

Published by Empress Catherine II
Saint Petersburg Mining University

SINCE 1907

JOURNAL OF MINING INSTITUTE

DIGEST



PHILOLOGIST'S DAY

№ 21 • 2026

PMI.SPMI.RU

FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

EMPRESS CATHERINE II
ST. PETERSBURG MINING UNIVERSITY

PHILOLOGIST'S DAY

DIGEST

JOURNAL OF MINING INSTITUTE

№ 21

St. Petersburg
2026

Abstract

The Empress Catherine II Saint Petersburg Mining University places a strong emphasis on the comprehensive development of its students. Modern engineering extends far beyond purely technical tasks; the humanities, including foreign languages, therefore play a vital role in educating highly skilled professionals.

This digest features articles on linguistics, literary studies, librarianship, and the theory and practice of foreign language teaching. It also provides additional information on the properties and uses of several minerals, as well as the etymology of their names. The release of the digest coincides with Philologist's Day, celebrated annually in Russia on May 25. The holiday was first observed in 1989, at the initiative of faculty and students of Moscow State University.

© Empress Catherine II Saint Petersburg Mining University, 2026

Contents

SECTION 1. LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY STUDIES	4
1.1. Lexicology	4
1.2. Foreign Languages as Sources of Loanwords	6
1.3. Terminology	7
1.4. Grammar	9
1.5. Comparative Linguistics and Contact Linguistics	10
1.6. Cultural Linguistics	11
1.7. Cognitive Linguistics	12
1.8. Discourse Analysis and Genre Studies	14
1.9. Literary Criticism	19
1.10. Translation: Theory and Practice	21
SECTION 2. FOREIGN AND TRANSLATED ACADEMIC LITERATURE IN THE MINING UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY	25
SECTION 3. FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: THEORY AND PRACTICE	26
3.1. History of Foreign Language Teaching	26
3.2. Methods, Technologies, and Resources for Foreign Language Teaching	26
3.3. Teaching Aspects of a Foreign Language	36
3.4. Teaching Translation	40
3.5. Foreign Language for Specific Purposes. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)	43
3.6. Language Teaching Management	48
3.7. Language Assessment	52

SECTION 1. LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY STUDIES

1.1. Lexicology

Slepneva M.I. Antonymic relations of semantic fields of virtues (Vertus) and vices (Vices) in the text of Montaigne's "Experiments" // Journal of Mining Institute. 2007. Vol. 170. Iss. 1. P. 271-274 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7836>



Abstract. The problems connected with distinction of phenomena of good and evil, use of antonymous pairs in antonymous contexts are considered in the article. The work presents a classification of main intellectual and moral virtues and vices, founded in the Montaigne's «Essays». A conclusion is made that semantic fields of virtues and vices make in the «Essays» two symmetrical systems, consists of words which are antonyms of each other.

Klimova I.V. Comparative analysis of comparative phraseological units in German, English and Russian languages // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 27-28 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7336>



Abstract. The given paper is devoted to the comparison analysis of the phraseological units in German, English and Russian.

Slepneva M.I. The role of Michel de Montaigne in the formation of the national French language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 153-154 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7399>



Abstract. Michel de Montaigne is considered to be one of the writers having made the most significant contribution to the French language development in the XVI century. M.Montaigne's vocabulary is very rich containing a lot of everyday expressions.

Gold Au

Gold belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a metal. It is typically found as a natural alloy with silver, containing traces of copper, iron, lead, and, less commonly, bismuth, mercury, platinum, manganese, and other elements. Gold has a golden-yellow color and a metallic luster. It is highly ductile, malleable, corrosion-resistant, and chemically inert. It is used in jewelry, electronics, electrical engineering, and medicine, and also serves as a financial asset.

*Color is what distinguishes gold from other metals. This characteristic is the basis for its name: the Russian word 'железо' derives from the ancient Proto-Indo-European root *ǵhel, meaning 'yellow, green, bright.' The same root appears in the English word 'gold' and the German word 'Gold.' The Latin name, 'aurum', is associated with Aurora, the goddess of the dawn. Both words trace back to the Proto-Indo-European root meaning 'to brighten, to shine.'*



Gold. From the collection of the Mining Museum

1.2. Foreign Languages as Sources of Loanwords

Smirnova N.V. Adaptation of borrowings of administrative-legal terms in the Russian language of the XVIII century // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 47-48 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7346>



Abstract. In the article the foundation of borrowings into the Russian language, is analyzed, the reasons of some borrowings, into the Russian jurisprudence are researched, the continuity and innovation in the usage of juridical terms is revealed.

Stokratskaya L.S. German borrowings of 18th-20th centuries in Russian language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 226-227 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7435>



Abstract. Borrowing is one of the essential means of replenishing the vocabulary in any language. No language can exist without a certain share of borrowed words. Borrowings from the West-European languages make up one of the most significant groups of naturalized words in the Russian language. Words adopted from the Germanic (e.g. German, English, Dutch, etc.) and from the Latin languages (e.g. French, Italian, Spanish) played a significant part in the development of the Russian language through the 18th-20th centuries, first in the context of reforms initiated by Peter the Great and then due to widening political, economic, cultural and military ties. The paper considers the Russian vocabulary borrowed from the German language during this period.

Sishchuk Yu.M. German borrowings in Russian mining-and-geological terminology // Journal of Mining Institute. 2016. Vol. 219. P. 504-507 (in Russian). DOI: 10.18454/PMI.2016.3.504. <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/5139>



Abstract. The article describes the main factors in Russian mining-and-geological terminology forming, the function of intensively rising Russian-German industrial, scientific and academic collaboration in mining and metallurgical development in Russia in 18th century. German borrowings in mining, geological and

metallurgical terminology as well as German polytechnical terms are analysed. Terminoelements, indicating the belonging to the fields of work are marked, the term structure is analysed. German borrowing terms for nominating occupations, minerals and chemical elements, mineral deposits peculiarities, mine varieties, equipment and installations, materials, alloys and mining-and-metallurgical products are considered.

1.3. Terminology

Borisova P.V. Naive picture of the world and its reflection in mountain terminology // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 11-12 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7328>



Abstract. A great number of terms referring to the mining sphere in German, French and especially in English holds the imprints of the naive perception of the world. An anthropomorphous nature of mining terms shows the elements of archetypes typical of the languages involved.

Rogova I.S. Place and role of metaphor in the formation of English oil and gas terms // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 149-150 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7397>



Abstract. The article deals with the metaphor in historical and cultural aspects and with the role of figurative usage in oil-and-gas field terms origin.

Borisova P.V. Influence of extra-linguistic factors on the old English mining terminology formation in ancient times // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 246-249 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6664>



Abstract. The article represents historical limits of periods of the English mining terminology formation. On the basis of extra-linguistic data there has been made an attempt to find the terms which became the foundation for the English mining terminology as a scientific sublanguage.

Silver Ag

Silver belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a metal. It is often found as an alloy with gold; typical impurities include mercury, copper, antimony, and bismuth. Silver has a silvery-white color, often with yellow, brown, or black tarnish. It oxidizes fairly quickly, and the more impurities it contains, the faster this oxidation occurs. It has a metallic luster and is highly ductile and malleable. Silver is used in jewelry, electronics, electrical engineering, and medicine, and also serves as a financial asset.

The English word 'silver' shares a common historical root with the German 'Silber.' The origin of this root is unclear. The main theories include a connection with the Anatolian 'subau-ro' meaning 'shiny,' or an early borrowing from Middle Eastern languages (cf. Akkadian 'sarpu', meaning 'refined silver,' from Akkadian 'šarāpu', meaning 'to purify, to smelt'). The Latin name 'argentum' is traced back to a Proto-Indo-European root meaning 'to shine, to be bright.'



Silver. From the collection of the Mining Museum

1.4. Grammar

Shteinberg N.A. About the use of Present Perfect in the narrative // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 60-64 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11804>



Abstract. The visual-temporal form of Present Perfect (R. R.) functions almost exclusively in direct speech, however, there are cases of its use in the narrative part of works of fiction. This work is devoted to the analysis of such cases.

Shteinberg N.A. The specific character of the English verb in synchrony and diachrony // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 65-71 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11805>



Abstract. The aspectual character of the verb – a phenomenon first identified in English studies by E. Kreising and subsequently developed by G. N. Vorontsova, I. P. Ivanova, and others – is by its very nature relevant to the category of aspect in any period of the English language's existence. However, the significance and substance of its role in the language change depending on factors such as the chronological "slice" of the language and the mode of interaction between this phenomenon and verbal structures within each "slice".

Garagulya S.I. Personal name as a functional linguistic sign // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 13-14 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7329>



Abstract. The paper discusses variations of an English personal name in terms of expression and content in order to ascertain how the principle of correlation of these aspects in a given name is implemented, and to show that it is a functional linguistic sign.

Likholetova O.R. Logico-semantic aspects of analyzing sentences // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 137-138 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7391>



Abstract. In the Japanese language the syntactical organization of substantivized constructions with a similar communicative function and the expressive subordinate clauses being part of a complex sentence depends on the factuality of the subordinate part's content.

Lebedik V.N. Dependence of typological and communicative meaning of the sentence from the type of the predicate // Journal of Mining Institute. 2011. Vol. 193. P. 240-242 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6276>



Abstract. The summary: in the article dependence between the sentence and the personal – time form of a predicate is traced on a lexical material of the English and Russian of languages, examples of both rigid dependence in some cases, and insignificant influence of a predicate on the typology of the sentence have been presented.

1.5. Comparative Linguistics and Contact Linguistics

Krylova I.A. Formation of linguistic culture in the process of pidginization and creolization // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 133-134 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7389>



Abstract. Pidgin and creole studies are one of the topical trends in modern linguistics. The formation of a pidgin as a result of the lexifier reduction is a social process. Native speakers of indigenous languages being in low social conditions have no chance to develop their own culture and have to use the language of the dominant group for interethnic communication.

Mihailova E.V. Linguistic conformity of the Russian and Lithuanian languages // Journal of Mining Institute. 2012. Vol. 196. P. 333-335 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6080>



Abstract. This article deals with the origin and age of Slavic and Baltic languages. Based on historical facts, the issue of the interaction of these languages on the example of Russian and Lithuanian. There are numerous examples of similarities in vocabulary, phonology, morphology and syntax of these languages.

1.6. Cultural Linguistics

Merekina E.V. Opposition of “own” and “alien” on the lexicon of Evenki language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 143-144 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7394>



Abstract. The article deals with the linguistic aspects of using such cultural constants as “one’s” and “foreigner’s” in the marginal and minorital evenk language.

Apukhtina N.N. Speech acts of request and response in different linguistic cultures // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 304-307 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6683>



Abstract. Speech acts of request and response of the British, American and Australian linguistic cultures representatives are considered in the article on the basis of politeness strategy in speech communication. In analyzing this problem some similarities and differences were recognized and they should be taken into consideration in business and scientific communication with the representatives of these countries.

1.7. Cognitive Linguistics

Grinko A.V. Idiomatic modeling of the concept “movement” in the American world map // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 17-18 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7331>



Abstract. For the USA world outlook the concept «movement» is a cognitive structure marked by peculiarities of the way of thinking of an American under social and cultural factors. This paper is devoted to idioms expressing the concept «movement» in different cultural models of the USA world outlook.

Onyanov A.L. “Душа” and “soul” as an example of conceptual differences of key words in Russian and English cultures // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 33-34 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7339>



Abstract. The paper contains definitions of such notions as the concept, cultural key-words and also the analysis of words «душа» and «soul» and the peculiarities of their translation.

Smirnova O.Yu. The power of the word // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 155-156 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7400>



Abstract. The abstract elucidates the primitive concept of the Word, the latter being presented as a talisman, charm, amulet, totem, fetish and functioning accordingly. The object appears as an essential attribute of different rites and ceremonies. The data are obtained by means of adjectival classifiers linguistic analysis of the lexemes word (English) and слово (Russian).

Muscovite $KAl_2(AISi_3O_{10})(OH)_2$

Muscovite belongs to the silicate class of minerals. It is a rock-forming mineral. It has a vitreous, pearly luster. It easily splits into thin, transparent, elastic sheets. It has high electrical insulating properties. It is used industrially as mica sheets and mica powder.

The name ‘muscovite’ (Russian: мусковит; German: Muskovit) is associated with Russia. In the Middle Ages, the Russian state, often called Muscovy, was the main supplier of mica to Europe. This material was used for window glazing and was called ‘Muscovy glass’. In German, the name ‘cat’s silver’ (‘Katzensilber’) was also used.



Muscovite. From the collection of the Mining Museum

1.8. Discourse Analysis and Genre Studies

Sishchuk Yu.M. The implementation of the main functions of journalism in the publicist texts of Karl Kraus // Journal of Mining Institute. 2002. Vol. 150. Iss. 2. P. 179-182 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/9511>



Abstract. The article examines the main functions of journalism – informational and influential, which correspond to the main tasks of journalism: to inform by evaluating the information reported, to influence the addressee, to encourage him to action. The material for the study was the articles of Karl Kraus in his magazine “Die Fackel” (“The Torch”). Extra-linguistic basis, as well as the specified functions of publicism determine the stylistic features and linguistic means of their implementation in the text. Evaluative and figurative functions serve the implementation of the influence function; neutrality, accuracy and objectivity of expression are characteristic of the implementation of the informational function. Karl Krause’s journalism is characterized by the presence of means of realization of both informational and influential functions; the combination of documentary and expressiveness is one of the stylistic features of his work.

Sishchuk Yu.M. Means of realization of author’s perspective in publicistic texts (on the example of Karl Kraus’s texts) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 45-46 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7345>



Abstract. Within the framework of the journalistic genre the narrator has ample opportunities to express his individual style as this genre assumes not only objective description of events and social phenomena but also their evaluation and explicit attitude toward them. Actualization of the addresser in a journalistic text is achieved through a complex of means at various levels. At the grammatical level actualization of the author is linked with the category of the person and we can single out 1st person singular as the main means of authorization. Verbs of mental activity, sense perception and modal verbs as well as exclamatory and interrogative sentences should also be attributed to the means expressing authors prospective in journalistic texts.

Copper Cu

Copper belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a metal. It may contain traces of iron, silver, gold, arsenic, and other elements. Copper is characterized by its copper-red color and metallic luster. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity and is highly malleable. It is used in electrical engineering, heat exchangers, and the production of pipes and alloys such as bronze and brass.

The English ‘copper’ and German ‘Kupfer’ clearly show a relationship. So why is the Russian word ‘медь’ so different? The English and German names derive from the Latin ‘cuprum’, which is associated with the Greek ‘Κύπρος’ (the island of Cyprus), where copper was mined and smelted as early as the 3rd century BC. The history of the Russian word, however, is vague. It is believed to have no clear etymology. Some scholars suggest a relationship with Germanic words, such as Old Norse ‘smiðr’ (‘craftsman’, ‘blacksmith’) or Old High German ‘smid’ (‘blacksmith’).



Copper. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Volostnykh A.V. Linguistic and linguistic role of neologisms in the advertising text (on the material of the French language) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 160. Part 1. P. 12-14 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8579>



Abstract. The article deals with the role of neologisms in the construction of an advertising text, as well as various principles and structures of introducing a neologism into the text. In particular, the author considers the principles of detachment and modalization, resorting to which the speaker (writer) creates discursive tension necessary to introduce a new linguistic unit into speech.

Nabiullina E.M. Stylistic peculiarities of the language of French printed advertising (on the material of mass media) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 31-32 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7338>



Abstract. This paper deals with the particularities of French printed advertisement made on the different levels: stylistics, grammar, lexis.

Chikileva L.S. American presidential rhetoric // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 160. Part 1. P. 91-93 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8609>



Abstract. The article deals with the American presidential discourse. The author analyzes J. Ford's oath of office to Congress as an example of presidential discourse. Although the analyzed speech is not a typical example of an inaugural address, it is a classic example of American presidential rhetoric.

Komisarova T.S. Strategies of speech behavior of a linguistic personality // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 29-30 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7337>



Abstract. Strategies in linguistic person's political communicative practice are considered in this article. They help to understand linguistic consciousness and peculiarities of culture.

Shevyrdyaeva L.N. Idiostyles of US Supreme Court Justices: lexical and stylistic analysis // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 57-58 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7351>



Abstract. Courts of the USA constitute a group of official-documentary texts whose structure as well as linguistic organization is restricted by the rules of writing developed over the centuries of legal practice. The aim of the present article is to outline the means of revealing a linguistic identity within the judicial discourse.

Kovaleva T.G. Attributive characteristics of personality (on the material of political discourse of Russian and German languages) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 129-130 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7387>



Abstract. The article represents an attempt of classification of the attributive word combinations based on the materials of political discourse in Russian and German languages.

Goncharova M.V. Elegy, hymn, ode in the system of poetic genres (on the material of free rhythms of I.F. Klopstock, F. Hölderlin, R.-M. Rilke) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 15-16 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7330>



Abstract. The author gives the similarities of elegy, hymn and ode in its diachronic aspect and stresses the most relevant things about these text types. These genres have been of the researchers' interest since their introduction into literature (Antiquity till present time).

Kiryakova A.S. Interpretational program of literary-critical essay as the basis of its regulativity (on the example of J. Eugenides' Portrait of a Woman by Henry James) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 25-26 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7335>



Abstract. The set of addressation marks found in the text characterizes its program of interpretation and the strategies and tactics that are used by the author.

Tin Sn

Tin belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a metal. It has a silvery-white color and a metallic luster, and is malleable. It is widely used in alloy production.

The Russian word 'олово' is said to be related to the Latin 'albus' ('white'). In ancient Rome, tin was called 'plumbum album' ('white lead'). The English and German names ('tin' and 'Zinn') come from an unknown common root. The Late Latin word 'stannum' may be of Celtic origin.



Tin with gold. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Sveshnikova S.A. Functional and stylistic, national and temporal features of modern scientific English text building // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 292-294 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6679>



Abstract. The paper presents the analysis of the influence of functional and stylistic, national and cultural and time-of-creation factors on the organization of modern scientific texts in English.

1.9. Literary Criticism

Kosheleva G.D. The Provençal theme in the early work of A. Daudet and the movement of New French writers-félibres // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 88-98 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11807>



Abstract. When analyzing the early work of A. Daudet and his connection with the movement of New French writers – the brotherhood – it seems necessary to focus on “Letters from my Mill”, a work in which the influence of New French literature on the young writer was most clearly manifested.

Popova S.N. Peculiarities of J. R. R. Tolkien's style // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 41-42 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7343>



Abstract. This work presents an attempt to single out some prominent features of J. R. R. Tolkien's style. The given article includes some phonetic, semantic and syntactic devices, such as: poetic and colloquial vocabulary, word creation, occasional words, words with inherent connotation, punctuation marks, poetic form, graphic devices, attention to details, inversion, double negation, factual and poetic descriptions and so on.

Dmitrieva E.G. Literary ballads of E. C. Swinburne as realization of folklore Anglo-Scottish tradition // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 21-22 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7333>



Abstract. The article is devoted to the issues of Algernon Charles Swinburne's (1837–1909) ideostyle. It particularly studies his ballads and traditional ballad imitations from the 1st and 3d series of Poems and Ballads (1866, 1889).

Surganova T.V. The stylization technique as a topological constant in the works of Rudyard Kipling // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 49-50 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7347>



Abstract. The article discusses a stylistic device that is a key for understanding R. Kipling's works. The article argues that topologically, stylization as the dialectical unity of «speech from the author» and «speech from the others» dominates in R. Kipling's style.

Makarova I.S. Voyage to the antipodes: allegorical representation of the British Empire in W. Golding's Maritime Trilogy // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 141-142 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7393>



Abstract. The main subject of this article is the Sea Trilogy by W. Golding "To the Ends of the Earth", written in the period between 1980 and 1989. The aspect touched upon in this paper concerns the allegorical picture of the British Empire in the trilogy.

Filimonova T.V. Religious and philosophical understanding of the world in English women's prose of the second half of the twentieth century (on the example of analyzing Margaret Drabble's novel The Grindstone) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 161-162 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7403>



Abstract. Margaret Drabble is a well-known English writer, critic and philologist. The topics of Drabble's works cannot be reduced to the female point of view only; what she suggests are the «eternal questions» and the urgent problems of the present time.

1.10. Translation: Theory and Practice

Shor V.E. On the question of the conquests of Soviet translation art (based on the translations of "Penguin Island" by Anatole France) // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 72-87 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11806>



Abstract. "Penguin Island" (1908) is a pamphlet novel. Under the guise of a fantastic story of penguins, baptized by mistake by a blind saint, and then turned into people, France unfolds a satirical picture of the past and present of France. But the meaning of the novel is broader and deeper than a parody of French national history. Presented in a generalized and allegorical form, the history of the French people here symbolizes the history of all mankind. The literary device found by France gives him the opportunity to be independent of actual historical facts and, using them only for typical generalizations, to freely speculate and fantasize in order to reveal the very essence of the historical process.

Shor V.E. Transformations in the translation of fiction // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 99-103 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11808>



Abstract. A full-fledged translation of prose texts of any type is always and invariably a system of transformations of the original. By transformations, we mean the transmission of thought contained in a certain speech unit of the original (a phrase is now mistaken for such a unit in prose), and the stylistic coloring of this speech unit by other lexicophraseological and grammatical means than those used in the original.

Tatarinov R.A. Author, vertical context and translator in the translation of H. G. Wells' novel «The invisible man» // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 51-52 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7348>



Abstract. Vertical context is an opportunity to see the world as the author does. Reality is revealed through its elements in a literary work. It is shown by analyzing «The Invisible Man» by Herbert G. Wells.

Fedorov K.V. Peculiarities of transferring realities of Russian-speaking culture by means of foreign language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 159-160 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7402>



Abstract. The paper studies challenges of using a foreign (English) language as an instrument of intercultural communication in terms of expressing Russian cultural phenomena by means of this language.

An attempt is made to classify difficulties in verbalization of cultural realities according to various linguistic levels. Some practical recommendations are given to overcome these difficulties.

Lebedik V.N. Difficulties of English words to understand and translate // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 272-274 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6673>



Abstract. The article describes some peculiarities of lexical units, idioms, adages and their meanings functioning in the English and Russian languages.

Murzo Yu.E., Kirakozova L.G. Particularities of interpretation and written translation of technical mining articles // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 279-282 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6675>



Abstract. The paper gives the definition of interpretation and written translation into the foreign language, linguistic and grammar particularities as well as difficulties in translation of technical mining articles. Explanatory examples are given.

Rogova I.S. The phenomenon of linguistic interference in translations for specific purposes // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 289-291 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6678>



Abstract. The paper presents the principal aims of translation for specific purposes, and particularly, the requirements of equivalence and appropriateness; enumerates possible causes which can result in translation mistakes. The paper focuses on determination of linguistic interference. The examples analysed cover interference in phonics and onomatopoeia, orthography, grammar, lexis, and stylistics.

Lead Pb

Lead belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a metal. It is bluish-gray in color with a metallic luster. It is heavy, malleable, and ductile (can be cut with a knife). Lead is used in battery production, construction, and as radiation shielding.

The Russian name for this metal ('свинец') is of unclear origin. In most Slavic languages, the word for lead sounds similar to the word for tin ('олово'). The German name 'Blei' has Germanic roots, while the English word 'lead' may have been borrowed from the Celts. The origin of both names remains unclear. The English word 'plumber' derives from the Latin name for lead, 'plumbum' (also of unclear origin), since soft lead was used in ancient times to seal pipes.



Lead. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Gypsum (selenite)
Ca(SO₄)•2H₂O

Selenite belongs to the sulfate class of minerals. It is a variety of the mineral gypsum with a parallel-fiber structure. It has a silky luster. It is used as an ornamental stone in decorative items.

The Russian word 'zunc' was probably borrowed from German ('Gips'). It entered English and German via Latin ('gypsum') from Greek ('γύψος'). In Ancient Greece, this word of unclear origin referred to gypsum itself as a raw material, as well as to chalk and lime.

The name 'selenite' (Russian: селенит; German: Selenit) comes from Selene, the goddess of the Moon in ancient Greek mythology. In German, there are several names for this mineral, the most popular being Marienglas. A similar name also exists in English: Mary's glass. These terms were used to refer not only to selenite but also to other minerals that served as a substitute for glass placed in front of icons and in reliquaries.



Selenite. From the collection of the Mining Museum

**SECTION 2. FOREIGN AND TRANSLATED
ACADEMIC LITERATURE
IN THE MINING UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY**

Bauman V.G. Books of 17th-18th centuries on mechanics in mining in the main library of LMI // Journal of Mining Institute. 1991. Vol. 126. P. 134-137 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/10177>



Abstract. The extraction of minerals, especially metal ores, from ancient times has been associated with a number of labor-intensive processes, such as dredging, raising the fossil to the surface, and since the middle of the 18th century, the ventilation of mines.

Bauman V.G. Russian and foreign geological literature in the Rare Books Department of the Main Library of the Leningrad Mining Institute // Journal of Mining Institute. 1992. Vol. 133. P. 108-112 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/10063>



Abstract. The article continues the series of publications in Zapiski Gornogo Instituta and interdepartmental thematic collections, aimed at popularizing the collection of the Rare Books Department (RBD) of the Main Library (ML) of LGI, the oldest mining-technical library of the country, and attracting attention to rare and valuable editions of works of both Russian and foreign authors of all those interested in the history of geological knowledge.

Bauman V.G., Salakhutdinova D.K. "Description of the Use of the Experimental Fifka", an eighteenth-century manuscript // Journal of Mining Institute. 1997. Vol. 143. P. 134-142 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/9846>



Abstract. The manuscript of the translation of the article by the Swedish mineralogist Thorburn Bergman, made at the Nerchinsk mines in 1780 by A. M. Karamyshev and E. E. Barbot de Marney, kept in the Main Library of SPGGI, is examined in detail for the first time. The manuscript is the first work in Russian devoted to the soldering tube, in the terms of the 18th century – an "experimental fifka". A full bibliographic description of the manuscript is given and the circle of persons whose fates are connected with this manuscript is indicated.

SECTION 3. FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

3.1. History of Foreign Language Teaching

Nikolaeva D.S. Foreign language education as a factor of education of “new man” in Russia of the Age of Enlightenment // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 97-98 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7371>



Abstract. The author of the paper involved appeals to the origin of the issues of foreign language education and studying the age of Enlightenment. For Russia it was the time of changes. The representatives of the age of Enlightenment said that people couldn't deal with human values without foreign language knowledge.

Lyashchenko O.A. Teaching foreign languages at home in Russia in the 19th - early 20th centuries // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 139-140 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7392>



Abstract. The article is dedicated to observing the problem of teaching foreign languages at home in Russia in the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century. Particular attention is paid to the role of the government in controlling the domestic studies and also the contingent of teachers and the methods they used.

3.2. Methods, Technologies, and Resources for Foreign Language Teaching

Perfilova M.A. Ways of activation of learning and cognitive activity of students of technical university in teaching foreign languages // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 160. Part 1. P. 195-197 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8648>



Abstract. Activation of students' learning and cognitive activity is the most important issue of pedagogy. The article considers various methods that contribute to the growth of cognitive activity of

students of technical universities when teaching foreign languages. As the most optimal way of solving this problem the methods of active learning are emphasized. Practical recommendations for the application of these methods in the learning process are given, and the sequence of their application at different stages of foreign language teaching is presented.

Bochkareva S.V. Elements of rhetorization as a factor of increasing the activity of educational activity in teaching English language learning // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 160. Part 2. P. 155-157 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8557>



Abstract. Nowadays there is a lot of talk about the ways of rhetorization of educational activities at school. One of the main goals of English as a means of communication is to make this communication more vivid and effective. The use of rhetorical genres at lessons will help to realize this goal.

It is worth adding that in English lessons it is also a means of increasing motivation and improving speech and thinking activity in the class. Thus, foreign language classes are a wonderful chance to use, polish and create new genre forms, as foreign language teaching is teaching communication, first of all. Although, as practice has shown, the use of a variety of genre forms also offers great potential for mastering grammatical forms, automating lexical units, learning to read and write. This article summarizes only some of the genre forms that we use in our lessons. Of course, there are other rhetorical genres in our arsenal. Every teacher's motto should be: CREATE! TRY! INVENT! DISCOVER!

Goncharova V.V. Use of lexicographic sources in the field of tourism in independent work of students // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 79-80 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7362>



Abstract. The formation of student's professional skills at higher educational institutions directly depends on the way a learner is informed about lexicographical resources.

Davydova Yu.G. Formation of linguistic picture of the world on the basis of semantic fields // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 81-82 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7363>



Abstract. The article is devoted to the use of semantic fields in language teaching. The use of the “methodical semantic fields” which contain lexical material specifically selected for teaching purposes can enable students to understand the peculiar character of the conceptual system of the foreign language and perfect their lexical skills.

Kolyadko S.V. Possibilities of using precedent texts in the process of teaching intercultural communication // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 87-88 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7366>



Abstract. Possibilities of using precedence texts in the process of teaching a foreign language are considered hereinafter. The main goal of teaching a foreign language is the formation of capability to recognize stimuli and valuable concepts of a representative of another linguistic and cultural community and to keep his/her own national and cultural identity.

Makhova V.V., Kharzeeva S.E. Teaching the skills of semantic-grammatical analysis in the course of semantic information processing of foreign language scientific text // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 95-96 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7370>



Abstract. This article highlights the results of the scientific experiment, based on the conception of adapting and developing teaching worked out by S. E. Kharzeeva, that was carried out with the purpose of solving the problem of forming «a linguistic personality».

Mercury Hg

Mercury belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a metal. It is the only liquid metal at room temperature. It is tin-white in color with a strong, metallic luster. Mercury sometimes contains traces of silver and gold. It has high density and is highly toxic; it easily evaporates in a fire, forming toxic fumes. It is used in the chemical industry, metallurgy, electrical engineering, and instrument making.

The Russian name for mercury ('ртуть') is believed to derive from the metal's mobility and comes from a Proto-Indo-European word meaning 'to run, to roll.' The modern English name 'mercury' comes from the Greco-Roman god Hermes (Mercury), the patron of travelers. The obsolete name 'quicksilver' is similar to the modern German 'Quecksilber' and means 'living silver.' The Latin name 'hydrargyrum' comes from the Greek 'ὕδραργυρος', a compound of the words for water and silver.



Mercury. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Perfilova M.A., Gerasimova I.G. Problems of introduction of modern technologies of teaching foreign languages in the educational process of universities // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 101-102 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7373>



Abstract. The paper deals with the challenges of introduction of modern ways of foreign language training at higher school. Special attention is paid to the psychological aspects of classroom interaction. Creating teaching materials corresponding to the modern educational aims is also pointed out hereinafter.

Razdorskaya N.V. Use of computer programs and multimedia technologies in professionally-oriented teaching (on the example of the Japanese language) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 105-106 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7375>



Abstract. A multimedia program based upon television information episodes on certain topics can be recommended as a teaching material for studying texts concerning politics and public life. The program is considered not only as a teaching material for enhancing skills of audition and interpretation, but also as a part of training for future professionals.

Savelieva I.F. Formation of knowledge at the students of the first year of language university on practical lessons on English language as a necessary condition of development of their linguistic personality // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 107-108 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7376>



Abstract. The article focuses on the problem of knowledge as the necessary unit of a secondary linguistic person. It shows the role of knowledge in mental representations as part of the structure of a secondary linguistic person. A teacher is supposed

to help students to gain knowledge in speech-practice classes. The idea of a knowledge-teaching system is given prove in the article. The solutions of overcoming problems are offered hereinafter.

Strogaya O.Yu. Humanization of educational process as a system-educational factor of formation of a qualified specialist in the field of linguistics // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 111-112 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7378>



Abstract. The article highlights different aspects of humanization of education, especially treating it as a system-educational factor of creating a skilled specialist in linguistics.

Timofeeva E.K. Application of phonosemantic approach in teaching English pronunciation to Chinese audience // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 117-118 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7381>



Abstract. Pronunciation difficulties of Chinese students frequently cause incomprehensibility and are an issue for an EFL teacher. This article attempts to explain these difficulties and help teachers deal with them.

Fedorova S.V., Fuks N.V. Use of video materials at the lesson of foreign language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 119-120 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7382>



Abstract. The presentation is to the problem of effective use of video materials in the process of teaching foreign languages. The effectiveness of the use of films at the lessons depends not only on the place of video in the system of training but also on the rational organization of the lesson, on the way video class opportunities agree upon the goals of teaching foreign languages.

Shtykhina K.S. Specificity of teaching a foreign language as a means of intercultural communication to students of non-language specialties // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 123-124 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7384>



Abstract. The given article is devoted to the specificity of teaching foreign languages as the way of intercultural communication ESP students.

Bogdanova A.S. Formation of intercultural competence of linguistic personality in the context of dialog of cultures // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 125-126 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7385>



Abstract. This article gives a brief basis for current interest to the issues of intercultural competence in connection with foreign language teaching and studying. The concept of a linguistic personality is explained from the viewpoint of acquiring intercultural competence.

Linchenko E.V. About some principles of language personality formation in university education // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 135-136 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7390>



Abstract. The following article deals with some basic principles determining foreign language teaching in higher education.

Stokraskaya L.S. Linguistic and cultural country studies aspect in teaching foreign languages // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 157-158 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7401>



Abstract. Nowadays, when borders are lifted, and command of two or even three foreign languages is taken for granted, great attention is paid to the problem of foreign language instruction aiming at developing a linguistic personality, which would be adapted to living, performing and communicating successfully in alien surroundings.

Stokraskaya L.S. Utilization of Internet resources in teaching foreign languages (on the example of German) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 249-250 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7446>



Abstract. One of the dominants of the modern society is fast development of computer information technologies and telecommunication systems. The Internet, in particular, has become a new layer in everyday life and a sphere of activities for a huge number of people – the fact which cannot but result in its integration into the educational process in general and in foreign language teaching in particular. The paper deals with the methodology of internet material application in teaching a foreign (German) language at the higher school level.

Grinko A.V. Information culture as one of aspects forming linguistic skills of students in the technical universities // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 258-260 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6668>



Abstract. This paper deals with information culture as one of aspects forming linguistic skills. It is of greater extent defined by information proficiency of students in the technical universities.

Zhdanov A.B. Fighting school habits // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 261-263 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6669>



Abstract. The article deals with some problems which occur when teaching English to first- and second-year students. The psychological reasons of those are considered from the viewpoint of Russian history, as well as shortcomings of the modern school system. Testing is regarded as a way to solve the problems specified.

Antimony Sb

Antimony belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a semi-metal. It has a silvery-white color with a bluish tint. Traces of arsenic, bismuth, and silver are sometimes present. Its luster is weak and metallic. Antimony is brittle and easily crumbles. It is used in alloy production and the semiconductor industry.

The Russian name for antimony ('сурьма') has Turkic origins, coming from the word 'sürmä' (from 'sür-', meaning 'to paint'), which denoted a powder used to darken eyebrows. The English name 'antimony' and the German name 'Antimon' derive from the Latin word 'antimonium', which is believed to have Greek roots. According to one version, it means 'monk killer,' due to the toxicity of some antimony compounds. Another version states that it means 'against loneliness.' This latter etymology is explained by the fact that antimony is found in nature primarily in the form of compounds. The Latin name 'stibium' is a borrowing from the ancient Egyptian language.



Antimony. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Mikheev A.I. *Formation of a new type individuality under the conditions of generation of integration of interdependent communities // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 275-278 (in Russian).*
<https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6674>



Abstract. This paper deals with the question of model generation of a new type individuality, that contemporary society demands for an advanced, deteriorative-free, balanced and creative development, which renders possible the elaboration of a system of formation of the given linguistic identity as a result of foreign language teaching.

Vasileva P.A., Lebedeva I.S. *The peculiarities of forming social-cultural competence of high technical school students // Journal of Mining Institute. 2011. Vol. 193. P. 104-106 (in Russian).*
<https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6237>



Abstract. In the paper the definition of social-cultural competence and its components are given as well as the key professional competences of high technical school students are determined. Some ways and means of forming social-cultural competence are recommended.

Kolosova E.S. *Innovations in practice of English language teaching (to the problem of Nabokov's bilingual texts studying) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2011. Vol. 193. P. 126-128 (in Russian).*
<https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6243>



Abstract. This paper considers a question about innovative technologies of English language teaching using Nabokov's bilingual writing as an example. The author suggests the problematic method of teaching which create professional competences a person needs in any his occupation.

Orlova E.V., Lobanov V.A. An innovative textbook in the language teaching practice in medical school // Journal of Mining Institute. 2011. Vol. 193. P. 135-138 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6246>



Abstract. The paper describes the requirements for modern language textbooks and analysis of English textbooks to create innovative language textbooks for medical students.

3.3. Teaching Aspects of a Foreign Language

Fedorova R.N. Teaching pronunciation, reading and spelling in beginner Spanish language groups // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 20-22 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11798>



Abstract. Spanish groups in universities are usually formed from students who did not study Spanish in high school, and you have to start by familiarizing yourself with the sound structure of the language, the rules of reading and spelling at the same time.

Shenderova R.L. On deciphering homonymous words – the main members of a sentence when developing the skill of meaningful reading // Journal of Mining Institute. 1972. Vol. 53. Iss. 3. P. 23-38 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/11799>



Abstract. The difficulty of recognizing the main members of a sentence expressed by homonymous words when developing the skill of meaningful reading leads to the need to identify rational ways to decipher them. As a result of understanding the text, meaningful reading can be achieved through simultaneous sentence analysis, which is carried out quickly and efficiently with knowledge of the formal features that help identify the main members of the sentence: the subject and predicate. However, the development of such a system of formal features in relation to the English language is hindered by the widespread phenomenon of homonymy in this language.

Mikheev A.I. Formation of audioculture in teaching auditory learning to technical university students // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 160. Part 1. P. 192-194 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8647>



Abstract. The problems of continuity of the course of foreign language teaching in a technical university for the purpose of improving the audio culture of students are considered. The ways of solving the set tasks by means of intensive and extensive use of authentic audio material are described.

Vaskina N.V. About differentiated approach to language material in teaching professionally-oriented reading in a foreign language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 73-74 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7359>



Abstract. Some reasons of misunderstanding of the read material are considered in this article. There is a statement that there is no differential approach to the organization of the language materials' mastering appropriate for the reception purposes. And it is this statement that can be treated as the main reason of the students' immature foreign language reading.

Vorobyeva N.V. To the question of teaching professionally-oriented vocabulary in non-language universities // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 75-76 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7360>



Abstract. In the report training lexis for technical higher school is touched upon. Students have formed definite habits of study and a certain methodological approach to their learning and assimilation of English. Reading technical literature makes students observe language's grammatical and lexical phenomena. Vocabulary items have different kinds of meaning. The most important one is in the context. To help distinguish the meaning of words vocabulary items can be grouped into denotations synonyms, antonyms and lexical sets. It takes a long time before students fully know a word. Teachers need to introduce vocabulary items again and again to learners, expanding gradually on their meaning and forms. This also increases the chances of learners remembering the item.

Smith T.V. Formation of lexical component of language competence in English language at students of FPC // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 109-110 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7377>



Abstract. This article reports on building lexical competence in the English language with short-term course students.

Fedorov K.V. To the question of teaching how to present a report in a foreign language // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 251-252 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7447>



Abstract. The article justifies the necessity to develop extralinguistic skills necessary for a successful presentation of a scientific report in a foreign language. It also gives a brief overview of training literature on the topic involved.

Vasilyeva P.A. Methodical recommendations for teaching post graduate students of technical high school to compose abstracts of scientific articles in English // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 250-252 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6665>



Abstract. In the paper some methodical recommendations for writing abstracts in English are presented. They are given with taking into consideration the lexical-grammatical and syntactic features of scientific texts in English. The logical correlated phrases for composing abstract have been distinguished.

Petrova A.A. Oral presentation skills forming. Technical university undergraduates and PhD students foreign language teaching a posteriori // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 286-288 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6677>



Abstract. The article is dedicated to the educational methods of oral presentation in foreign language practical skills forming.

Pyrite FeS₂

Pyrite belongs to the sulfide class of minerals. It is one of the most common minerals in the Earth's crust and the most common natural sulfide. It has a straw-yellow color and a metallic luster. It typically contains traces of cobalt, nickel, arsenic, copper, gold, and other elements. Pyrite can produce sparks when struck by a hard object such as stone or steel. It is used in the production of sulfuric acid, sulfur, and iron sulfate.

The word 'pyrite' (Russian: nupum; German: Pyrit) has its roots in Greek. It comes from the phrase πυρίτης λίθος, meaning 'fire-striking stone.' Many people know that this mineral has the nickname 'fool's gold,' but not everyone knows that in German the name 'cat's gold' ('Katzengold') is also used.



Pyrite. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Spiridonov A.N., Fedorov K.V. Interaction of lexical and grammatical aspects in foreign languages teaching (the beginner level) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 295-297 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6680>



Abstract. The article studies further broadening and sophistication of mastered lexico-grammatical material through use of modality and The Sequence of Tenses which helps students to produce more complex syntactic structures and enhance the speech act.

3.4. Teaching Translation

Vasilyeva P.A. New educational tendencies in the sphere of teaching professionally-oriented translation in a technical university // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 71-72 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7358>



Abstract. New educational tendencies in the sphere of teaching a foreign language for specific purposes at higher technical school are presented in the paper. The interconnection between professional communication and the basis of teaching translation for specific purposes is given hereinafter.

Lebedik V.N., Vasilieva P.A. To the problem of formation of translation competence at students of non-language university on the example of language inconsistencies in Russian and English // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 93-94 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7369>



Abstract. The most wide-spread cases of using lexical units, grammatical structures and social-cultural things, which are difficult for students to translate from Russian into English and vice versa, are presented in this paper.

Perevyortkina M.S. Professional-oriented teaching of translation of English phrasal verbs // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 99-100 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7372>



Abstract. Having analyzed the linguistic classifications of phrasal verbs, we have summarized the difficulties which the students may encounter while learning phrasal verbs. Theoretical conclusions have been confirmed by the results of the questionnaire held among the undergraduates. We have found out some of the linguistic features of phrasal verbs that cause difficulties in their understanding, translation and use in speech.

Popova T.V., Trubitsina O.I. About specificity of lexical difficulties in translation of scientific texts in professional-oriented teaching of foreign languages (on the material of German language) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 103-104 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7374>



Abstract. Lexical difficulties that the students face while translating scientific texts are considered in this article. The most frequent lexical phenomena, such as: word combinations, terminologies, transformations are analyzed.

Ivanova M.A. Some peculiarities of written translation // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 264-266 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6670>



Abstract. The paper studies some difficulties and peculiarities of training skills of written translation. An attempt is made to classify these difficulties according to psychological mechanisms and translating activity.

Turquoise
 $\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Turquoise belongs to the phosphate class of minerals. It is a blue, light blue, or green mineral with a vitreous, waxy luster. It has been used as an ornamental stone and gemstone since ancient times.

The Russian name for turquoise ('бирюза') entered the Russian language from Persian via Turkish. The English name 'turquoise' and the German name 'Türkis' have French roots and mean 'Turkish.' Turkey never had its own turquoise deposits, but it actively traded this mineral with other countries.



Turquoise. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Karpenko N.M. Translation of the texts relevant to speciality as one of the important aspects of vocational education. Issues // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 267-269 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6671>



Abstract. In the article the characteristics of the translation of the texts related on specialty as one of the important aspects of the vocational education is given. Both problems facing the teacher and the student are submitted to consideration. The difficulties of the lexical, syntactic and conceptive order are considered, and some ways of their solving are requested.

Shamraeva O.I., Fedorova S.V., Sergeeva I.O. Translation and the problem of lexical competence // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 301-303 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6682>



Abstract. The paper involved suggests the consideration of the role of translation in language teaching. As experience shows to master the art translation it is necessary to single out definite lexical difficulties.

3.5. Foreign Language for Specific Purposes. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)

Makar L.V. The role of a foreign language in the integral training of non-linguistic specialists // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 160. Part 2. P. 53-54 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8516>



Abstract. The necessity of integral training of specialists strengthens the professional-oriented component of a foreign language course in a technical university. Integration of foreign language with profile disciplines can be realized in two forms: internal – in classroom foreign language classes by establishing interdisciplinary links and external, i.e. out-of-classroom by using the reserves of profile disciplines themselves.

Alekseeva L.E. Newest technologies and professional and personal development of students within the ESP course // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 63-64 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7354>



Abstract. Problem-solving techniques, reflective approach and critical thinking development in the ESP classroom helps the learners to develop their professional communicative competence.

Bagretsova N.V. Integrated teaching of language and specialty as a way of formation of professional component in the structure of linguistic personality // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 65-66 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7355>



Abstract. Language teaching for occupational purposes focuses on the problems of building this constituent but in foreign nomination. A premise for its integrity is considered to be content of the learner's future occupation included into a language classroom teaching English by these methods in application for petroleum engineering has been tested at the Arkhangelsk State Technical University.

Bessemeltseva E.S. Teaching students of non-language faculties a foreign language on the basis of inter-subject integration // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 67-68 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7356>



Abstract. In the article the intersubject integration is considered as a basic methodological principal the support of which allows to bring up an interested attitude of students towards their future professional activity and change priority from assimilation of the knowledge they get to an independent cognitive activity.

Bobritskaya Yu.M. Methodology of language material presentation in the process of professionally-oriented foreign language teaching // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 69-70 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7357>



Abstract. Different kinds of pre-text context determine grammar and structural characteristics of a text. One of the main problems technical higher school students face is their lack of knowledge of specialized subjects in their first and second years and hence lack of pre-text context information.

Gerasimova I.G., Perfilova M.A. Intercultural competence as an integral component of linguistic personality in the context of teaching professionally-oriented communication at mining and geological-exploration faculties // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 77-78 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7361>



Abstract. The paper deals with the development of intercultural competence in teaching ESP and gives reasons why this kind of competence is important for students having practical training abroad. The characteristic features of students' professional communication situations typical of practical training abroad are defined.

Kolyadko S.V. Problems of terminological vocabulary selection in teaching foreign language business communication // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 85-86 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7365>



Abstract. In selecting the terminological vocabulary it is necessary to pay attention to qualitative principles, namely the hierarchy system principle and the semantic principle.

Ziyatdinova Yu.N., Valeeva E.E. Formation of professional mobility of a specialist by means of a foreign language in a technical university // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 261-262 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7452>



Abstract. Occupational mobility is considered to be a high educational level together with the capacity to reorganize the direction and content of activities caused by a change of externals. It is this mobility that provides success to a present-day professional who works under the conditions of information flow, where he is to find relevant information, think critically and transform knowledge into something he can use for a specific purpose. Foreign languages can help in finding the newest information, for a technical line of professions in particular. Therefore, to know a foreign language is of great importance in the modern global world for the young professionals.

Gerasimova I.G. Peculiarities of professional-oriented communication in English of students of geological specialities // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 255-257 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6667>



Abstract. The article deals with the main peculiarities of educational environment in technical institutions that influence the effectiveness of training process. The issue of students' preparing for real professional communication as a way of motivation increase is considered. Basic spheres of professional communication of future specialists during trips abroad are given; ways of developing professional skills are suggested.

Lebedeva I.S. Some peculiarities of English for specific purposes course development // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 270-271 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6672>



Abstract. The paper involved deals with the challenge Russian system of higher education faces. Special attention is paid to the core principles of ESP course development.

Diamond C

Diamond belongs to the native elements class of minerals. It is a non-metal and a crystalline form of carbon. It is the hardest natural material (Mohs hardness: 10). Diamond is characterized by exceptionally high refraction. It has a strong, adamantine luster that can also appear greasy. It is brittle and easily split. Diamond is used in jewelry and industry.

The Russian word for diamond ('алмаз') is visually very different from its English and German ('Diamant') equivalents. However, in all three cases, the original source is the Greek word 'ἀδάμας', meaning 'indestructible.' The Russian word came from the East, while the English and German words came from Latin via Old French.



Diamond. From the collection of the Mining Museum

3.6. Language Teaching Management

Fedorov K.V. Innovations in the process of teaching foreign languages to the undergraduate students at the St. Petersburg Mining Institute // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 163. P. 158-160 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8378>



Abstract. In the 2000-2001 academic year, the Faculty of Foreign Languages of the St. Petersburg State Mining Institute underwent a reorganization aimed at improving the quality of foreign language teaching. The changes affected not only the teaching staff, but also the conditions of teaching foreign languages. As a result of these changes, modern teaching conditions were created at the department, which have no analogues among all Russian universities. With the introduction of the new teaching format, the department faced a number of urgent problems that had to be solved in the course of reorganization.

Zimina E.V., Kolotov V.Ya. Step-by-step teaching of a foreign language to cadets of naval universities // Journal of Mining Institute. 2007. Vol. 170. Part 1. P. 244-247 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7830>



Abstract. Professional activities of naval officers presuppose continuous process of FL mastering and language skills improvement. The continuous process of FL mastering is considered to be as an organized step-by-step process while conducting practical lessons in the Higher Naval Educational Establishment. The ideas of verbal and non-verbal communication in their combination are the key element in the suggested methods and ways of teaching.

Mikheev A.I., Kolotov V.Ya. Invariant components of the system of productive foreign language teaching in a non-language university or the expediency of Opus Magnum search // Journal of Mining Institute. 2007. Vol. 170. Part 1. P. 259-264 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7833>



Abstract. A foreign language as a subject taught at a technical university aids the development of the mental processes of students, improves their verbal abilities, builds up habits of training, self-teaching, self discipline and control, accomplishes mental work culture and makes a considerable contribution to the training of future specialists. The key problem now facing a university teacher is the underresearched control of the learning process.

Ivanova M.A., Lebedeva I.S. About organization and management of students' independent work with the use of modular technology of teaching foreign languages // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 83-84 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7364>



Abstract. The problems of organization and managing, checking up independent / autonomous work of the students are analyzed in this paper. One of the most effective ways of the organization, managing, checking technique of autonomous work is a module. Advantages and disadvantages of module learning are considered.

Tarabukina V.N. To the question about organization and management of independent work of students of technical university // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 115-116 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7380>



Abstract. Some questions of organizing and management of student autonomous learning during the course of ESP are regarded in this article. All these problems require a detailed study.

Apatite
 $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{OH})$

Apatite belongs to the phosphate class of minerals. Its color varies, although the most common apatites are green, yellow, blue, and brown. Apatites often contain traces of manganese, iron, strontium, aluminum, and rare earth elements. They have a vitreous luster and are brittle. Apatites are primarily used as a raw material for fertilizer production.

The name 'apatite' (Russian: апатит; German: Apatit) comes from the Greek word 'ἀπατάω', meaning 'to deceive.' This is because apatite can easily be confused with other minerals.



Apatite. From the collection of the Mining Museum

Tsvetkova N.I. Formation of foreign language teaching strategies on the basis of quality system technologies for organization, management and control of independent work of university students // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 121-122 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7383>



Abstract. The article deals with one of the possible ways of Total Quality Management (TQM) that may be applied to help students develop foreign language learning strategies when they plan, manage and control the process of training themselves.

Galimzyanova I.I. Extracurricular work as a factor of increasing motivation for learning foreign languages // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 236-237 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7440>



Abstract. Extracurricular activities in a foreign language give students of non-linguistic specialities an opportunity of a deeper acquaintance with literature, history, culture of the people, whose language they study. Removing psychological barriers, Extracurricular activities make the labour-intensive process of studying the foreign language interesting and joyful, expanding the general and philological outlook of students, promoting bilingual and bicultural to development of the person of the future expert.

Gagarina O.Yu. Management of students' independent work on professional oriented teaching of foreign language with the help of internet resources (in terms of English language learning) // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 253-254 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6666>



Abstract. The article is focused on the methodology of internet resources application in management of students' independent work in terms of English language learning.

Spiridonov A.N., Fedorov K.V. Working out an experimental programme of uninterrupted foreign language training for students at higher technical schools // Journal of Mining Institute. 2010. Vol. 187. P. 298-300 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/6681>



Abstract. The paper justifies the necessity to work out a programme of uninterrupted foreign language training for students at higher technical schools; it reviews goals, tasks and a possible structure of the course, principles to select teaching materials as well as ways to assess the efficiency of training.

3.7. Language Assessment

Mikheev A.I. Organization of control and determination of the level of formation of skills of listening to foreign-language audio sequence during training in a technical university // Journal of Mining Institute. 2005. Vol. 163. P. 134-136 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/8369>



Abstract. This article considers the problems of organizing and improving test checking in the process of teaching foreign languages. Then the optimal ways of organizing the control and evaluation of the ability to perceive by ear and understand audio information in a foreign language are considered. A set of exercises aimed at promoting the development of students' auditory culture is developed and used with maximum efficiency.

Mikheev A.I. Role of language testing in foreign language higher education // Journal of Mining Institute. 2007. Vol. 170. Part 1. P. 253-258 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7832>



Abstract. This paper deals with the role the foreign language testing procedure plays in the process of validation of the formation of linguistic and speech skills and habits. It has been shown that control of the

level of training in the format of testing should be aimed at the education of the language achievement of students, the dynamics of their language and speech development, the formation of positive motivational statement to continue foreign language learning as well as encouraging desire to demonstrate his abilities, rather than the detection of language mistakes and difficulties, psychoemotional impedances cause and the availability of threshold level of a student's foreign language competency.

Korolkovich N.P. To the problem of control of foreign language proficiency levels by students of non-language faculties // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 89-90 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7367>



Abstract. This article reports on the problem of assessing the level of the English language knowledge with the students of non-linguistic departments. The university course of English for students of non-linguistic departments is of a communicative and profession-aimed character. This therefore requires distinguishing between different levels of communicative competence that represent the objects of assessment.

Mikheev A.I. Methodology of drawing up and using a test // Journal of Mining Institute. 2008. Vol. 175. P. 184-185 (in Russian). <https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/article/view/7414>



Abstract. The paper deals with peculiarities of compiling and use of easy to check tests and test tasks to diagnose the quality of teaching a foreign language.

Scientific edition

PHILOLOGIST'S DAY

Digest

JOURNAL OF MINING INSTITUTE

№ 21

Editor *S.V. Sinyavina*

Digester *O.V. Tokareva*

Authors of the accompanying texts *O.V. Tokareva, S.O. Ryzhkova*

DTP specialist *S.A. Lysenko*

Photos are submitted by the Mining Museum

Selection of the pieces *S.O. Ryzhkova*

Photographer *P.V. Dolganov*

Digests archive
<https://pmi.spmi.ru/pmi/digests>



The Mining Museum
<https://museum.spmi.ru>



Publishing House
of Empress Catherine II Saint Petersburg Mining University
<https://pmi.spmi.ru>

Anyone wishing to issue a scientific digest is welcome
to Publishing House of Saint Petersburg Mining University
(email: pmi@spmi.ru)