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MAIN ASPECTS IN FIELD-SPECIFIC TRANSLATION

In today's conditions, under the influence of powerful globalization processes, which are subject to all spheres of activity, Ukraine is rapidly developing political and economic ties with other countries. As a result, modern interpreters are increasingly confronted with the translation of field-specific texts that relate to certain areas of human activity such as politics, science or technology. In this case, the interpreter is faced with the task of accurately, adequately and clearly conveying the text content, paying attention to a number of peculiarities. Such peculiarities include

grammatical, lexical and stylistic aspects. The translation must be of good quality, as errors in the texts can lead to misunderstanding and conflicts.

Translation is a text, a word, an oral statement, as well as literary work translated from one language to another. Translation is a type of human activity aimed at reproducing units of the source language into the target language in order to provide communication and information exchange, it is the process of the interpreter's activities to ensure communication between speakers of different languages and the exchange of information between them, it is the result of translation work, in other words, the target text in its oral or written form (Гудманян 2014, 6).

An interpreter working with field-specific texts and documents must not only be fluent in two languages, but also be an expert in the field the material relates to. The interpreter should understand not only the field, but be familiar with the specific terminology in the field concerned.

The important feature of the modern stage of scientific and technological advance is in the interpenetration of terms from different knowledge fields. As a result, to translate technical literature and documentation, for instance, in communications, translators need to use branch-wise dictionaries and glossaries in telecommunications, radio electronics, microelectronics, computer science, economics and finances, advertising and marketing, and often in mass media. Almost the same set of dictionaries is necessary today even during the translation of some modern magazine for car owners (Курай, 2015, 50).

When translating, you need to complete two tasks: correctly understand the content of the statement in the source language, fully and accurately convey this content by means of the target language. In addition, you need to have a certain English vocabulary, including specific terminology in the field of knowledge, to know English grammar, translation technique and be able to use a dictionary, be an expert in the required area.

The main requirements for quality field-specific translation is that the target text should accurately convey the content of the source one, contain common terminology in the target language and meet the standards of scientific and technical literature, the translation of which is carried out (Кияк 2006, 45).

Field-specific texts usually have lexical and grammatical peculiarities, large number of terms and specific vocabulary. Let us consider the translation of terms.

Terminology is the so-called frame dictionary of the language in any field. Each terminological system is very mobile in terms of responding to certain socio-economic and political changes.

A term is a word or phrase that expresses a clearly defined concept of a particular field of science, culture, technology, art, socio-political life. Scientific and technical terms as linguistic signs representing the concept of specific, professional field of science or technology are an essential component of scientific and technical texts and one of the main difficulties in their translation due to their ambiguity, lack of translation equivalents and national variability of terms (that is, different terms in American, British, Canadian and other variants of English that denote the same phenomenon, process, object, etc.) (Карабаг 2018, 345).

The process of translating terms can be divided into two stages: defining the meaning of the term in context and translating the meaning into the native language. The main method of translating a term is translation with the help of lexical equivalent. An equivalent is constant lexical correspondence, which exactly match the meaning of the word. The terms of scientific and technical nature, which have equivalents in the target language, play an important role in the translation process. They serve as reference points in the text, they depend on the disclosure of the other words' meaning, and they make it possible to determine the nature of the text. Therefore, it is necessary to be able to find the appropriate equivalent in the target language. Consequently, one should constantly replenish his equivalent terms' stock.

To translate a term correctly it is important to know its word-formation, morphological structure and semantic differences from common words. According to their structure, terms can be simple, derivative, prefix and suffix-prefix, complex and phrase-terms (Карабах 2018, 345).

The main peculiarity of the term meaning is its connection with the concept, which explains the primary nature of the content plan over the plan of the term expression. The term can't develop its meaning, that is, to be used in figurative meaning, because in contrast to the word it is devoid of figurative use. In addition, the term is characterized by a limited scope of use and functioning.

An important feature of the ideal term is the definition. However, many researchers believe that not all terms can have definitions. If terms are used to denote newly invented concepts, they cannot have a single standardized definition, just as the name itself cannot be final at this stage of formation.

The question of synonymy in terminology also remains controversial, whether synonyms are necessary at all, whether this phenomenon is positive or negative. Synonymy in terminology today is a rather negative phenomenon, because the number of synonyms is growing, which does not contribute to the communicative optimality of the term.

Sometimes significant difficulties arise in translating due to the existence of homonymous words, especially terms. Homonymous words are lexical elements that are identical in form, but quite different in meaning. The homonymy of terms is especially widespread in the language of science and technology due to the fact that the so-called semantic word formation is widely used in terminology of various branches of science and technology. This means that a meaning is assigned to the existing form of the word.

Homonymy also exists in the case of abbreviations and acronyms. Since abbreviations and acronyms consist of a small number of letters, it is likely that their forms will coincide in different fields of science and technology. There is both cross-sectoral homonymy of abbreviations and acronyms and intra-sectoral homonymy.

The most common way of translating English terms in science and technology is to use the lexical equivalent. Lexical equivalent translation, namely the transfer of a constant lexical correspondence that completely coincides with the term meaning, is an effective lexical way of translating terminological units of any field.

Another of the most difficult translation tasks is quotes. When it comes to scientific and technical literature, as a rule, the word in quotation marks can mean a

neologism, a kind of quote (borrowed from someone else's terminology), words used in an ironic sense or metaphor (Карабан 2018, 350).

Summarizing all the above, we can conclude that an interpreter must take a comprehensive approach to the field-specific texts' translation and take into account many aspects. For example, if an interpreter works in a technical field, he must have a certain level of knowledge in this field, be proficient in technical terminology and know the linguistic peculiarities of a source language.

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ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ В АВТОРСЬКОМУ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ УРИВКУ НОВЕЛИ В. ВУЛФ «БУДИНОК ІЗ ПРИВИДАМИ»

Художній переклад передбачає переклад літературного твору. Усі художні твори складні для перекладу, оскільки останній полягає не лише в передачі інформації, смислу, а й розкритті художнього задуму автора, естетики слова, художніх образів. Еквівалентність й адекватність художнього перекладу тримається на співвідношенні повноти і точності змісту, збереженні відносно рівноцінної змістової і смислової, стилістичної і синтаксичної, функціонально-комунікативної інформації оригіналу в перекладі (Ревуцька 2018, 10). У художньому перекладі перекладач намагається відтворити триєдину структуру художнього тексту (зміст – форма – образ), обираючи той спосіб, який уможливило б максимальне відтворення цілісної структури, створеної засобами мови в оригіналі засобами мови перекладу. У цьому разі мова для перекладача слугує інструментарієм для інтерпретування, аналізу і декодування триєдиної структури художнього тексту (Ревуцька 2018, 19).