

Авторы:

Баиурова Юлия Андреевна

студентка

Старцева Анна Александровна

студентка

Азанова Полина Дмитриевна

студентка

ФГБОУ ВО «Пермский государственный
национальный исследовательский университет»
г. Пермь, Пермский край

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOSSILS SAFETY
FROM THE PALEONTOLOGICAL MUSEUMS AT THE PERM STATE
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY**

Аннотация: в статье на русском и английском языках описаны формы сохранности ископаемых. Использована методика фонетической транслитерации терминов русского языка, в результате которой произношение англоязычных терминов будут звучать на русском языке. Например: не *Russia*, а *Россия* (*Rossiya*). Выполненная на двух языках классификация форм сохранности ископаемых используется летом во время международных студенческих школ по геологии в Пермском университете.

Ключевые слова: фонема, Пермь, Оксфорд, окаменелости, фоссилии, фонетическая транслитерация, формы сохранности ископаемых.

Abstract: on material from the museums at Regional and Oil and Gas Geology Department of the Perm State University forms of safety of fossils was described. Two systems of the description of forms of safety are compared: domestic and foreign, based on English-speaking terminology. Use of both systems of the description of a form of safety of fossils is recommended. Not only for students of the Perm State University, but also for students of the Oxford University, and also other universities of Europe used this materials during field trip at Kungurian and Permian regions.

Keywords: *paleontology, minerals, collections, forms of safety, fossil, fossiliya, paleontological description, museum.*

In manuals in Russian the most general terms. The «fossils» are usually used. They cover all set of such forms of safety which designate features of a fossilization (fossilization, petrification) animal organisms, products or traces of their activity.

Among them: 1) preservation or mummification, eufossiliya (eufossils); 2) not changed skeletons and their fragments remain: subfossiliya (subfossils, not changed skeletons), 3) the changed skeleton or its fragments remains: petrification, carbonization, pseudomorphosis; (subfossils, changed skeleton, petrification, carbonization, pseudomorph), 4) the skeleton does not remain: the print of soft fabric (inprint, imprint of soft tissue), for example, prints of jellyfishes remains; print of a firm skeleton (inprint, imprint of hard tissue), for example, kernel external (external core), internal kernel (internal core), actually print (inprint, imprint); 5) waste products: for example, a sloyevishcha of seaweed which emit lime (buldings lime secreting algae), koproлита of amphibians and other vertebral (coprolites), eggs of dinosaurs and birds, 6) traces of activity of organisms (ichnofossils): traces of drilling (drilling), traces of crawling (crawling), traces (prints?) teeth of a shark on skeletons tsefalopod, fishes; 7) hemo-fossiliya: fossil biomolecules prokariot, animals, plants; fossil bacteria (chemofossils); 8) the psevdofossiliya created by processes of a litogenez (pseudofossils) [1–3].

Table 1

The table of the translation of phonemes (elementary sound units) words of Russian into English is given below [5; 4, p. 38–39]

№	Кириллица → латиница	Пример	№	Кириллица → латиница	Пример
1	а → a	Arkhangelsk	21	ой – oi, оу	Hanoi
2	ай – ai, ау	Azerbaydzhan	22	п – p	Perm
3	б – b	Azerbaydzhan	23	р – r	Yekaterinoslav
4	в – v	Yekaterinoslav	24	с – s	Yekaterinoslav
5	г – g	Novgorod	25	т – t	Yekaterinoslav
6	д – d	Novgorod	26	у – u	Dushanbe
7	е – e, ye	Yekaterinoslav	27	уй – ui, uy	Kuybyshev
8	ей – ei, ey	Yenisey	28	ф – f, ph	Feodosia

9	ë – yo	<i>Kishinyov</i>	29	х – kh	<i>Arkhangelsk</i>
10	ж – zh	<i>Tadzhikistan</i>	30	ц – ts	<i>Donetsk</i>
11	з – z, s	<i>Uzbekistan</i>	31	ч – ch, tch	<i>Chudskoe Lake</i>
12	и – i	<i>Yenisey</i>	32	ш – sh	<i>Tashkent</i>
13	й – i, y	<i>Yenisey</i>	33	щ – sch, stch	<i>Schyolkovo</i>
14	ий – iy	<i>Nizhniy Novgorod</i>	34	ь – ‘	<i>Yur’ev, Ul’yanovsk но: Arkhangelsk</i>
15	ия – ia	<i>Bessarabia</i>	35	ы – y	<i>Tsaritsyn</i>
16	к – k	<i>Yekaterinoslav</i>	36	э – e	<i>Estonia</i>
17	л – l	<i>Yekaterinoslav</i>	37	эй – e, ey	<i>Yenisey</i>
18	м – m	<i>Novaya Zemlya</i>	38	ю – yu, iu	<i>Yusovka, Vilnius</i>
19	н – n	<i>Novaya Zemlya</i>	39	я – ya	<i>Novaya Zemlya</i>
20	о – o	<i>Novaya Zemlya</i>			

The short terminological English and Russian dictionary is given below.

Fossilization («окаменение» – [okamenenie]) is a term for designation of process of a petrification (fossilization, petrification), and also the term for designation of result of this process. The *fossiliya*, fossils – фоссилии, «окаменелости» [okamenelosty] are formed.

Preservation or mummification, eufossiliya (eufossils) – эуфоссилии; сохраняются мягкие ткани: «консервация» [konservatsiya].

Not changed skeletons and their fragments remain: subfossiliya (subfossils, not changed skeletons), subfossiliya (subfossils). Субфоссилии, «неизменённый скелет».

The changed skeleton or its fragments remains: *petrification, carbonization, pseudomorphosis*; (subfossils, changed skeleton, petrification, carbonization, pseudomorph): «окаменение» [okamenenie], «обугливание» [obuglivanie], «псевдоморфоза» [pseudomorfoza].

The skeleton does not remain, but *the print of soft fabric* remains (inprint, imprint: soft tissue), for example, prints of jellyfishes. «Отпечаток» [otpechatok].

The skeleton does not remain, but *the print of a firm skeleton* in the form of a sink kernel remains: (inprint, imprint: hard tissue), for example, *kernel external* (external core): «ядро внешнее» [vneshnee yadro]; *kernel internal* (internal core): «ядро внутреннее» [vnutrennee yadro].

In the nature such form of safety as «actually a print» (print) often meets. *The print* «отпечаток», [otpechatok] is an impression on the containing rock of an external wall of a skeleton of a sink of the invertebrate, for example, two-shutters or a print of a plant, for example, a fern vaya print (inprint, imprint), «отпечаток», [otpechatok].

Safety forms which are also widespread are listed below.

Waste products: for example, *a sloyevishcha*, emitting lime of seaweed (buldings lime secreting algae),

Waste products: *koprolita* («копролиты») of amphibians and other vertebral (coprolites), eggs of dinosaurs and birds.

Traces of activity of organisms (ichnofossils): traces of drilling (drilling), crawling (crawling), traces (prints?) teeth of a shark on Cephalopoda skeletons, fishes («следы жизнедеятельности»).

Hemofossiliya: fossil biomolecules prokariot, animals, plants; fossil bacteria (chemofossils).

Pseudofossiliya, created by processes of a litogenez (pseudofossils).

The short terminological dictionary passed approbation during the international student's summer schools in the Perm university and is recommended to use on laboratory researches on paleontology.

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