

## **SUMMARY TO THESIS AS A SCIENTIFIC TEXT**

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The scientific style is one of the functional styles, characterized by the communication of new information in a strict, logically organized and objective form. This style is defined primarily as such an organization of linguistic material that serves, first of all, a consistent and systematic presentation of scientific issues; accurate communication of the results of observation, experiment and analysis; revealing the general patterns that govern the life of nature and society; proof of the correctness (or incorrectness) of a particular theory, concept [4].

The written variety of text is represented by such genres as scientific monographs, scientific articles, dissertations, various genres of educational and scientific-technical literature, speeches in scientific debates, scientific reports, lectures, popular science messages and genres of popular science literature. These genres differ mainly in the compositional structure of the texts.

Writing a summary (in native and foreign languages) is one of the important skills in writing. The development of this skill in students and teachers is of particular relevance in connection with the gradual increase in requirements for the professional training of specialists. The inability to correctly draw up a summary of the project will indicate that the candidate lacks clear ideas about the goals and ways of implementing the proposed project. In this regard, the ability to write a summary acquires considerable importance for teachers of secondary schools and university professors taking part in international educational exchange programs. The author's abstract to an article or project is a brief description of the work, containing only a list of main issues. In this sense, the word «abstract» can be used as a synonym for the term «summary» (article) [2].

Abstracts can be from 50 to 400 words in length, depending on the complexity of the material and the requirements of a particular journal. In general, the ability to write an abstract is largely determined by the development of generalization skills. The abstract must identify the main ideas/sections of the work, connect them together and present them in a fairly

brief form. An abstract, as a functional type of text, has its own structure. Presenting the content of the entire work, the abstract should include its main sections: relevance, statement of the problem, ways to solve the problem, results and conclusions. One sentence may be allocated for each section. Therefore, clarity of thought is key when writing an abstract [3].

The abstract should include a description of the main topic, problem, purpose of the work and its results. It indicates what is new in the publication in comparison with others that are related in topic and purpose.

When writing an abstract in a foreign (English) language, you must also follow the structure proposed in the work. In addition, in order to convey the meaning more clearly in a foreign language, it is recommended to use words and expressions accepted in English-language academic discourse. Here are examples of the most common ones: To indicate relevance (go to the problem): *However*; To list the sections of the article (issues covered) *Our paper (report / project) consists of several (three, four, five) sections: ...In the paper, first ..., then ..., finally ...First, ... Second... Third...;* To indicate the results of the study and conclusions: *The data revealed ... The study showed ... The study proved ...*

In the English language, there are many set phrases that are used when writing an abstract for a thesis. For example, *as an alternative, as a result, as a result of, as a whole, to be of a certain nature, to bear a relation to, a significant body of evidence, as a consequence, as a result of a significant number.*

When writing a summary for a thesis, only grammatical norms that are firmly established in written speech are used. Passive, impersonal constructions are widespread. For the most part, complex sentences are used, in which nouns, adjectives and non-finite forms of the verb predominate. Logical emphasis is often achieved by departing from fixed word order (inversion); relatively long sentences predominate. Unlike fiction, whose main task is to create images, scientific literature strives to describe and explain certain facts as accurately as possible. Therefore, it is dominated by nouns, adjectives and impersonal forms of the verb.

Stylistic features of the thesis are logical presentation, accuracy, abstractness, objectivity, detachment of the author's position, generality, consistency of presentation; the leading position is occupied by monologue speech; style is realized primarily in written speech.

Taking into account general recommendations when writing an abstract, one should pay attention to the following questions:

- Word limit. When writing an abstract, you must adhere to the established word limit (50, 100, 200 or 400).

- Temporary unity. It is logical to write abstracts to research articles that have already been written in the past tense.

– Structure. When writing an abstract, you must adhere to the generally accepted structure.

– Simplicity of presentation. The language of the abstract should be simple and understandable to a wide range of specialists in a particular field of knowledge. It is recommended to use well-known, generally accepted terms. To clearly express thoughts, one should use the cliché «The work reviewed / studied / presented / analyzed / summarized...».

– Lack of details. In the abstract it is necessary to avoid unnecessary details and specific numbers.

– Keywords. Quite often, authors are asked to highlight the keywords of the work. This is done for search and classification of articles by topic. It is in the author's interests to indicate the largest number of keywords (within the agreed limit) to increase the chances of finding the article through search.

The abstract should not include:

1. Information from the bibliographic description.

2. You should avoid repeating the name of the author, the title of the thesis, and its subtitle information in the abstract.

3. Generally known information.

4. Excerpt from the text, an extensive quotation from this thesis.

Writing a summary is one of the essential skills in writing. The development of this skill is of particular relevance in connection with the gradual increase in requirements for the professional training of specialists. Presenting the content of the entire work, summary should include its main sections: relevance, statement of the problem, ways to solve the problem, results and conclusions.

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