. Translation transcription is based on the conveying of a sound of foreign word with the characters of Russian language that comply with close sounding phonemes. For example, word «Shakespeare» [4].

Another type of translation unit is morpheme. Root morpheme, which is a significant indivisible part of a word, and official morpheme can be translation units. For example, lawmaking is translated as «правотворчество», lawsuit is translated as «судебное дело».

The most frequently used type of translation unit is a word. The word of source language must comply with the word of target language. However, complete compliance can be met only with the terms, geographical names, proper names, numerals, the names of days, weeks and months. The most challenging thing for legal translator is translation of the words whose meanings have several meanings in target language. For example, the word “obligation” can be translated as «обязанность», «соглашение», «контракт», «благодарность», «чувство признательности». The main task of a legal translator is to provide semantic precision. The reason of providing such precision is to eliminate a chance of different interpretation of a legal text. We can see the importance of right interpretation on historical example. In recent times, a dispute between Germanic Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany arose. The reason of such dispute was inaccuracy in translation on German language of the Treaty between USSR, USA, Great Britain and France. The translators of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of FRG translated word “communications” as “Bindungen” instead of “Verbindungen”. The representatives of FRG traced malicious intent, because word “Bindungen” means not only “connections”, but also “devotion”. This translation contradicted with the official legal status of Western Berlin, who was considered as an independent formation.

Legal terminology is another source that must be used by a legal. Legal term system is the complex of lexical means, which is used for precise expression of legal terms [4]. Legal translator is

to be aware of the legal systems and peculiar legal terminology of the countries. The study of law gave me knowledge that Latin language is commonly used in legal terminology of different countries. In my opinion, the study of Latin language will help a translator with his duties and will provide equivalent translation in the end. Reaching equivalence is impossible without right transfer of such term system on target language.

The conclusion of my study is that the right usage of translation units is an essential instrument for more equivalent translation of a legal text. Another key source of every translator, who wishes to reach equivalency in his translation, is knowledge of legal terminology. Training of these two aspects forms competency of a legal translator and helps him to disclose substantial relationships between source language and target language.

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**LANGUAGE TRAINING OF GUIDES-VOLUNTEERS FOR 29<sup>TH</sup> WINTER  
UNIVERSIADE 2019**

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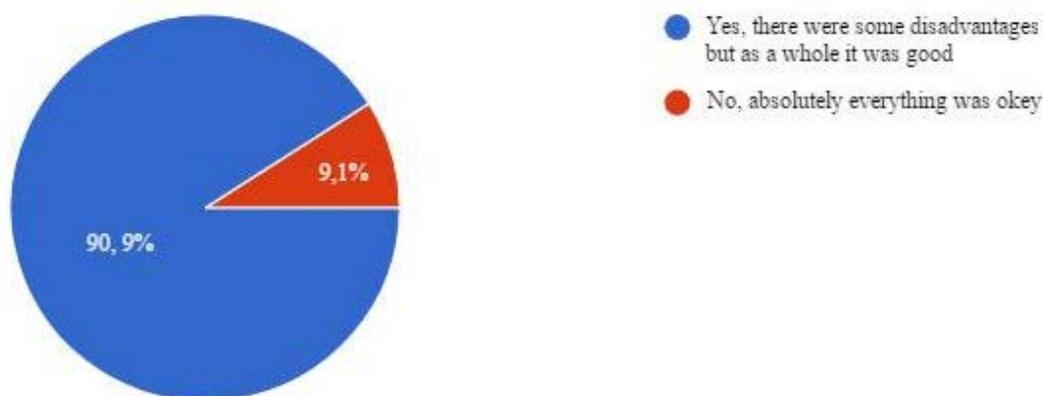
*Siberian Federal University*

What can each Krasnoyarsk citizen know today? The answer is the forthcoming 29th Winter Universiade in Siberian city - Krasnoyarsk. The participants of this international multi-sport event will be more than 3000 athletes, guests from Russia and abroad, volunteers and local citizens. The organization of the Universiade means not only the organization of competitions but also the entertainment and cultural programs for guests of our city. Every visitor may ask some questions: "Where I am?", "Why did this city become the venue for the 29th Winter Universiade?"

I am an active member of the volunteer movement. I took part in the project which was called "Guides-Volunteers". It was organized like some training for the Universiade. The course was held for 3 months and when it was over everyone had to conduct a self-made tour around the city. Here is some information about the course. Every week there were 3 classes:

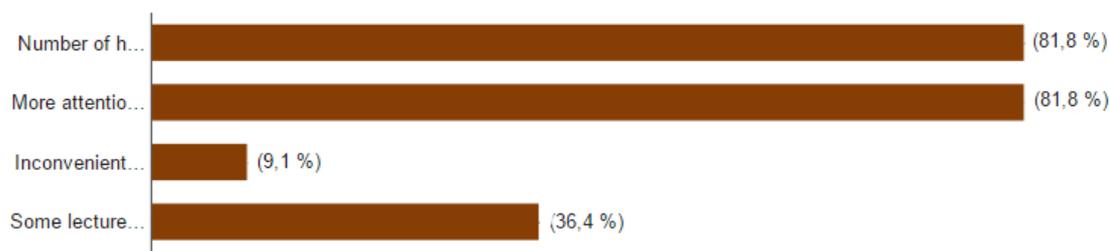
1. Theory (we touched the questions on international etiquette, how to conduct tours, handle tour groups, deal with all kinds of problems during the tour, avoid conflicts and so on).
2. Classes in English (there were 3 groups of the different levels of language proficiency - beginner, pre-intermediate, advanced)
3. Practical lessons from professional guides.

In the project "Guides-Volunteers" there were 55 participants, 35 passed it. After having passed these classes and interviewed the participants on the topic if they were satisfied or not with this course and why we came to the conclusion shown below.



Pic. 1 – Percentage of satisfying participants about the course

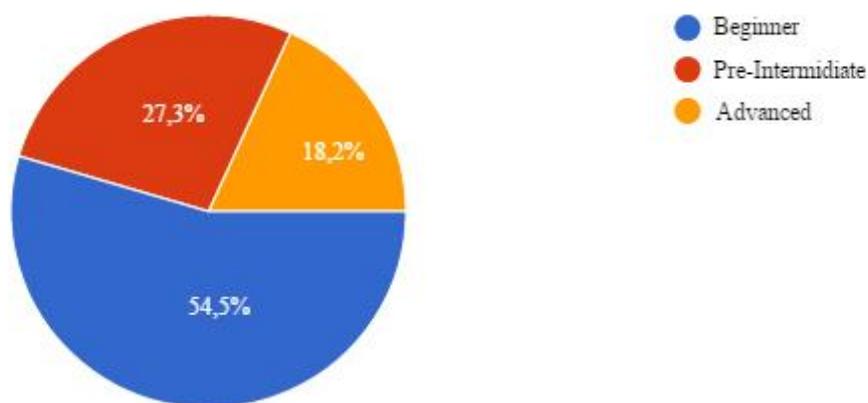
It was found out that the majority of respondents were not satisfied and only 9,1% were absolutely satisfied. We asked about disadvantages of the course.



Pic. 2 – Disadvantages of the course

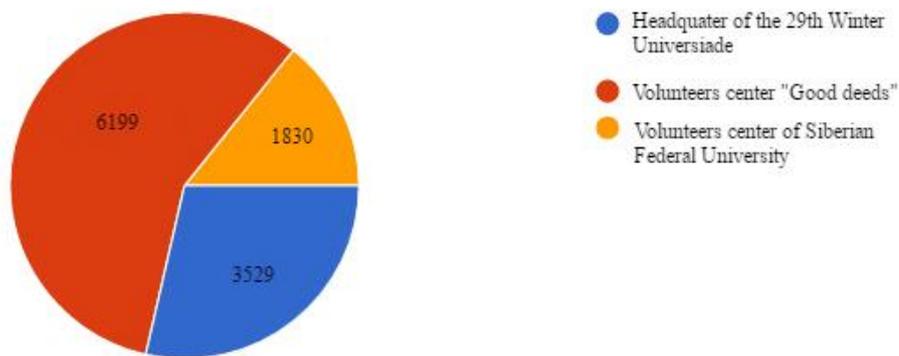
Based on the results it can be concluded that the participants mostly didn't like the lack of language training hours (81.8%) and it was not also given enough attention to special tour guide vocabulary (81,8%). Some participants were not satisfied with the lectures of some invited teachers: they were boring (36,4%). And just 9,1% thought that the time of the lessons was inconvenient.

To identify the level of English in group some tests were given which showed that mostly participants are beginners in English.



Pic. 3 – Level of English

The Universiade is a large-scale event which requires a large service staff. In Krasnoyarsk there are some headquarters of volunteers: the headquarter of the 29th Winter Universiade 2019, volunteers' center "Good deeds", volunteers' center of the Siberian Federal University and etc. In each headquarter there are 3529, 6199, 1830 participants respectively.

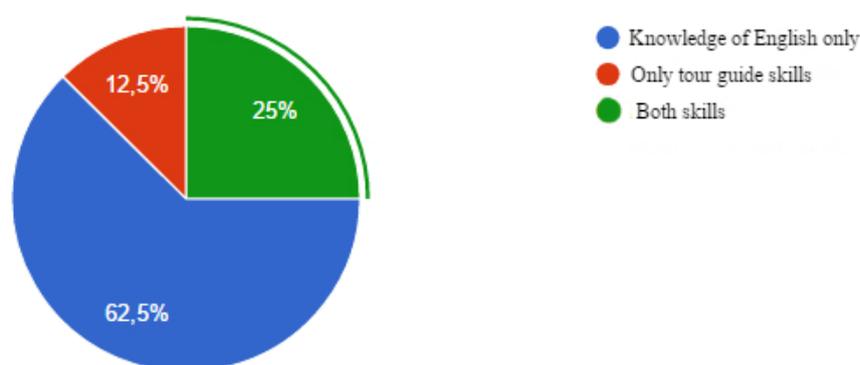


Pic. 4 – Approximate number of volunteers in headquarters

To identify tour guide skills and the knowledge of foreign languages (excepting English) among guides-volunteers in the headquarter “Good deeds” two surveys were conducted.



Pic. 5 – The knowledge of foreign languages



Pic. 6 – Professional skills

As the survey shows a part of people who possess both skills is too small that is not very good on the eve of the event. That is why a decision to attract as many people as possible to volunteerism was made. In social networks a survey on the topic of who is ready to join volunteerism and who has both language and tour guide skills was conducted. 42 citizens of our city would like to take part in volunteerism but only 9 of them have both tour guide and language skills.

Therefore after having analyzed the results and consulted with the head staff of the volunteers' movement it was decided:

- to invite people to volunteerism;
- to improve the present courses by increasing the amount of hours in English;
- to add language classes with special professional tour-guide vocabulary;
- to develop a small pocket guide-book for the guides-volunteers.

We hope these recommendations will help to improve guides-volunteers' language training that will positively affect the conduct of the Universiade.

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## **FINDING TRUTHS IN RESEARCH AND APPROACHING DEVELOPMENT**

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The sole purpose of research in any field, be it social sciences or physical sciences, is to find truths and truth is searched for to achieve development in life. Therefore, for a research finding to promote development it must be a truth. That is, if we want to benefit from research, we must make sure that the finding extracted from the research is a truth. To make sure that the finding from the research is a truth, research has to be conducted in an appropriate method; otherwise, the finding would appear to be a truth, which is not actually a truth. In such a case, the research would have a detrimental effect on life instead of bringing development to life.

The commonly used measures of development are per capita income, access to basic needs and some luxury of leisure and entertainment, removal of poverty, and under-nutrition, increase in life expectancy, access to sanitation, clean drinking water, reduction of infant mortality, healthy environment, a society free of violent discrimination, tolerable level of equality, citizens' engagement in intellectual and cultural activities, presence of political rights and freedom, stability of the family, a low crime rate, rise in literacy, increased access to knowledge and so on.

(UNDP, 1990) has put the indicators of development in three dimensions: "to lead a long and healthy life; to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources for a decent standard of living". For the knowledge dimension adult literacy and combined enrolment ratios have been selected as indicators, as the indicator for a healthy life expectancy at birth has been selected and an adjusted GDP per head has been taken as the indicator for the standard of living

However, the concept of development transcends the simple notion of physical quality of life i.e. not just the expansion of wealth and income can ensure development, rather expansion of people's choices in their lives is also essential.

In Marxian philosophy development makes even a far deeper sense. It stresses the development of the people not the country because the gross figures of the development indicators do not tell us much about the conditions of all individuals. Despite high per capita income some people might live miserable lives due to wide inequality. Secondly, besides the material well-being, individuals must be able to determine a purpose of life, must be able to be self-determined about their goals fixed by themselves, must have a sense of meaning of their lives, must have a sense of fulfilment. Not only the enhancement of living conditions but also uplift of life is essential for

development. Development is such a state in people's life when they are valued by the society and thus feel that they are needed.

Existence of inequality in a society prevents development in that society. The people on the lower end, being deprived of necessities of life, not only are forced to live a lower standard of life but also fail to contribute to the development of the nation. There are two reasons for this: first, the people deprived of necessities, lack in physical ability to put maximum efforts in their economic activities; secondly, they lose inspiration for life and thus have no motivation for contributing to the development of the country. It is human to compare one's own condition with others' and this comparison becomes a determining factor of happiness. In an unequal society when somebody finds some others much richer than she is, who live lavish lives, she feels deprived and upset, which makes her even less happy. This fact gives a testament to the view that economic growth cannot ensure development. It says that the fruits of higher growth might be harvested by a few people and majority might not be able to have a raise in their living standard.

Sen presents some interesting concepts of development [1]. People value their ability to do certain things and to achieve certain types of beings (such as being well nourished, being free from avoidable morbidity, being able to move about as desired, and so on). These "doings" and "beings" may be generically called "functionings" of a person. The well-being of a person can be seen as an evaluation of the functionings achieved by that person [1]. One of the functionings that may be thought to be particularly important in assessing the nature of development is the freedom to choose. Positive freedom to be able to choose is, in fact, an important functioning on its own rights [1].

In scientific research findings exert a direct effect on people's life. The tragic case of Jesse Gelsinger, a child who died during a clinical drug trial full of COI (conflict of interest) reminds us of this fact. Therefore, as Krinsky (2004) argues, "for the community of science to function in its most enlightened form, the ethos of science must include four sets of institutional imperatives: universalism, communalism, organized scepticism and disinterestedness" but unfortunately, there has been a wide commercialization of scientific research over decades. The current environment of corporate contracts (themselves often confidential), trade secrecy, and academic entrepreneurship has changed the ethos of science, reducing its ability to contribute unbiased knowledge to public-interest matters such as law, policy, and public health. Government advisory panels— meant to provide unbiased scientific information to policy makers— often include members with serious COI (conflict of interest). One study found one-third of financial disclosure forms filed by advisory panel members were never even reviewed. To prevent corrupt science: an impenetrable separation of those who have stakes in outcomes and those who conduct research is a must. [2]

Another form of corruption in scientific research lies in publishing research papers in journals, which disseminate wrong findings in favour of corporate companies that hire researchers to show benefits of their products. In this regard, Giombetti [3] and Healy [4] bring the term of ‘ghost authorship’ to the fore and explain that the editors are fooled by the involvement of ‘ghost authorship’: the practice through which researchers agree to put their names on texts that had been composed by unnamed third parties, who held final control over the content of the manuscript. Instances of ghost authorship had begun to surface in transcripts of trial proceedings of lawsuits against pharmaceutical companies [3,4]. “19% of the papers had evidence of honorary authors, 11% had evidence of ghost authors, and 2% seemed to possess both [5].”

Even if the research is not carried out by companies on purpose, in the name of scientific research, researchers are seen to disseminate findings that are not extracted from appropriately done research, for example, the effect of drinking coffee on cancer formation, as a finding of research, has been presented as negative. The methodology of research was statistical analysis without using proper sampling method. The percentage of persons having cancer, who used to drink coffee, was calculated and depending on this figure, the effect of coffee was determined. This kind of methodology of research is not scientific although the topic is scientific. Even in statistical analysis the research has not addressed the problems of sample bias, endogeneity and heterogeneity. Therefore, this kind of flawed research provides results which do not reveal the truth. Since research findings are always meant to disseminate to the public with a view to increasing welfare in their live, false research findings are dangerous as they risk people’s lives.

It is, therefore, imperative that governments make stern laws on conducting research and make sure that no research be done on purpose to uphold people’s own interest. Academic bodies must be cautious about the appropriateness of research and publication of research papers.

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