

Russian—English

Chemical and Polytechnical

D I C T I O N A R Y

THIRD EDITION

LUDMILLA IGNATIEV CALLAHAN

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Preface

Those who are familiar with the two earlier editions of my dictionary already know in what high esteem I hold Patterson's German-English and French-English dictionaries for chemists. They served as my model and I can still say that of all the foreign-English dictionaries I have ever used in my work, none can compare with his in organization, dependability, and consistency. I have tried to emulate him to the best of my ability.

Since chemistry reaches out into so many fields and so many sciences, this dictionary is as much polytechnical as it is chemical. Naturally, the most complete coverage is given to inorganic and organic chemistry; physical and nuclear chemistry; analytical chemistry; chemical engineering and broad chemical technology.

It is only logical—and therefore necessary—to include terms used in the major chemical process industries: plastics; synthetic elastomers; man-made fibers; ceramics; petroleum refining; pulp and paper; pharmaceuticals; food processing; fertilizers; insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides; paints and varnishes; light metals.

Emphasis on chemical process technology inevitably led to comprehensive coverage of related technical fields: mineralogy; mining, and geology; metallurgy; general engineering; mechanical engineering and machinery; metalworking; electrical engineering; automatic control systems; computer technology; nucleonics; agriculture; botany . . . ; and finally, in addition, the more frequently used terms in medicine; anatomy; zoology; aeronautics; space technology; electronics; meteorology; physics, mathematics and other pure sciences.

This work is intended chiefly for English-speaking scientists and engineers with a fair knowledge of Russian and a very good knowledge of their own specialties. It therefore includes a general vocabulary consisting of all types of words that are likely to appear in the technical literature. Many of these nontechnical terms acquire either special, or entirely different, meanings when used in a technical context. It is also much handier to use one volume instead of two, as Patterson proved long ago. Besides, how can a non-Russian distinguish a technical from a nontechnical word when he has never seen it before? How does he know what type of reference to seek next?

Some people climb mountains simply because they are there; other people compile dictionaries because they are not there. Back in 1940 no Russian-English chemical or technical dictionary was generally available. Since I was a technical translator and needed one badly in my work, I started collecting such terms. This is a common custom with translators but I became so engrossed in collecting that

it became my life work. There are obvious advantages to being first in any field. My 1947 edition received quite a bit of attention, for one thing, and reviewers tended to use it as a base of comparison for books that came out later. I also had the opportunity to make observations in my first preface that have since become clichés and do not need to be repeated here. Most users of such a dictionary seem to realize how much tedious work is involved in the compilation of a reliable dictionary. And all knowledgeable people recognize the fact that the word "complete" can no longer be honestly applied to any existing dictionary. Today's technical vocabulary has grown so extensively that no one work could include it all. A lexicographer can only try, so I gave preference to the most frequently used terms and to the rare, hard-to-find definitions.

As has always been my custom, I made every effort to check each term in several reliable sources, both Soviet and American. A limited number of terms could be found in only one good source, but these were also included if they appeared particularly useful or interesting.

What pleases me most is that my dictionary has won itself many friends over the years—busy, professional people who have been generous enough to interrupt their own work to further mine. A remarkable number of people have written to me, sending from two to a hundred or more Russian terms and suggestions for improvement. Their contributions not only added to my dictionary and/or confirmed entries already in my files, but they also showed me the type of words serious users want to find. Their letters also show that many of them regard my dictionary as "the technical man's general dictionary." Although such a book must necessarily be superficial in many fields, it does serve as a starting point. It helps the user become oriented so he can decide what specialized dictionaries he needs to consult further.

My most valuable ally in my work is my husband, John R. Callahan. He has not only given me every kind of support—material, moral and mental—but he has put all his experience at my disposal. For over 32 years he was with McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., starting as an editor on *Chemical Engineering* and finishing as Senior Vice President-Editorial in charge of their many technical publications. He has made it possible for me to devote my entire time to the dictionary, with only the interruption of raising four children. What is even more important, he has always been ready with technical advice. With his broad technical background, he has usually been able to supply me with the right English word for almost any definition I offer him. I translate the meaning of a new Russian word, he suggests the English equivalent or where to go to find it. He presents me with new words with the same kind of flourish that other men bring home roses, but he does not limit his gift-giving to anniversaries and birthdays. He provides me with a perfect study, hundreds of prized reference books, and all the time in the world to do the work I love. Best of all, he has always been deeply interested in my work and encouraged me when lesser men would have found the situation intolerable. It takes a lot of man to live with an obsessed lexicographer.

Several contributors have sent me so many words over the years that I could almost call them collaborators. Dr. Kurt Gingold, Research Information Scientist of American Cyanamid Company, has been a loyal and tireless contributor.

Dorothy B. Vitaliano, geologist, U.S. Geological Survey, is another such contributor. Both of these people have been supplying me with long lists of excellent words regularly, year after year.

Michael Zimmerman, well-known technical lexicographer in the USSR, has helped with advice and has supplied hard-to-get Soviet books for more than ten years.

The late Dr. Francis C. Frary, metallurgist and Director of Research for the Aluminum Company of America, contributed hundreds of words over the years.

One of my most loyal contributors was a man I had never even met. For five years before his death, he referred to himself as "your own engineer," and he gave me invaluable help where I needed it most. He was a bilingual Russian, a mechanical engineer, and a metallurgist, and he sent me valuable words every single week. He promptly answered every question I put to him, which was even more useful to me than new words. Once, when I suggested to Michael Kay that he use his material to produce a book of his own, he replied "No, I would rather give it to posterity through you."

My publisher, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., merits a very special thank you. Their people have been my loyal friends throughout the thirty years we have worked together. They backed me up in every aspect of my dictionary, and given me understanding and encouragement whenever I needed it. Best of all, Wiley's assigned me Alice Burke as my editor. She edited both my 1947 and 1962 editions with such meticulous care that I pleaded to have her edit this edition too; Wiley granted me this favor too. Her patience, personal interest and professional excellence have contributed much to the accuracy and consistency of all three editions.

American users of my dictionary who need a source of current Soviet technical reference books can get such books from Victor Kamkin Bookstore, Inc., Rockville, Md. This firm imports USSR technical books regularly and has been a valuable source for my own reference library.

The only negative note in my career is the effect it has had on my children. Having observed me at my desk all their lives, they decided to go and do otherwise. Each of them has studiously avoided Russian in school as a safety measure to keep from getting involved in revisions. In every other respect they have turned out to be very satisfactory offspring.

The Introduction on the following pages explains the organization of this book in detail and offers suggestions for determining the meaning of words not included herein. I shall be grateful for any further suggestions regarding improvements, omissions, and errors. And I look forward to hearing from new users, whether or not they may have words and definitions to add to my files.

L. I. Callahan

Newfoundland, Pennsylvania
March 1975

Abbreviations

<i>a.</i>	adjective	<i>expl.</i>	explosives
<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation	<i>f.</i>	feminine noun
<i>acc.</i>	accusative	<i>fut.</i>	future
<i>act.</i>	active	<i>gen.</i>	genitive
<i>acous.</i>	acoustics	<i>geod.</i>	geodesy
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>geog.</i>	geography
<i>aero.</i>	aeronautics	<i>geol.</i>	geology
<i>aerodyn.</i>	aerodynamics	<i>geom.</i>	geometry
<i>agr.</i>	agriculture	<i>horol.</i>	horology
<i>anat.</i>	anatomy	<i>hort.</i>	horticulture
<i>arch.</i>	architecture	<i>hydr.</i>	hydraulics, hydrology
<i>art.</i>	artillery	<i>ichth.</i>	ichthyology
<i>astr.</i>	astronomy	<i>illum.</i>	illumination
<i>aut.</i>	automation	<i>immun.</i>	immunology
<i>av.</i>	aviation	<i>imp.</i>	imperative
<i>bact.</i>	bacteriology	<i>imp. v.</i>	impersonal verb
<i>bal.</i>	ballistics	<i>instr.</i>	instruments, instrumentation
<i>biochem.</i>	biochemistry	<i>instr.</i>	instrumental
<i>biol.</i>	biology	<i>m.</i>	masculine noun
<i>bot.</i>	botany	<i>mach.</i>	machinery
<i>carp.</i>	carpentry	<i>mar.</i>	maritime
<i>cer.</i>	ceramics	<i>math.</i>	mathematics
<i>chem.</i>	chemistry	<i>mech.</i>	mechanics
<i>com.</i>	commerce	<i>med.</i>	medicine
<i>commun.</i>	communications	<i>met.</i>	metallurgy, metals
<i>comp.</i>	comparative	<i>meteor.</i>	meteorology
<i>comp.</i>	computers	<i>micros.</i>	microscopy
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>mil.</i>	military
<i>constr.</i>	construction	<i>min.</i>	mineralogy, mining
<i>cryst.</i>	crystallography	<i>n.</i>	neuter noun
<i>dat.</i>	dative	<i>naut.</i>	nautical
<i>eco.</i>	ecology	<i>nucl.</i>	nucleonics
<i>educ.</i>	education	<i>num.</i>	numeral
<i>elec.</i>	electricity, electrical engineering	<i>obs.</i>	obsolete
<i>elec. commun.</i>	electrical communication	<i>ocean.</i>	oceanography
<i>embr.</i>	embryology	<i>orn.</i>	ornithology
<i>ent.</i>	entomology	<i>pal.</i>	paleontology
<i>esp.</i>	especially	<i>part.</i>	participle

<i>pass.</i>	passive	<i>sh. f.</i>	shortened feminine form
<i>petr.</i>	petrology, petrography	<i>sh. m.</i>	shortened masculine form
<i>petrol.</i>	petroleum	<i>sh. n.</i>	shortened neuter form
<i>pharm.</i>	pharmacy,	<i>sing.</i>	singular
	pharmaceuticals	<i>spec.</i>	specifically
<i>phot.</i>	photography	<i>superl.</i>	superlative
<i>phys.</i>	physics	<i>surv.</i>	surveying
<i>physiol.</i>	physiology	<i>tech.</i>	technical
<i>phyt.</i>	phytopathology	<i>tel.</i>	telephone
<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>teleg.</i>	telegraphy
<i>pr.</i>	present	<i>telev.</i>	television
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	<i>text.</i>	textiles
<i>prepos.</i>	prepositional	<i>typ.</i>	typography
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>pyro.</i>	pyrotechnics	<i>vet.</i>	veterinary medicine
<i>rad.</i>	radio	<i>zool.</i>	zoology
<i>rr.</i>	railroad	<i>3</i>	3rd person
<i>seism.</i>	seismology		

Russian Alphabet

STANDARD	ITALICS	NAME	TRANSLITERATION
А а	<i>a</i>	ah	a
Б б	<i>b</i>	beb	b
В в	<i>v</i>	veh	v
Г г	<i>g</i>	geh	g
Д д	<i>d</i>	deh	d
Е е	<i>e</i>	yeh	e
Ж ж	<i>zh</i>	zheh	zh
З з	<i>z</i>	zeh	z
И и	<i>i</i>	ee	i
Й й	<i>ï</i>	ee kratkoye	ï
К к	<i>k</i>	ka	k
Л л	<i>l</i>	el	l
М м	<i>m</i>	em	m
Н н	<i>n</i>	en	n
О о	<i>o</i>	aw	o
П п	<i>p</i>	peh	p
Р р	<i>r</i>	ehr	r
С с	<i>s</i>	ess	s
Т т	<i>t</i>	teh	t
У у	<i>u</i>	oo	u
Ф ф	<i>f</i>	ef	f
Х х	<i>x</i>	hha	kh
Ц ц	<i>ç</i>	tseh	ts
Ч ч	<i>ch</i>	tcheh	ch
Ш ш	<i>sh</i>	sha	sh
Щ щ	<i>sch</i>	shcha	shch
Ъ ъ	<i>—</i>	mute hard sign	—
Ы ы	<i>y</i>	yeri	y
Ь ь	<i>—</i>	mute soft sign	—
Э э	<i>e</i>	eh oborotnoye	e
Ю ю	<i>yoo</i>	yoo	yoo
Я я	<i>ya</i>	ya	ya

Introduction

When a dictionary is reasonably consistent in its organization, a user soon learns what he can expect to find in it, and how to go about it most efficiently. It expedites matters, however, if the author provides a few instructions and suggestions.

Alphabetical Order. All Russian terms are entered in strictly alphabetical order, and hyphenated compound words are treated as one word. Words derived from one root are listed in a single paragraph, as Patterson has done. This type of entry is a great space saver compared with the practice of entering each term on a separate line. The latter method is much easier for the lexicographer, but much more expensive for the purchaser of a dictionary. It increases the ratio of white space to printed matter, which means fewer Russian terms per page and therefore a higher cost for each term. In fact, it often doubles the cost of each term.

The paragraph method of entry has another advantage for the user—it makes the meaning of each part of speech much clearer. I have combined space saving with more consistent sets of English equivalents by using the verb in the paragraph as the key word. The following is a good example of how this works: “**обрабатывать** *v.* process, treat, digest; work, machine, tool; turn (on lathe); size, cut; trim; finish, dress; face, surface; process, handle (data); adapt, condition; prepare, manufacture; develop, elaborate (plans); (agr.) cultivate, till, farm;” Adding “—ing” to each of these verb equivalents makes an adjective or noun out of them. A translator can do this just as well as I can, and save himself the space it takes to repeat all these forms. **Обработанный** in the same paragraph, followed by “processed, etc., *see v.*” is just as clear as listing 24 English equivalents ending with “—ed”. This practice not only eliminates endless repetition, it ensures more consistent translations of each part of speech. Many lexicographers enter their terms without matching up the English equivalents, so that very good translations may be given for the verb but not for the noun.

Transliterations. The lexicographer gets little satisfaction from including transliterations and one knowledgeable professor suggested that I omit the obvious ones. This is not possible, since most scientific terms are transliterations. And what is obvious to an expert in a given field is not at all obvious to the nonspecialist. In fact, one of the greatest dangers of lexicography is the omission of important words that the lexicographer knows too well. He has seen them in the literature so frequently that he is confident they must be in his files—and does not check. This results in many serious gaps in an otherwise good dictionary. An extensive vocabulary is the product of experience, not intelligence, and many users of a dictionary have very limited experience. A lexicographer must have the attitude

of a good teacher and consider every type of dictionary user. He must take nothing for granted.

Synonyms. English equivalents are preferably of American usage and spelling, rather than British. Wherever possible, the meaning of English equivalents is made clear by means of suitable synonyms, logically grouped. The synonym appearing first is usually the one most commonly used. Many Russian words have a large number of English equivalents and I tried to track down as many of the pertinent ones as I could. Many changes have taken place in the last few decades. Everyday words have assumed special technical meanings. Other words have wandered far from their original habitats and taken on new meanings in new environments. The most conspicuous example of this is the word "barn." Some technical terms have assumed more meanings and others have become narrower in their scope. Some writers use their vocabulary loosely and it takes skill on the translator's part to render it into acceptable English. *Слышимый*, for example, means "audible," but should be translated as "perceptible" when referring to an odor.

Glosses. To help the nonspecialist, most technical terms (except chemical ones) are identified by field or discipline. This is not intended to restrict the user since many of the words can also be used in other fields, but it does help to identify subtle differences in meaning, as well as to guide the user to more specialized references.

Prefixes and Suffixes. A very large number of prefixes and suffixes have been included since these are the material for constructing words which do not appear in this dictionary. English equivalents are given in parentheses when the prefix is of Latin or Greek origin. It is often a help to be reminded of the meaning of a prefix. For my 1947 edition I had laboriously compiled a table of word endings which I am also incorporating in the text of this edition, in their proper alphabetical order. They, too, are loosely referred to as suffixes.

Abbreviations. These are given in strictly alphabetical order in the text. If they consist of more than one part, they are alphabetized as one word. All the abbreviations of important units of measure and most of the frequently used abbreviations of technical idioms are included. If all pertinent abbreviations were included, they would make a large volume in themselves. *Пл*, for example, stands for 27 different idioms and would lead to more confusion than usefulness. As in English, a diagonal line in an abbreviation signifies "per," e.g., *лм/м²* (lumen per square meter).

Idioms. Idioms are usually listed under the modifying adjective or the more distinctive word in the phrase. The idioms given here are those which cannot be translated literally into idiomatic English or which provide a very special example of a word's use. Except in rare cases, each idiom appears only under one key word. This avoids repetition and cross references which occupy space without serving any useful purpose. Every effort has been made to avoid including phrases which are obvious translations. *Атомная энергия* or *пустотелый кирпич*, for example, cannot be translated as anything but "atomic energy" or "hollow brick." They are pure fill and it doesn't take much fill to double the size, and therefore the cost, of a dictionary.

Old and Modern Terms. Obsolete and little-used Russian words are frequently

included, since many old articles containing such words require translation. Emphasis is made, however, on Soviet terminology. The Russian words are spelled as they were found in Soviet periodicals, reference books, and dictionaries. Some of these may not always be in the approved form, but, since their purpose is to help in the translation of Soviet technical articles, it was considered desirable to give such words as they appeared in the literature. **Камфара** and **камфора** are good examples. The first is the approved form, as given in the *Soviet Orthographic Dictionary*, but the second is the one seen most frequently in chemistry textbooks. It is also well to remember that spellings have changed in the last fifteen years. If you cannot find a word spelled with a single consonant, look for it with a double consonant.

Cross References. These have been kept to a minimum since they are generally as much of a nuisance as they are a help to the user. When they are given, they usually refer to words that are only a few pages, or less, away.

Russianized Words. When words are encountered which do not appear in this dictionary and the meaning of which is not readily determined, it is well to remember that Soviet writers frequently use foreign words written with Russian letters. For example, the German words *Träger*, *Abscheider*, and *Vorstoss* appear as **трeгeр**, **абшайдеp**, and **воpштocc** in Russian and retain their original meanings. The French term *terre de Sienne* becomes **тepдeсьeн**, and the English word *timer* is **таймep**. Another custom is to add verb, noun, and adjective endings to a man's name; for example, **шepaрдизoвaть**, to sherardize; **шepaрдизaция**, sherardization; **тoмaсoвcкий a.**, Thomas. Wherever possible, names have been included in the dictionary, since Russian spelling usually makes them difficult to recognize. Walker, for example, is **Уoкep** in Russian. Since many minerals are named after men, these also serve as an indication of the English spelling of such names.

Chemical Compounds. Since the number of chemical compounds is extremely large, only the most common and exemplary ones were chosen for each element. In general, those given should be sufficient to assist in the translation of almost any compound. With a few exceptions, Russian organic nomenclature is very similar to the English. The Russian alphabet, however, made it desirable to include a fairly wide range of organic compounds.

Botanical Terms. Such a common term as **Кaпyтa**, for example, is translated as "cabbage." There is very little point in adding the Latin "*Brassica oleracea*" in this case, since there is no chance of confusing this plant with any other. However, if a plant's Latin name is commonly used, like *Aquilegia*, that should be sufficient translation for **водoцвoр**. Both the English and Latin equivalents of a Russian botanical term are given when confusion may result from not doing so.

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

Technical Russian is not particularly difficult; since sentence structure is very similar to the English, but it is necessary to have a firm knowledge of Russian grammar. Both nouns and adjectives are declined, and recognition of their endings, as well as those of conjugated verbs, is necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence. It is also convenient for looking up the particular word in the dictionary,

since all nouns are indexed under the nominative case, all adjectives under the masculine singular form, and verbs under the infinitive. All idioms starting with a particular adjective are listed in a paragraph under the masculine form, even if the feminine form would appear elsewhere if considered alphabetically.

Nouns. Russian nouns have three genders, the recognition of which is important in the determination of modifying adjectives and clauses. The masculine nominative usually ends in a hard consonant, —ь or —й; the feminine in —а, —я, —ь; the neuter in —о, —е, —мя, —тя; the plural in —ы, —и, —а, —я, —ья.

I have introduced a practice in this dictionary that I have never seen elsewhere. I have included the genitive and/or plural of most one and two-syllable nouns, in their proper alphabetical order. These forms can be very confusing to the user of a dictionary, as I once discovered when I tried to look up an irregular Latin noun, the nominative case of which I did not know. (I never did find it.) The genitive and plural usually provide the key to other cases as well. The genitive of many such nouns has the deceptive appearance of a masculine noun in the nominative case. It is also far removed from the nominative alphabetically. A good example is *меток* which looks like a masculine noun but is actually the genitive plural of *метка* and the shortened masculine form of the adjective *меткий*. And anyone who needs to look up the word *лед* is not likely to recognize its genitive *льда*. *Шеек* too has very little resemblance to the nominative *шейка*.

Adjectives. All adjectives agree with the noun they modify in gender, number, and case. The masculine nominative singular endings are —ый, —ой, —ий; the feminine, —ая, —яя; the neuter, —ое, —ее; the plural, —ые, —ие. The comparative degree is usually formed by replacing —ый or —ой with —ее, —ей or —е; the superlative, by adding —ейший or —айший to the stem. Past and present participles have been considered as adjectives in this dictionary.

Here too I have introduced a practice which I believe to be an innovation in dictionaries. I have included the shortened forms of adjectives in their proper alphabetical order. *Полон*, for example, is the shortened form of *полный* and is more than a column removed from it alphabetically. A translator should probably know his grammar well enough to recognize this shortened form, but it saves a lot of time if he doesn't have to rack his memory for rules.

Adverbs. A large proportion of adverbs are formed by changing the adjective endings —ый and —ой to —о; —ский to —ски; and sometimes —ий to —е. The adverb form is also used to express the impersonal verb, as *холодно*, which is translated "it is cold." *Удобно* is translated "It is convenient"; *хорошо* is translated "It is good; it is well."

Verbs. As is customary, verbs are indexed under the infinitive form, the ending of which is usually one of the following: —ть, —ать, —еть, —ить, —оть, —уть, —ыть, —ячь, —йти, —зть, —зти, —сть, —сти, —чь. The reflexive form is often used to express the passive voice and is formed by adding —ся or —сь to the infinitive.

In my 1962 edition, I had followed the advice of one of my contributors and included typical conjugated forms of many of the irregular verbs. The third person singular of *пить* in the present tense is *пьет*, which also appears in the proper alphabetical order in the text. With this form given, the student will immediately

recognize the first person plural or any other form in the immediate vicinity. The inclusion of such verb forms has been greatly expanded in this edition.

The present tense of a perfective verb is usually translated as the future in English and is therefore referred to as the future form. With very few exceptions, the perfective aspect of a verb is cross-referred to the imperfective aspect which is given with all its English equivalents.

In the 1962 edition, I had also introduced another table which I had prepared to assist students of Russian when case endings slip their minds. This table gives a brief resume of typical noun and adjective declensions of each gender—on one line. This makes it easier to match a modifying adjective with its noun in the text. In all the grammars I have seen, all noun declensions are handled separately from adjective declensions, which makes matching them a cumbersome task. This table is given below, followed by typical regular verb endings.

Common Russian Technical Word Endings

RUSSIAN ENDINGS	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS	RUSSIAN EXAMPLES	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS
—аемость,	—ability,	поглощаемость	absorbability
—имость,	—ibility,	смесимость	miscibility
—уемость,	—ubility	растворимость	solubility
—яемость <i>f.</i>			
—аемый,	—able, —ible,	поглощаемый	absorbable
—имый,	—uble, —ed	смесимый	miscible
—уемый,		растворимый	soluble
—яемый <i>a.</i>		требуемый	required
—аза <i>f.</i>	—ase	лактаза	lactase
—ал, —аль <i>m.</i>	—al	ацетал, ацеталь	acetal
—алевый,	—al, —alic	ацеталевый	acetal
—аловый,		фталевый	phthalic
—альный <i>a.</i>			
—альный,	—ing	плавильный	smelting
—ильный,			
—яльный <i>a.</i>			
—альня	—ery, —ry,	плавильня	smeltery,
—ильня,	—ing mill,		smelting works,
—ная, —ня	—ing shop,		foundry
—яльня <i>f.</i>	—ing works	валяльня	fulling mill
		литейная	casting shop
—ан <i>m.</i>	—an, —ane	меркаптан	mercaptan
		бутан	butane
—ание,	—ation, —ence,	выпаривание	evaporation
—ение <i>n.</i>	—ing, —sion,	сцепление	coherence
	—tion		cohesion
		поглощение	absorption

RUSSIAN ENDINGS	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS	RUSSIAN EXAMPLES	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS
—ановый <i>a.</i>	—an, —ane, —anic, —anoic	меркаптановый бутановый	mercaptan butane butanoic cyanic
—арность, —ярность <i>f.</i>	—arity	циановый молекулярность	molecular molecularity
—арный, —ярный <i>a.</i>	—ar, —arian, —ary	молекулярный утилитарный санитарный	molecular utilitarian sanitary
—ат <i>m.</i> , —атный <i>a.</i>	—ate	сульфат, сульфатный	sulfate
—атель, —итель <i>m.</i>	—ant, —ator, —ent, —er, —ing agent	ускоритель поглотитель окислитель	accelerant, accelerator absorbent, absorber oxidizer, oxidizing agent
—ательный, —ительный, —очный <i>a.</i>	—ent, —ing, —ive	поглотительный сортировочный уничтожительный	absorbent, absorbing sorting destructive
—атор, —ятор <i>m.</i> —аторный, —яторный <i>a.</i>	—ator, —er	генератор, генераторный трансформатор	generator transformer
—вший, —вшийся (—явший, —евший, —ивший, —увший), —дший, —лый, —ший <i>a.</i>	—ed, —en, —ened, —t	потонувший сгустившийся сгоревший	drowned, sunken coagulated, thickened burnt
—еватый, —оватый <i>a.</i>	—ish	красноватый	reddish
—евые, —ные, —овые <i>pl.</i>	—aceae; —ata, —cae	гераниевые целомные сцитаминные	Geraniaceae Coelomata Scitamineae
—ен <i>m.</i>	—en, —ene	глютен бутен	gluten butene