

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION AS A SPECIAL AND SPECIFIC STYLE OF TRANSLATION ACTIVITY

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Scientific specialization is a bright sign of the modern world. Currently, there is a need to distinguish scientific and technical translation not only as a special type of translation activity and a special theory investigating this type of activity, but also to give scientific and technical translation the status of an independent applied discipline. From the point of view of linguistics, the characteristic features of scientific and technical literature extend to its stylistics, grammar and vocabulary.

The most typical lexical feature of scientific and technical literature is the saturation of the text with terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of lexical constructions and abbreviations.

The main task of scientific and technical translation is to convey the information communicated to the reader in an extremely clear and accurate manner. This is achieved by a logically based presentation of factual material without explicitly expressed emotionality. The style of scientific and technical literature can be defined as formal and logical. It should be noted that the wide and intensive development of the scientific style led to the formation of numerous genres within its framework, such as: article, monograph, textbook, patent description (description of the invention), abstract, abstract, documentation, catalog, reference book, specification, instruction, advertising (which has features and journalistic style). Each genre has its own individual stylistic features, but where they violate the unity of the scientific style, imitating its general features and features.

Among the current problems of modern translation studies, the development of such a field as the translation of scientific and technical texts occupies an important place, because in connection with the accelerating scientific and technical progress, this type of translation activity is becoming more and more in demand. But, unfortunately, the degree of study of this topic is far from the desired completeness, in particular, techniques and methods of translation of the accompanying technical documentation have not been sufficiently studied.

The relevance of the topic of this thesis is due to the increase in the importance of the translation of scientific and technical literature as a way of exchanging and disseminating information in the world community.

Based on relevance, the purpose of the research carried out in this work was determined, which consists in studying the peculiarities of the translation of scientific and technical texts.

In accordance with the purpose of the work, the following tasks were formulated, the solution of which is aimed at comprehensive disclosure of the topic and achievement of the set goal:

1. analyze the stylistic features of scientific and technical texts;
2. consider lexical features of scientific and technical texts;
3. to determine the main problems during the translation of scientific and technical texts;
4. to study the requirements necessary to achieve the adequacy of the translation of scientific and technical texts.

The object of this research is scientific and technical texts.

The subject of this study is the peculiarities of the translation of technical texts.

The relevance and necessity of studying the peculiarities of the translation of scientific and technical texts explain the theoretical significance of the research carried out in this work.

The practical significance of this thesis is explained by the possibility of practical use of research results in the work of translators engaged in translations of scientific and technical texts and documentation.

The comparative, comparative-translational method and component analysis were used in the research process.

The phrase "text stylistics" has been known for a long time, but its meaning evokes only general, vague ideas. The fact is that the name of the science appeared earlier than the science itself, which is just beginning to form. Linguistics of the text, which is rapidly developing, has shown that along with the grammar, semantics of the text and other aspects and areas of its study, the stylistics of the text is also necessary.

The word "text" is so common, familiar that, as it were, it does not require an explanation. However, this impression is misleading. A text (from the Latin *textus* – tissue, weave, connection) can be defined as a sequence of language units united by a semantic and grammatical connection: statements, supraphrase units (prose stanzas), fragments, sections, etc. Each text has its own individual functional style.

Language style is a combination of two factors - "what is said" and "how it is said", that is, it is a purposeful set of linguistic means. "The concept of language style is based on the assessment of the relationship between the means of expression and the expressed content."

The emergence and development of the scientific style is associated with the development of various branches of scientific knowledge, various spheres of activity. At first, the style of scientific presentation was close to the style of an artistic story. The separation of scientific style from artistic style occurred when scientific terminology began to be created in the Greek language.

Subsequently, it was supplemented with the resources of Latin, which became the international scientific language of the European Middle Ages. During

the Renaissance, scientists sought the brevity and accuracy of scientific description, free from emotional and artistic elements of presentation, as opposed to the abstract and logical depiction of nature.

The style of modern English scientific and technical literature is based on the norms of the English written language with certain specific characteristics, namely:

1) vocabulary. Many special terms and words not of Anglo-Saxon origin are used. Words are selected with great care to convey the thought as accurately as possible. Service (functional) words (prepositions and conjunctions) and words that provide logical connections between separate elements of statements (speech) have a high specific weight.

2) grammar. Only grammatical rules firmly established in the written language are used. Widespread passive, impersonal and indefinite-personal constructions. Mostly, complex and complex sentences are used, in which nouns, adjectives and impersonal forms of the verb prevail. Logical separation is often achieved by deviating from a fixed word order (inversion).

3) the method of presenting the material. The main task of scientific and technical literature is to clearly and accurately convey certain information to the readers. This is achieved by a logically based presentation of factual material, without the use of emotionally charged words, expressions and grammatical constructions. This method of presentation can be called formal-logical.

All three of the above characteristics are characteristic of natural and exact sciences (as well as their applied fields) - mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, biology, botany, zoology, geodesy, meteorology, paleontology, medicine, electronics, electrical engineering, plumbing, aviation, agriculture, forestry, mining, defense industry, construction industry, transport industry, chemical industry, mechanism technology.

AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION OF NEWS MEDIA

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Today's world is changing rapidly, with new information technologies providing opportunities for the creation and distribution of audiovisual content that may have seemed fantastic not so long ago. These changes pose new challenges to interpreters. The study of audiovisual translation is one of these challenges.

The growth of news videos is a general trend in news production, and they naturally tend to increase proportionately in news related to breaking crisis news -