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## **WORKING WITH THE INFORMATION IN TABLE FORM IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

**Abstraction:** *The article is devoted to the dominance of certain forms of texts in the field of technology, that is, the use of materials in the form of tables, special terms and abbreviations. Nowadays this situation is typical for scientific and technical texts. They have to transmit objective knowledge particularly available to the people who are not native speakers. The computer technologies facilitate the translation into a foreign language and vice versa. A great volume of possibilities to search online helps to create a high-quality translation.*

**Keywords:** *information, texts, tables, abbreviations, foreign language.*

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## **РАБОТА С ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ В ФОРМЕ ТАБЛИЦ В НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТАХ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

***Аннотация:** Статья посвящена преобладанию определённых форм текстов в области техники, то есть, использование материалов в форме таблиц, специальных терминов и аббревиатур. Эта ситуация типична для научно-технических текстов. Они должны передавать объективные знания, доступные для особ, которые не являются носителями иностранного языка. Компьютерные технологии облегчают перевод на иностранный язык и обратно. Огромный объём возможностей поиска информации в интернете помогает создать перевод высокого качества.*

***Ключевые слова:** информация, тексты, таблицы, аббревиатуры, иностранные языки*

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## **РОБОТА З ІНФОРМАЦІЄЮ В ФОРМІ ТАБЛИЦЬ У НАУКОВО- ТЕХНІЧНИХ ТЕКСТАХ ІНОЗЕМНОЮ МОВОЮ**

***Анотація:** Стаття присвячена переважанню певних форм текстів в області техніки, тобто, використання матеріалів у формі таблиць, спеціальних термінів і абревіатур. Ця ситуація є типовою для науково-технічних текстів. Вони повинні передавати об'єктивні знання, доступні для осіб, які не є носіями іноземної мови. Комп'ютерні технології полегшують переклад на іноземну мову і назад. Величезний обсяг можливостей пошуку інформації в інтернеті допомагає створити переклад високої якості.*

***Ключові слова:** інформація, тексти, таблиці, абревіатури, іноземні мови*

In the modern world, English acts as one of the most common languages of communication among experts of different countries. English is one of the main languages of specialized international events. In many cases, to texts, created in the languages of different nations, annotations and keywords are added in English. In some cases the whole text can be repeated in English. This situation more often becomes typical in scientific and technical texts. Such scientific and technical texts were created with the purpose of transmission objective knowledge available for the people having a good command of English (in particular, for which English is not native and who did not comprehend all the aspects in the language learning process.

In many cases, in the English scientific and technical texts there are corresponding definitions for the basic terms, concepts, names of phenomena and proper names existing in the languages of other nations. It also facilitates the perception of such texts, and makes it less difficult to translate scientific and technical texts from English and into English. In particular, translation with the help of computerized technologies becomes possible. This is not a so-called computer-aided translation, which in many cases can give a general idea of the content of the relevant text, but cannot convey all aspects of the text, create the full text of the translation, but it is a question of information assistance to the translator through the ability to find some relevant information. The computer technology with sufficient language and specialized translation skills improves the quality of translation and reduces the time it takes to work with it.

However, in the current situation computer technology along with the creation of convenience for the perception and translation of texts, can also bring extra difficulties in working with texts.

The presence of such difficulties requires extra knowledge and skills from the employee in addition to general computer training and as well the ability to anticipate certain difficulties and plan their activities to overcome them. Such difficulties in dealing with computer-generated texts, especially texts in foreign languages, when understanding the content of a text or making a text translation, may be connected with the situation when a lot of material in the text is transmitted in the form of various tables. Such tabulation of information is typical of computer-generated texts and, in many cases, greatly facilitates the perception of information, especially when the information is presented in the native language of the reader, or in another language that he or she knows well, and when information is close in content to the specific specialty and professional experience of the reader. But for the students who are just beginning to learn a foreign language, the tabular form of transmitting information in foreign language texts can cause some difficulties [1].

Understanding tabular information is less dependent on understanding the general context. And if it helps to better understand the information provided in the native language, then the lack of appropriate context in foreign language texts with a large number of tables can greatly complicate perception. If the meaning of many terms and other words in the table is incomprehensible to the student, and if he cannot rely on the context, he should look for large amounts of individual word meanings in dictionaries or other reference sources.

It should be noted that the materials in the form of tables can contain a large number of abbreviations, and such abbreviations may not always be explained in the texts to the tables. Some abbreviations (and sometimes many of them) may be absent in reference publications, including in electronic form.

Sometimes decoding must be sought through search engines, not only in reference materials designed for convenient search but also in various other sources of information. It should be noted that a specialist, who often deals with specific

concepts and terms, can intuitively understand the meaning of some abbreviations. But foreign language reductions may be unusual even for a specialist in the relevant field.

In addition, there are often abbreviations that have the same shape but different meanings in different areas of theory and practice. Therefore, without knowing the context, it is often difficult to determine the meaning of such a reduction. In order to find out the meaning of abbreviations in such cases, it is necessary to take into consideration the general theme of the text in which such reduction occurs.

**Conclusions.** In the age of information technology it is possible to observe the emergence or dominance of certain forms of texts. One of the most common forms of engineering is the text in tabular form with many special terms and abbreviations. Such texts are, as a rule, convenient for the specialist to read. But for students who are beginning to learn a foreign language for special purposes, such texts may cause some difficulties. Therefore, it is promising for further research to identify the features of students work with similar texts at different stages of study.

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