

PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Introduction. Language is the most important mean of human communication, through which people exchange thoughts and achieve mutual understanding. If communicating people speak the same language, then communication takes place directly. But when people speak different languages, direct communication becomes impossible. In this case, the translation comes for help, i.e. transfer thoughts of one language using another language.

The purpose of this research is to explore the peculiarities of scientific and technical texts translation and to suggest ways to improve the understanding of texts.

The statement of the problem is using the specific research papers to explore the most common mistakes in the translation of foreign literature to prevent them in the future works.

Basic material. Consequently, translation is an important auxiliary tool for ensuring that the language fulfils its communicative function when people express their thoughts in different languages. It also plays a large part in the exchanging of thoughts between different people and serves the cause of spreading knowledge and culture. The need for communication in various spheres of human activity, such as science, culture, trade, constantly increases in the world. In connection with the development of scientific and technical cooperation, trade with foreign countries and the increase in the volume of information exchange, the ability to translate scientific and technical literature acquires special significance [1, p. 11].

The main task of the technical translator is a logically meaningful, reliable communicating, taking into account all the specifics of terminology and the style of the document. Technical text cannot be a free paraphrase, even while maintaining the meaning of the translated document. It should not contain any emotional statements and subjective assessments.

The main features of translating scientific and technical texts, first of all, are manifested in the compulsory knowledge of the translator of all terms relating to a specific technical field of translation, he must understand not only the meaning of translated words, but also take into account all the nuances of their application. Therefore, an interpreter must be a highly qualified versatile specialist who is well versed not only in linguistics, but also in technical disciplines [3, p. 43].

It is worth saying, that the style of the original document must be maintained with a high-quality technical translation. Usually, all documents of a scientific and technical sort have the main features, such as: a clear and concise nature of the presentation, strict adherence to technical terminology, a clear logical sequence of information, unambiguousness and concreteness in interpreting the facts. All requirements for the original text are automatically transferred to the translated document.

As an introduction to the peculiarities of scientific and technical translations, it can be noted that more than 70% of all texts of articles, descriptions of equipment, technology, etc. are given in English. The second most important language, as a rule, is German, but it takes no more than 15% [2, p. 7].

Firstly, all scientific and technical texts written in English contain units of measurement and other similar parameters that correspond to Western standards. For example, they measure pressure in PSI (pound per square inch), and in the post-Soviet space it is widely used atmospheres and bars. In this case, when working with the text, it is necessary to translate these values into a more understandable Ukrainian format. The same example can be their famous miles per hour (miles per hour), which should be replaced by a meter per hour. Usually, if these parameters are not translated, it can be concluded that the translation was done more by a humanist than by a person with a technical education.

Secondly, in texts of scientific or technical subjects very often there are words that in one or another topic can mean completely different things. For example, the word «*feed*» in general means «*feed*» or «*feeding*», while in the same chemical technology «*feed*» is translated as «*supply of raw materials*» or «*feedstock*» (for example, into a reactor). In the textile industry, these are «*loop-forming systems in a*

knitting machine», in electrical engineering it is «*signal transmission*», in the environment this is «*preliminary design*» and so on, depending on the field of application. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly understand the subject of the text in order to translate such words in the right context [6, p. 72].

Certainly, it is necessary to note the level of technical knowledge. The fact is that for the implementation of literate translations of technical subjects, it is necessary to be either a good narrow specialist in a particular field or to have a wide range of scientific and technical knowledge in a variety of fields. However, even with a wide range of views, there is still a very specific field of topics, the translations of which will be much harder.

Furthermore, as a purely technical feature, I would like to note the love of our foreign comrades for abbreviations. In chemical technology, as well as in all other areas, you can find many abbreviations, which at first glance may cause confusion and sometimes you have to guess about their meaning according to the context. As an example, *b.p.*, which means «*boiling point*», *p.g.* - powdered glue (*powdered glue in chemistry*) and steel composite girder (*plate girder in construction*), *d.c.* – «*direct current*» and *a.c.*- «*alternate current*»[6, p. 79].

A lot of difficulties arise with the translation of new technical words, which have not yet taken root in our country. In this case, the specialist has to find and choose a variety of suitable thematic Ukrainian words that fully correspond to the original source.

Another feature of the translation of scientific and technical texts is the fact that there appear new technologies, instruments, products, terms, concepts and interpretations in the world almost every day. In order to retain the skills, it is necessary, at least superficially, to be in the topic of new scientific discoveries and developments within the framework of the subjects of translation in which you work. For example, in order to keep yourself in a good shape, you can study numerous foreign publications on quite different subjects, which allows not only to retain the skill, but also to multiply it over time [4, p. 88].

Moreover, it is necessary to note such a thing as a style. The scientific and technical style of translation should be clearly expressed, understandable, and capacious, without water and words- «parasites».

The correctness of the translation of safety rules or instructions for the use of technical means implies a great responsibility, since there are always strict limitations, non-observance of which can lead to injuries and even death. It is possible to stop the whole huge enterprise if the translation of the material is wrong, and translator doesn't understand the specifics of the technological process [4, p. 17].

To conclude, the main tips for improving the accuracy of translation are: the high level of knowledge of the language, the compulsory knowledge of the translator of all terms relating to a specific technical field of translation, qualification not only in linguistics, but also in technical disciplines, the style of the original document must be maintained with a high-quality technical translation, translation of values into a more understandable format, maintenance of knowledge and skills in an appropriate condition, practice and improvement of skills.

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