

SECTION 5

PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION STUDIES, INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AT HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

UDC 80

PECULIARITIES OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

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At present, there is a need to distinguish the scientific and technical translation not only as a special kind of translation activity and a special theory investigating this type of activity, as well as assigning the status of an independent applied discipline to the scientific and technical translation. From the point of view of linguistics, the characteristic features of scientific and technical literature extend to its stylistics, grammar and vocabulary. The main task of scientific and technical translation is the extremely clear and accurate communication of information to the reader. This is achieved by logically substantiating the actual material, without explicitly expressed emotivity.

Scientific and technical texts reveal a number of grammatical features. The most typical lexical sign of scientific and technical literature is the richness of the text with terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of lexical constructions and abbreviations.

The characteristic features of the scientific and technical style are its informativeness (meaningfulness), logic (strict sequence, a clear connection between the main idea and details), accuracy and objectivity, clarity. Texts of this style can have these features to a greater or lesser degree; all such texts show a predominant use of linguistic means that contribute to the satisfaction of the needs of this sphere of communication. In the field of vocabulary, this involves the use of scientific and technical terminology and special vocabulary.

With respect to the syntactic structure, English texts of scientific and technical content differ in their constructive complexity. They are rich in participial, infinitive and gerundial constructions, which sometimes make it difficult to understand the text and put additional tasks for the translator.

The scientific and technical materials of the English language are characterized by the predominance of simple sentences, which, on average, make up more than 50% of the total number of sentences in the text. At the same time, the number of complex sentences is relatively small. This phenomenon is unusual

for the corresponding style in the Ukrainian language, where complex sentences are used very widely. In this regard, English-Ukrainian technical translations often use the combination of sentences, resulting in two or more simple sentences of the English original correspond to one complex sentence in the Ukrainian translation.

When translating an English text, the translator must fully and accurately convey the author's idea, embodying it in the form inherent in the Ukrainian scientific and technical style and by not transferring to the Ukrainian text the specific features of the English script. In the English text, the personal forms of the verb are predominant, whereas the Ukrainian scientific style is characterized by impersonal or indefinite personal constructions.

As a result of the study of the scientific and technical text, it can be concluded that the main stylistic feature of this text is an accurate and clear presentation of the material in the absence of expressive elements that give the speech emotional scope. In the scientific literature there are almost no metaphors, metonymic transpositions and other stylistic figures widely used in fiction.

For all its stylistic remoteness from the live spoken language, the scientific and technical text includes a certain number of more or less color-neutral phraseological combinations of a technical nature. The main requirements that a scientific and technical translation must meet are: accuracy - all provisions interpreted in the original must be stated in the translation; Compression - all the provisions of the original should be stated, concise and laconic; clarity - the conciseness and brevity of the language of translation should not interfere with the presentation of the vocabulary, its understanding; literariness - the text of the translation must satisfy the generally accepted norms of the literary language, without using the syntactic constructions of the original language.

All terms are combined into terminological systems that express the concepts of science and technology. The difficulties encountered in the translation of terms are related to the shortcomings inherent in existing terminology systems.

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