DO NOT USE ONE WORD TWICE IN THE SAME SENTENCE: TRY FINDING A SYNONYM.

An example:

So far, we have USED the rank for matrices a, USING this main property of linear independence

Even the author himself does not use the same words:

A synonym for '' use'' is '' employ''.

UP to now, we have USED the rank for matrices a, USING this main property of linear independence.

Write instead.

UP to now, we have USED the rank for matrices a, employing this main property of linear independence.

DO NOT USE ''MUCH'' AS AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMAL ENGLISH:

 .
Much better

Much more, sounds informal.

Write instead: '' **a great deal more/good deal more/significantly more** etc

 MISTAKE 3:

OCCUR and NOT appear.

Not: the system of equations in which it **appears**

But: the system of equations in which it **occurs.**

 Whenever a text is about variables, equations, use ''occur'', instead of ''appear','

Not: the appearance of a variable in an equation, but: the occurrence of a variable, in an equation

AVOID THE PHRASE: THAT IS

NOT: that is, but: i. e (to jest)

Thus not:

matrices, THAT IS, equations

but.

Matrices, i.e equations

NOT TIGHTLY CONNECTED, BUT CLOSELY CONNECTED

Not: ''tightly connected'', but: '' closely connected''

SUGGESTION 5:

NOT: which is equivalent , but equivalent

Take a look at ''relative clauses''.

It is a nice thing that you have written: equivalent, and not: ''which is equivalent''

reduced equation a (*Ma) x=0* EQUVALENT o ax=0, that is, to the ***reduced subsystem of the given system (1).***

Thus, you can omit the 'which is' - - it's an example of a reduced relative clause: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reduced_relative_clause#:~:text=A%20reduced%20relative%20clause%20is,.%22%20or%20%22...

DO NOT USE CONSTRUCTIONS: ''IN THEM'' at the beginning of the sentence:

''In them the components above the main diagonal are equal to 0)''

.

This is the Serbian construction.

Write instead: their components above the diagonal are equal to 0.

 DO NOT USE CONSTRUCTIONS, SUCH AS: Let's, don't, aren't.

Write instead: do not, let us, are not.

Let's observe primary intervals

BUT: Obeserve primary intervals

DO NOT TRANSLATE: pridruzivanje as JOINING

Preslikavanje = pridruzivanje = mapping (or even: map, assignment).

MISTAKR: OBLAST MATRICE:

Not: the area of a matrix,

But: THE DOMAIN OF A MATRIX

But: THE area of a triangle

Here you have to put a synonym for the word: ''domain''.

However, the word area means ''povrsina'' so you can definitely not say: ''povrsina matrice''

Write instead: the dimension of a matrix.

P. S. Make also difference, in other contexts between '' area'' and ''surface''

area= povrsina kao broj

surface = povrs

DO NOT SAY: WORK WITH, BUT: DEAL WITH MATRICES

IMAMO POSLA SA MATRICAMA

NOT: have to work with matrices a class or order kxn

BUT: We deal with matrices

TAKE C ARE WHEN TRANSLATING THE PHRASE: RADI KRATKOCE:

NOT:

For shortness we will write

BUT:

For brevity's sake

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS:

Please take care about the

1) the use of passive construction

2) the need-related constructions.

You have written:

in this book which ''is needed'' to be changed, ''adjust and similar.

not: which is needed, but: ''which needs' to be changed''

In the phrase: adjust, you have missed the -ed suffix for past participle.

which needs to be ''changED'' '' adjusTED'' and the like.

OZNAKE MATRICA:

REMEMBER THIS MISTAKE!

It is not:

label of matrices.

but:
Matrix NOTATION.

Matrices are not can in a Maxi shop to be ''labelled''

Also, forget the word: TAG

This is a serious mistake,

FORGET THE WORD NOTACIJA

Notacija A=()m,n [ili jednostavno A=()] se koristi da oznaci mxn

matricu. Kakav je značaj prvog indeksa (i) i drugog indeksa j?

NOTATION is not NOTACIJA, but: OZNAKA

Take care of this - the word ''notation'' frequently occurs both in mathematical and informatics discourse.

NOT: GOVORI DA, BUT KAZUJE DA (For ''tells us'').

Tako da prvi indeks GOVORI u kojoj se vrsti nalazi element a drugi indeks GOVORI u kojoj koloni.... (you have not completed the sentence).

BETTER: Tako da prvi indeks KAZUJE u kojoj se vrsti nalazi element a drugi indeks KAZUJE u kojoj koloni (as I said, you have not completed the sentence).

THE USE OF COMMA AFTER ''A'' – in disjunctive constructions.

rvi indeks govori u kojoj se vrsti nalazi element a drugi **indeks govori u kojoj koloni.**

This is a disjunctive construction.

In your high school, and your elementary school, you have heard of it under the name: ''rastavni odnos''.

It requires the **use of comma.**

Prvi indeks kazuje u kojoj se vrsti nalazi element COMMA, a drugi **indeks govori u kojoj koloni.**

THE USE OF THE VERBAL NOUN INSEAD OF THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION.

NOT:

Oznae A=()m,n [ili jednostavno A=()] se koristi **da oznaci** mxn

matricu

BUT:

Oznake A=()m,n [ili jednostavno A=()] koristi si za oznacavanje matrice mxn

(However, do not forget to change ''notacija'' for '' oznake''. The former is merely a suggestion, but this one is the correction of a mistake).
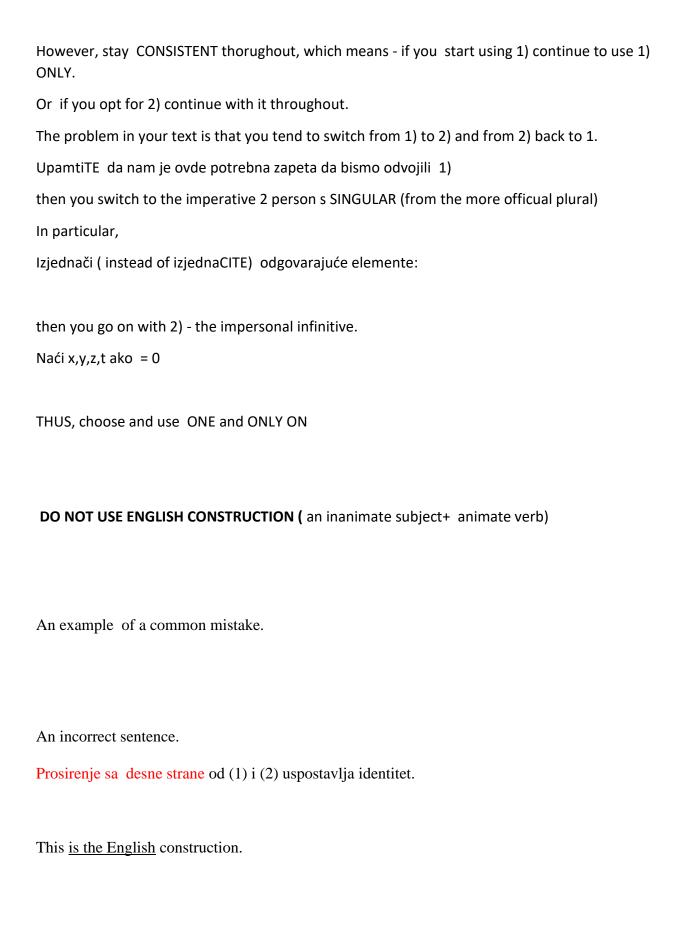

SUGGESTION:

This is merely a suggestion. In the original version, we, indeed, have: '' location''. However, in Serbian it is more natural to say: ''pozicija'' instead of ''lokacija''.

THE USE OF IMPERATIVES IN ASSIGNMENTS (take care of this, this is a very frequent mistake).

When you use imperatives in mathematical (or in programming) discourse, especially when you formulate assignments and exercises, you have two options.,

1) to use the second person imerpative (nadji, nadjite, izracunaj, izracunajte)

2) Or to use the impersonal infinitive construction with an imperative function (naci, pronaci, izracunati).

Both are correct - (even though I prefer using 1).

However, stay CONSISTENT thorughout, which means - if you start using 1) continue to use 1) ONLY.

Or if you opt for 2) continue with it throughout.

The problem in your text is that you tend to switch from 1) to 2) and from 2) back to 1.

UpamtiTE da nam je ovde potrebna zapeta da bismo odvojili 1)

then you switch to the imperative 2 person s SINGULAR (from the more officual plural)

In particular,

Izjednači (instead of izjednaCITE) odgovarajuće elemente:

then you go on with 2) - the impersonal infinitive.

Naći x,y,z,t ako = 0

THUS, choose and use ONE and ONLY ON

 DO NOT USE ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION (an inanimate subject+ animate verb)

An example of a common mistake.

An incorrect sentence.

Prosirenje sa desne strane od (1) i (2) uspostavlja identitet.

This is the English construction.

In Serbian,use the <u>instrumental construction</u> instead.

ProsirenjeM sa desne strane od (1) i (2) uspostavlja SE identitet.

NEVER TRANSLATE "IMPLY'' AS "IMPLICIRANO''

Depending on a context, you may translate ''imply'' as ''povlaci'', ''sledi'' or

as in the case we are dealing with: ''naznaceno''.

NOT: Osim ako nije drugacije navedeno ili

implicirano

BUT:

Osim ako nije drugacije navedeno ili

NAZNACENO

NOT "MI BI'' BUT "MI BISMO''

Take care:

NOT:

Izjednačimo sve unose sa nulom DA BI dobili sistem jednačina

BUT: Izjednačimo sve unose sa nulom DA BISMO   dobili sistem jednačina

NOT: LAGRANG, BUT LAGRANZ

Take care about this. LagranZ is a famous mathematician (z kao zhaba- frog

Not: have on mind, but bear IN MIND.

NOT: have ON mind, but: BEAR IN MIND

Also: not: KEEP IN MIND, BUT BEAR IN MIND.

TAKE CARE ABOUT YOUR PREPOSITIONS:

Not: depend IN The same time

BUT: depend AT the same time

NOT: depend FROM

BUT: depend ON

TAKE CARE ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADVERBS and ADJECTIVES:

Not:

Special is

useful to understand

But: it is PARTICULARLY useful

You may also use: the variant - it is ESPECIALLY useful.

However, ''particularly useful'' is better.

THE USE DEFINITE ARTICLES:

NOT:

shows how volume of square

BUT: shows how THE volume of a parallelepiped

THE WORD ''BRID''

The word '' brid'' mean ''ivica'' so the correct translation is '' the edge''

Not: IN the other hand, but: ON THE OTHER HAND

THE PASSIVE VOICE IN ENGLISH and THE PASSIVE VOICE IN SERBIAN

In particular, you have written.

Usvajamo sledecu oznaku(osim ako nije drugacije

oznacena ili PODRAZUMEVANA). K - oblast skalara | a,b,c ili k elementi od

K | V dati vektorski prostor | u,v,w elementi od V. '

Not: podrazumevana.

But use instead reflexive constructiion.

ILI SE NE PODRAZUMEVA.

NOT:

Onda V nazvan vektorski prostorom nad K (i ti

elementi od V se zovu vektori) ako sledece aksiome sadrzi.

BUT: V SE naziva vektorski prostor

If you say: nazvan je, then you convey the information that this act of naming took place in the PAST.

However, the text says: IS CALLED, and not: WAS CALLED.

Therefore, the easiest way is to use the reflexive construction, because this communicates the present event

JEDNACENJE SUGLASNIKA PO ZVUCNOSTI

Not: PoDprostor

But: PoTprostor

Take care: this is a FREQUENT and a VERY SERIOUS MISTAKE!

AVOID INFORMAL ABBREVIATIONS

Not:

Nek K bude

But: NeKA bude.

TAKE CARE ABOUT '' CONGRUENCE'' WITH RESPECT TO THE WORD "'OZNAKA''.

NOT:

Usvajamo sledecu oznaku(osim ako nije drugacije

oznacena ili podrazumevana

BUT: usvajamo sledecE OznaKE.

Take care about the context.

In the text passage you say:

- oblast skalara | a,b,c ili k elementi od

K | V dati vektorski prostor | u,v,w elementi od V. Nista bitno nije

izgubljeno a**ko citalac pretpostavi da K je realna oblast R ili kompleksna**

oblast C.

Therefore, there a number of signs and symbols, so you should "notation" as oznaKE, not

TAKE CARE ABOUT TRANSLATING THE THE PASSIVE VOICE INTO SERBIAN :

Not: Nista nije izgubljeno,

but: NIsta SE NE GUBI.

The text says: " Is lost"**, and not:** "was lost".

A suggestion: focus on the auxiliary verb (pomocni glagol) – if the auxiliary is in the present simple tense, use the reflexive construction**.**

It is completed/ kompletira SE**.**

If the auxiliary verb is in the past sense (was, were), the use the standard passive construction in Serbian, but make sure you use the past simple tense.

FIELD IS NOT: ''OBLAST'' BUT " POLJE''

 Real field R: not oblast realnih   brojeva, but POLJE REALNIH BROJEVA.

Complex field C: not: oblast kompleksnih brojeva, but POLJE KOMPLEKSNIH BROJEVA.

oblast is: domain

USE COMMA AFTER THE WORD DAKLE,

Not: dakle predstavlja

But: dakle, (comma) predstavlja

do not writeL

u (ab) proizvod ab skalara a i b označava množenje u polju K. DOK proizvod skalara ab i vektora u označava skalarno množenje. (also, you have missed 'comma').

BUT:

you have two options.

The best solition is that with the 'a' construction.

u (ab) proizvod ab skalara a i b označava množenje u polju K, A   proizvod skalara ab i vektora u označava skalarno množenje. (also, you have missed 'comma').

or the construction: DOK ... DOTLE...

DOK u (ab) proizvod ab skalara a i b označava množenje u polju K, DOTLE proizvod skalara ab i vektora u označava skalarno množenje. (also, you have missed 'comma'**).**

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