

## **PROBLEMS WITH TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS**

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The main problem of translation of technical text is considered a large number of highly specialized terms as well as different information in the digital format. Usually translation of the technical text from the English language begins with the composition of the preliminary variant of translation which reflects the main idea and semantic load of the source material. After this the translator should correct and use special terms which are used in the certain sphere of science and technology. The ultimate stage of the technical text translation is a general editing with preservation of elements of the original style. To make an accurate translation, qualified translators must be experienced users of computer and they should possess fundamental knowledge of technical terms, including units of measurements and abbreviations. The specific character of technical translation is a compulsory translation (recalculation) of measurement units (pounds, inches and etc) and all the commonly accepted abbreviations, symbols and so on.

Despite the abundance of variants of translation, technical translators should choose the option that is only right for the specified technical text. Without deep knowing the subject of technical translation, it is impossible to find the exact equivalent of the term in the technical translation. It is not a secret that translators with the engineering profession have difficulty not only in translating from English but also from Russian and Ukrainian. As a rule, technical translation from English turns out unreadable, without following the strict technical style. To resolve this problem, translators should bear in mind the style of the technical text.

It is widely accepted that the neutral way of description is characteristic of technical texts. However, according to A.V.Fedorov, the notion of such a ‘neutral’ style, i.e. the style where figurativeness, picturesqueness, emotionality are absent,

this notion is relative, as the absence of these properties is the distinct stylistic feature which is typical of scientific style. Technical text is characterized by formal, logical almost mathematically strict description of the material, where authors avoid unclear definitions, 'half-baked' generalizations and sensations. Caution is inseparable from exactness: scientists do not assert what they cannot prove. Facts are more important for them. So, the main requirement for the language of technical literature is precise and clear description and explanation of facts. The main stress is on the logical but not emotional side of information. Free explanation of the essence of the subject is excluded. Therefore, such stylistic means as metaphors, metonymy and others are not used. The main peculiarity of technical text is terminology. Terminology is the core of technical text, the inner circle and the leading and significant feature of the language of science. It can be said that the term embodies the main technical features of the text within the scope of scientific communication. The term should be a part of a strict logical system. The meaning of terms and their definitions must follow the rules of logical classification, clearly distinguishing objects and concepts, avoiding ambiguity or inconsistency. Finally, the term should be a purely objective name, deprived of any other sides of senses distracting attention. Complex relationship between words of everyday language terms makes it difficult to identify individual sectors of technical literature.

Many monographs and books are dedicated to the problems of terminology and translation of English terms. Systematization of the existing English technical terminology is difficult when the same term has different meanings in different spheres of technology even within the scope of the same branch of science and also with the appearance of a large amount of new terms. Commonly used words can be applied as technical terms, e.g. dead (switched off), solution, link and etc. First and foremost, the term must be exact, i.e. it should have a strict definite meaning which can be decoded by means of logical definition. Because of complicated evolution of the English language it has a widely-developed synonymy; including lexical, the same concept can be expressed in different words, mostly of Anglo-Saxon or Latin

origin. For example, instead *to say*, the word *to assert* is used, *to state – to declare*, instead of *to clean – to purify*. Moreover, combination of numerous terms of Latin and Greek origin with such words makes the language of technical literature more homogeneous in its lexical composition.

*Thus, along with all these aspects of translation there is one more problem that cannot be ignored 'false friends of translators'. All these questions should be studied and taken into consideration.*

Thus, translating technical texts translators should take into consideration all these aspects of translation such as polysemanticism, strict scientific style, false friends of translators, terminology.

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