

TECHNICAL LITERATURE TRANSLATION OF FEATURES. REFERENCE TRANSLATION

Запорізька державна інженерна академія, кафедра ІМЛК

At the moment, various research in the field of scientific and technical translation is an urgent task that is aimed at achieving adequacy in translation and contributes to the acceleration of information exchange in the field of science latest achievements and technology among specialists and scientists of different countries.

The completeness of scientific and technical texts is represented by some lexical and grammatical features. At the lexical level, completeness is achieved by the choice of terms and the presentation of their adequate equivalents, which ensure the clarity and unambiguity of the utterance.

An important type of technical translation is an abstract technical translation, the essence of which is a summary of the source material (usually a large volume) by the linguistic means of the target language. In a word, complete worder as such is not required, and the task of an interpreter is to convey the essence or the main idea embedded in the starting text concisely. In this case, the translator will need the ability to highlight the most important points and transmit them in the target language, while often omitting not only sentences, but whole paragraphs of the text.

Professional technical and abstract translation is used to exchange special scientific and technical information between people speaking different languages.

The basis of technical translation is a formal-logical style, which is characterized by accuracy, lack of emotionality and impersonality. The vocabulary uses many terms of Latin or Greek origin. The grammar of technical translations is characterized by the use of specific and firmly established grammatical norms: vaguely personal and impersonal constructions and so on.

However, we should not confuse the abstract translation with another kind of technical transfer, which is called the annotation translation. These concepts are often considered interchangeable synonyms, since both these translations ultimately represent compressed information compared to the original. That is, the brevity of the presentation is precisely the characteristic that unites them. But do not forget that there are also prizes, according to which abstract and annotated technical translations are distinguished from each other. It should be remembered that the abstract translation is, as already noted, a brief summary of the essence or meaning of the original document. As for the annotation translation, it is rather a kind of short description of the text, which is intended to give an idea of the subject, nature, structure, purpose, relevance of the document and so on. That is, the result of the annotation translation, as a rule, is the compilation of an annotation to the text in the target language, which will be critically evaluated.

The basis of this translation is transduction - in other words, the paraphrasing of the same text in another language. That is, the translator does not perform the verbatim transposition, but, missing the "water", retells the main essence of the text in the required language.

Carrying out the abstract translation, the professional of his business knows where you can omit the phrase, where - the sentence, and where the whole paragraph. But if an inexperienced person does this work, he can miss the essence or some important moment, the necessary part of the text, because of what the meaning of the translated text can turn out to be distorted or incomplete-valuable.

The process of performing the abstract translation can be conditionally divided into several stages. After the first, introductory reading of the source text, the translator selects its key fragments. Then parts of these fragments are completely or partially paraphrased (here it is important to achieve laconism). After that, the semantic parts of the text are generalized and translated into the desired language. And the final stage is the introduction into the final version of

the text of the transitional elements, which will provide the text with a semantic completeness and logical sequence.

The volume of abstracts is different, since the text contains more than one information for certain professionals, requiring disclosure and reflection.

Scientific and technical translation is an extremely complex and time-consuming process that must be carried out by technical translators. Technical translators are rather rare specialists who possess special skills and skills, extensive experience in scientific and technical translations and special training.

It is necessary to list a number of requirements for a professional interpreter:

- 1) It is good to know a foreign language on which a scientific and technical text is written;
- 2) Excellent knowledge of the language (most often the native language of an interpreter) for an adequate and correct presentation of the translated information;
- 3) Ability to present material using a specific style that is inherent in scientific and technical literature, both in native and in a foreign language;
- 4) Ability to correctly use both common sources of information, and special technical sources;
- 5) Knowledge of highly specialized technical terminology and vocabulary (in native and foreign languages);
- 6) Excellent knowledge of the features of technical texts and the ability to transfer them in the target language;
- 7) Possess sufficient knowledge of the technical field of the translated document, text or article;
- 8) Also the preferred requirement is to have the skills of different types of technical translation (written full, abstract, annotational and others).