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TRANSLATION IN ENGINEERING

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O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is modern educational and research institution, which is famous in its urban development projects. With the amount of 12000 students, the University annually produces a big number of high qualified staff in different fields including the engineering one. Futhermore, the University is engaged in international scientific researches and publishes its own international scientific engineering journal, what makes the topic of our research relevant.

While in our previous research we highlighted the peculiarities of teaching English to architectural engineering students, this paper deals with the translation process in the engineering area [4].

So, at the beginning it is important to define the meaning of engineering translation. Engineering translation is the process of translating engineering manuals and documents from the source language into the target one. This kind of translation can be related to architecture, mechanics, agriculture, science, where technical drawings, operating manuals, reports, engineering specifications and safety manuals are required. Despite the fact that engineering translation can cover such huge number of areas, there are some common features of engineering translation, which can be identified and applied to all of them.

First and foremost, for engineering translator it is crucial to possess knowledge in the particular field of engineering and know specific technical vocabulary in order to understand the subject matter and convey the right meaning in the target language. “Subject-matter knowledge is not just “important” to translation. It’s the very essence of translation.” said Kevin Hendzler in his article “Translation is Not About Words. It’s About What the Words are About” [3]. In its turn, Ying Shen claims “Generally speaking, translators learn foreign language and translation skill in the university but they fail to engage in professional knowledge. Whereas, most of translators have to face different discipline in different translation project, such as from mining to metallurgy, from ceramic to plastic injection and so on. Therefore, translators, whose nature should be curious, have to love their job, adhere to long-term study and good at sum up the previous experience” [6]. In engineering translation the lack of knowledges, and as a result even a small misinterpretation, can lead to dire consequences. Therefore, it is

common to see the experienced native translator, who is able to recognize the ambiguities and convey the meaning in the correct way from source language to the target one, involved into engineering translation process. But since even the most knowledgeable translators can be uncertain in some aspects it is also significant to consult other specialists to ensure that made translation is accurate [1].

Chiara Grassilli in “Engineering translation techniques” highlights such important elements of engineering translation as clarity and consistency [2]. The main objective of translator is to adapt the source text to a target audience. That requires the understanding of polysemous nature of languages and proficiency in translation. For that translator should possess and be able to apply such translation techniques as borrowing, modulation, adaptation, reduction, compensation, equivalence, simplification, etc. For example, simplification and avoidance of complicated lexical and grammar structures provide readable and comprehensible text for foreign audience. As for equivalence, Xiang Yinhua claims that without equivalence of certain degrees or in certain aspects, the translated text cannot be regarded as a successful translation of the original text [5]. And even while meeting obstacles such as multivalued words in the source language or lacking the word equivalent in the target language the translator must be able to convey the meaning by choosing the appropriate method of translation in the first case and by creating a relevant neologism in the second one.

With technological development, more and more technologies have been implemented into bigger amount of spheres, including translation. In this area such a concept as machine translation, which is based on algorithms sets and computer software, has appeared. But it can't provide a qualitative engineering translation by itself because it's likely that incorrect terminology and inappropriate style will be used. Therefore, up-to-date translation technologies can be applied as a helpful tool by a human translator. Due to Translation memories and Cat tools translator can reduce the amount of time needed for translation and focus on document proofreading, which increases the efficiency of the translation process. In general accurate and reliable translation of documents is always crucial. Thus saving some time due to modern technologies can help not only the translator but the whole translation team, which includes such specialists as linguists, editors, project managers and desktop publishing team. Altogether they can meet all predetermined standards of quality and provide a high-level translation.

To sum up, engineering translator must choose certain engineering areas in which he/she specialises in, know specific technical vocabulary and translational techniques and be able to use cutting-edge translation technologies. The main priorities in translation are accuracy and readability of the target text, which is provided by the whole translation team.

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BODIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE AND FORMS OF THEIR INTERACTION

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The bodies of public administration in Ukraine face challenges in their interactions, which hinder effective governance and decision-making. The complex and often overlapping roles and responsibilities of these bodies can create conflicts and delays in the implementation of policies and laws.

Furthermore, corruption and political influence also affect the functioning of these bodies, leading to unfair or biased decision-making. The lack of transparency and accountability can undermine public trust in the government and hinder the country's economic and social development.

The objectives related to the bodies of public administration in Ukraine and their interactions are:

1. To improve coordination and cooperation among the different branches of government: there should be effective communication and collaboration among the executive, legislative, and judicial bodies to ensure the efficient implementation of policies and laws.

2. To strengthen transparency and accountability: the government should take measures to increase transparency and accountability in the decision-making process, including the disclosure of information and public access to government records.