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STYLISTIC AND GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH TEXT IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

Many common characteristics of the scientific and technical style, noted in the English language, are also present in the scientific and technical materials in the Ukrainian language. This primarily refers to the informativity of the text and the associated intensity of terms and their definitions, to the standard and consistent manner of presentation, its nominal character - the predominance of combinations, the core of which is a noun, especially various types of attribute groups, relatively wider use of abstract and common words - concepts, the prevalence of phraseological equivalents of words and semi-terminological stamps.

The language peculiarities of similar styles in the source and the translated language often do not match. Therefore, the belonging of the texts of the original and the translation to a certain functional style imposes special requirements on the translator and influences the course and result of the translation process. The specificity of a certain type of translation depends not only on the language features found in the respective style of each of the languages involved in the translation, but mainly on how these features relate to each other, how much the stylistic characteristics of this type of materials match in both languages. If some features are found only in one of the languages, then during translation a peculiar stylistic

adaptation occurs: specific means of presentation in the original are replaced with language means that meet the requirements of this style in the translated language.

The scientific and technical materials of the English language are characterized by the predominance of simple sentences, which, on average, account for over 50% of the total number of sentences in the text. At the same time, the number of complex sentences is relatively small. This phenomenon is not typical of the corresponding style in the Ukrainian language, where complex sentences are used very widely. In this regard, English-Ukrainian technical translations often use the method of combining sentences, with the result that two or more simple sentences in the original English correspond to one complex sentence in the Ukrainian translation.

A special translation theory describes various forms of stylistic adaptation when translating texts belonging to a particular functional style. Such an adaptation is determined not only by language differences, which were discussed. Stylistic adaptation in translation may also be necessary for those stylistic features that are simultaneously found in similar styles of the source and the translated language. The same stylistic feature can manifest itself in varying degrees in each of the languages, and its presence in the original does not mean that it can be simply reproduced in the translation text.

When translating English text, the translator must fully and accurately convey the author's thought, putting it into the form inherent in the Ukrainian scientific and technical style and not transferring the specific features of the English original to the Ukrainian text. The English text is dominated by personal forms of the verb, whereas the Ukrainian scientific style is more characteristic of impersonal or indefinite personal structures. In English descriptive texts, the future time is often used to express ordinary action. Guided by the context, such sentences should not be translated by the future, but by the present.

In English scientific and technical texts passive voice is especially common, whereas in Ukrainian the passive voice is used much less frequently. When

translating, therefore, it is necessary to make the replacement of passive constructions by other means of expression, more characteristic of the Ukrainian language.

References:

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