

etc. Translators place high demands on a person with a high culture and morality. He must be acquainted with the main cultural characteristics of the language-translation country, that is, has certain background knowledge. The main task of the translator during the process of intercultural communication is to establish a cultural connection between the speakers and to overcome the language barrier, while transferring the content of the translation as accurately as possible.

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#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES

**Introduction.** Due to the rapid development of technology and scientific and technical information dissemination, the importance of scientific and technical translation has increased.

The science of translation and the theory of translation, or translation studies, is one of the youngest linguistic sciences. The need for communication in such spheres of activity as science, culture, trade, etc. is constantly growing in the world. In most cases, such mutual communication is possible through translation. The theory of translation becomes a linguistic science based on linguistic regularities inherent in any process of translation.

**Purpose** of research is to explore the peculiarities of scientific and technical texts translation and to suggest ways to improve the understanding of texts.

**Problem statement.** The study of scientific and technical literature translation issues, which differs in scientific style and style of official documents, often requires text analysis, the study of the regularities of science and technology language functional style, which facilitates the mastery of adequate translation technique. This topic is relevant in the theory of translation, not least because of developed scientific and technical contacts with the English-speaking world and increased amount of English scientific and technical texts translation.

**Basic material.** The translation of scientific and technical literature takes a rightful place among other types of translation. The process of translation is a kind of language activity, which aims at the most complete reproduction of the content and form of a target text.

The translation process consists of three stages: perception (reading or listening) in one language, understanding, reproduction in the native language. Theory of translation task is to study the features of regularities manifestation on the basis of scientific and technical literature in translation.

Scientific and technical literature includes the following types of texts:

- scientific and technical literature, that is, monographs, papers on various of science and technology issues;
- educational scientific and technical literature (textbooks, books of reference, etc.);
- popular-science literature in various fields of technology;
- technical and accompanied documentation;
- technical advertising, licences, etc.

It is known that the main function of technical literature is message. This fact determines the informative function of scientific and technical literature language [3, p. 20].

There are several types of scientific and technical translation. For example, free translation – understanding and reproducing the general content of the text. This type of translation is used in the form of summary, paper, annotation, etc. Apart from vocabulary and grammar grasp, it requires a certain science and technology content knowledge.

The literal translation reveals the content of each sentence and helps understand it correctly. In literal translation, the translated sentence has the same structure and order of words as the corresponding English sentence. But literal translation can't be an adequate translation [4].

An adequate translation conveys the exact content of the text with all the nuances and peculiarities of style in accordance with native language norms.

Scientific and technical texts are characterized by special style that distinguishes them from other texts types. When translating such texts, this feature creates additional difficulties and problems.

Thus, in English specialized texts, passive and impersonal forms of a verb are used much more frequently than in Ukrainian ones, participial clauses and specific syntactic constructions, personal pronouns of the first person singular, and infinitive and nominative sentences, etc [1, p.12].

Among different types of technical translation, written translation is the main form. It depends on many factors. Almost all scientific and technical information is translated into native language in the form of complete written translation.

All other types of technical translation are derivative forms of translation, their abbreviated variants. Dealing with complete written translation consists of successive steps, the content of which is the rules of adequate written translation.

*Rules of complete written translation.*

- Reading the text, reviewing the general content without getting into details. While reviewing the text some analytical work is possible.

- The next stage is analytical comprehension: understanding of individual words, identifying of grammatical forms, complex structures, lexical phrases, identifying of slang terms. For this purpose, slow rereading of the text with its analysis is carried out.

- Before reproducing (translating) the text into native language, one should keep in mind the typical errors, including:

- a) an attempt to translate all the elements of a sentence in the sequence they are presented in the source text;

- b) ignoring the context as a means of determining the meaning of a particular word, finding in the dictionary the meaning of each unknown word;

- c) wrong choice of a word meaning in the dictionary; consulting a dictionary before reading the whole text;

- d) underestimating the role of contextual guess, an attempt to translate sentences before understanding the general content of the text.

Particular attention should be paid to the ability of finding the correct meaning of words according to the context and external features, working with the dictionary, conducting morphological and syntactic analysis. There are good reasons to:

- a) determine the place of subject and predicate group in a sentence;

- b) determine the place of adverbial modifier;

- c) begin the analysis of a sentence from its predicate (by its auxiliary or modal verb, grammatical flexion, indefinite tense adverb, direct object, etc.);

- d) determine the difficulties of lexical order (verbs governing, absence of morphological features, large number of words).

After finding out the correlation between words and content of a sentence, one should start to translate it literally, which transmits the content of what is being read. But it does not often meet the requirements of native language.

Certain literary adaptation of the material is necessary, but it is not obligatory. Sometimes you can deal with an adequate translation, knowing technical translation peculiarities.

Title translation can be singled out in a separate step to emphasize the importance and peculiar nature of this work.

At initial source text reviewing it is recommended to make text markup first, which is of practical value when dealing with the text.

Work sequence with a source text:

- source text reading;
- text markup:
  - a) complex terms identification;
  - b) grammatical constructions identifying;
  - c) complex lexical phrases identifying;
  - d) slang terms identifying.
- dictionary usage: identifying unfamiliar terms in general technical, special purpose dictionaries.
- reference books and special purpose literature usage [2, p. 36-39].

**Conclusions.** Primary difficulty of scientific and technical texts translation, especially terms translation, consists in reproduction of foreign language nationally biased units with Ukrainian language means. It would be incorrect to speak about terms translation as such. A prerequisite for an adequate translation of any special purpose text, scientific and technical in particular, is its thorough understanding by a translator.

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