

UDC 81.25**K.K. Karimova**, Candidate of Philological Sciences

Innovative University of Eurasia (Pavlodar)

E-mail: kamar.karimova@mail.ru

B.E. Kildibekova

Innovative University of Eurasia (Pavlodar)

E-mail: bibigulerkenovna@mail.ru

Peculiarities of the technical text translation

***Annotation.** The translator exchanges the information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language (TL) a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text (ST). This target text is not fully identical with ST as to its former content due to limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source and target languages.*

***Key words:** target language, source text, translational transformations, equivalent texts.*

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language (TL or the translating language) a text which has an identical communicative value with the source (or original) text (ST). This target text (TT, which is the translation) is not fully identical with ST as to its form or content due to the limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source language (SL) and TL.

Informative translation is rendering into the target language non-literary texts, the main purpose of which is to convey a certain amount of ideas, to inform the reader. However, if the source text is of some length, its translation can be listed as literary or informative only as an approximation. A literary text may, in fact, include some parts of purely informative character. Contrariwise, informative translation may comprise some elements aimed at achieving an aesthetic effect. Within each group further gradations can be made to bring out more specific problems in literary or informative translation.

It is assumed that the neutral way of material statement or neutral style is characteristic for technical literature. However, Fyodorov A.V. writes, e.g.: “Concept of some “neutral” style, that is dry style lacking of picturesqueness and emotionality is a very relative concept because the absence of these features themselves presents clear though negative stylistic feature and then it becomes obvious that it is positive one” [1].

As far as the characteristic of technical literature is formal, logical, almost mathematically strict material statement, apparently, it is rightfully to say that such statement is formal-logical.

Style of language is understood as a complex tangle of two factors — what is told and how it is told. Therefore, using the term «style» for the description of the way of an English technical literature material statement in the given section, we will consider simultaneously the lexical and grammatical features of this literature. “The style of scientist is formal, – L.I. Borissova writes, – he avoids inexact definitions, immature generalizations, sensations... His works always have clearness and deep penetration into the heart of a subject which are inseparable from clearness of thinking and formulations. Caution is inseparable from exactness: the scientist doesn't confirm what he or she can't prove. Usually he doesn't speak for the first party; the facts are important to him, instead of that «I» think or I do... He avoids abridgements and spoken language turns [2]”. “The common denominator between the art of writing and a scientific method, – Komissarov V.N. notes, – is logic. Person writing upon technical themes has already learned to think during training for a specialty. Writing means only expansion of action sphere of this quality for him” [3].

Thus, the basic requirement to the technical literature language is an exact and accurate statement, description and explanation of the facts. The main accent is laid on the logical part of the information, not on the emotional one. The author aspires to rule out the possibility of arbitrary interpretation of a subject essence. Therefore such expressive means as a metaphor, a metonymy and etc. which are widely used in art works for giving language the vivid and figurative character, are almost not found in the technical literature. The authors avoid using these expressive means in order not to break the main principle of technical language that is accuracy and clearness of the thought statement. It causes the statement to have rather dryish, formal character.

Discussing a way of the technical literature statement it is necessary to consider that this literature has the limited readership for which the formal-logic style provides the fullest and most effective information. Formal-logic style appeared as a result of immediate need of the big group of people in such style. It is a natural consequence of the technical literature language development. Those people who criticize this style, forget that technical texts are meant for experts who have appropriate knowledge and for whom deviation from the way of the material statement that is usual for them complicates understanding of the facts. According to the terminology of Vinogradov V.V. who distinguishes, particularly, three major functions of language, namely: dialogue, the message and influence, the technical literature pursues a task of message [4]. Everything that breaks this task, complicates the information, becomes uncommon, and hereof wrongful.

The main stylistic feature of the technical text is the exact and accurate material statement in the almost total absence of those expressive elements which give speech an emotional richness, the main accent is laid on the logical part of information, but not on the emotional and sensual part of stated person.

However, it is necessary to notice that taking into account the stylistic distance of technical text from the live spoken language that is rich with various expressive means, it nevertheless includes certain quantity of phraseological combinations of technical character with more or less neutral coloring. For example:

in full blast	полной тягой
the wire is alive	провод под током
the wire is dead	провод отключен

Such word combinations impart certain vivacity and diversity to the text not depriving it of accuracy.

With a view to vocabulary the basic feature of the text consists in a maximum richness with special terminology that is characteristic for the given branch of knowledge.

The emotional-neutral word (word combination) transferring the name of precisely specified concept, concerning this or that area of a science or techniques is denominated by us as the term.

The terminological vocabulary makes it possible to state the content of this subject most precisely, accurately and economically and provides correct understanding of a treated issue essence.

In the special literature terms carry the main semantic meaning, taking the main place among other common-literary and syntactic words.

As to the syntactic structure English technical texts are notable for the structural complexity. They are rich in participial constructions, infinitive and in clauses and also some other purely book constructions that sometimes complicate understanding of the text and set before the translator additional problems.

Any text is communicative, it contains some message transferred from the Source to the Receptor, some data (information) which should be taken from the message by the Receptor and understood by him. Taking the received information in, thereby the Receptor enters into certain personality relations to the text, named pragmatical relations. Such relations can have various characters. They can have mainly intellectual character when the text serves to the Receptor only as a source of data on any facts and events that are not personally concerning on him and not of his interest. At the same time the received information can have deeper influence on the Receptor. It can touch on his feelings; cause certain emotional reaction, impulse to do something. Ability of the text to make similar communicative effect, to arouse in the Receptor pragmatical relations to informed person, in other words, to have pragmatical influence on the recipient of information, is called pragmatical aspect or pragmatical potential (pragmatics) of the text [5].

The pragmatical potential of the text is the result of a choice of the message content and a way of its language expression by the Source. According to the communicative purpose the Source selects the language units that have necessary meaning, both subject-logical and connotative ones, for information transfer and organizes them in the statement to establish necessary semantic relations between them. Consequently created text gets certain pragmatical potential, possibility to make some communicative effect on its Receptor.

The pragmatical potential of the text is objectified in the sense that it is defined by the content and form of the message and exists already as though independently of the text creator. It can happen that the pragmatics of the text coincides with communicative purpose of the Source («told that not what wanted to tell, or not how wanted») not completely. The pragmatics of the text represents the objective essence that is available to perception and the analysis, in the degree in which it depends on the transferred information and a way of its transfer.

Consequently during the translation process besides taking denotative and connotative components of the content into account it is necessary to consider also the pragmatical component which represents the relation between verbal expression and participants of communication – the sender and the recipient of the information. In translation process pragmatical adaptation of the original text is carried out, that is introduction of certain amendments on social-cultural, psychological and other differences between recipients of original and translated texts. There is the comparison of different cultures in translation process alongside with comparison of various language systems.

The pragmatical factor is one of the most important factors determining not only the way of translation process realization, but also the volume of the information transferred within translating. The matter is the contradiction between two tendencies: an explication and implication of information. Taking these tendencies into account is seen as central to understanding of pragmatical adaptation essence.

Constructing the message, a sender always faces with the choice, what information should be verbally expressed in the text and what can be only meant as it should be known to the recipient. This choice is realized differently depending on, whether the recipient is the source language or target language speaker. That which is gone without saying and doesn't need verbal expression for the source language speaker, quite often demands a specific mention within the redirection of the message to the target language speaker, and on the contrary [6].

As stated above, vocabulary of the technical literature is characterized by the use of a large quantity of technical terms, i.e. words or the word combinations that mean technical concepts. It is impossible to draw an

accurate distinction between terms and words of everyday language owing to a multiple meaning of many word. For example, such well-known concepts as «electricity», «temperature», «machine», and often used words «energy», «plastic», aren't the terms in everyday language where the technical principle plays the minor (subordinated) role. On the other hand, such simple words as «water», «ground», «flame», «liquid», «pressure», are terms in a technical context where they have basic (paramount) meaning.

We have the most exact, concentrated and economical definition of technical idea in terms. For example, the term «water» is a scientific definition of the chemical compound which molecule consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. The intricate interrelation between words of everyday language and terms impedes detection of terminology of the technical literature individual branches. In this connection Schweitzer A.D. suggests to eliminate words of everyday language from among terms if they don't have special, specific meaning in language of the technical literature [7].

Book of Skorohodko E.R. covers the problems of terminology and translation of English technical terms [8]. The fine description of terminology can be found in the book of Ya.I. Retsker [9].

Systematization of existing English technical terminology is hampered also by that the same term has various meaning in different branches of technics or even within one branch, and also by appearance of a large quantity of new terms. The special commissions, appealed to systematize and rationalize terminology, have been working already for a long time however results of their activity are more than modest.

Because of complicated evolution of English language it has widely developed synonymy, including the lexical one: it is possible to express the same concept with help of different words, basically of Anglo-Saxon or Latin (French) origin. The latter are mostly used in the technical literature. For example, the verbs «to assert», «to state», «to declare», «to reply» are used instead of verb «to say»; «to contaminate» is instead of «to soil»; «to purify» is instead of «to clean». It is necessary for more exact differentiation of certain processes, and also for giving technical literature language of specific language coloring. Besides, the combination of numerous terms of a Latin and Greek origin with such words makes language of the technical literature more homogeneous according to its lexical structure.

The significant role in the technical literature is played by the syntactic (functional) words that establish logical communications between separate elements of statements. They are such prepositions and conjunctions (generally compound ones) as: on, upon, in, after, before, apart (aside) from, except (for), because of, by means of, for the purpose of, in order to, as a result, rather than, providing, both... and, either... or, whether... or (not). In addition, such adverbs as however, also, again, now, thus, alternatively, on the other hand are often used in the technical literature and represent inherent element of the logical reasoning development.

As the technical text is rich in the terms that have the basic meaning, we will consider problems of terminology slightly more in detail.

In usual speech words, as a rule, are polysemous, i.e. they transfer quite a number of meanings which can differ widely enough at times.

The lexical multiple meaning gives the language flexibility and vivacity and allows expressing the most subtle shades of thought.

It is different with the technical language; the main requirement in it is extreme accuracy of the thought expression, which doesn't let in the possibility of various interpretations.

Therefore the main requirement imposed on the term is single meaning, i.e. presence of only one meaning defined once for all.

Actually not all terms satisfy this requirement even within one speciality, for example:

engine	‘машина, двигатель, паровоз’
oil	‘масло, смазочный материал, нефть’

This circumstance, of course, represents certain difficulty for exact understanding of the text and makes difficulties for work of the translator.

According to the structure of terms they can be classified as follows:

Common terms such as: oxygen, resistance, velocity.

Compound terms, formed by means of word-composition. Components of such term are often connected with help of connecting vowel:

gas + meter = gasometer

At the same time shortening of components are sometimes used:

turbine + generator = turbogenerator

ampere + meter = ammeter

The word combinations which components are in attributive connection, i.e. one of the components defines another one:

direct current	‘постоянный ток’
hydrogen peroxide	‘перекись водорода’

Quite often attributive element itself is expressed by the word combination representing semantic unity. This unity is often expressed orthographically by hyphenation:

high-low control	‘двухпозиционное регулирование’
clean-burning fuel	‘полностью сгорающее топливо’

Abbreviation, i.e. letter abridgements of the word combinations:

h.p. = horsepower	‘лошадиная сила’
-------------------	------------------

Only one part of word combination also can be truncated:

D.C. signalling = direct current signalling	‘сигнализация постоянным током’
---	---------------------------------

According to the research of informative translation text, particularly, in-line technical documentation we can draw the conclusion that the main stylistic feature of such text is accurate and precise material statement with no expressive elements which attach the emotional richness to the text. Metaphors, metonymical transpositions and other stylistic figures of speech widely used in the literary works are almost not found in the scientific and technical texts.

However for all its stylistic remoteness from living spoken language the scientific and technical text include a quantity of phraseological combinations of technical character that are more or less neutral on the coloring.

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

- 1 Федоров А.Ф. Основы общей теории перевода. – СПб.: Филология ТРИ, 2002. – 323 с.
- 2 Борисова Л.И. Лексические трудности перевода научно-технической литературы с английского языка на русский: методическое пособие // Под ред. В.Н. Комисарова. – М.: Всесоюзный Центр Переводов, 1997. – 135 с.
- 3 Комиссаров В.Н. Общая теория перевода. – М.: ЧеРо, 2000. – 253 с.
- 4 Виноградов В.С. Введение в переводоведение. – М.: Издательство ИОСО РАО, 2001. – 208 с.
- 5 Бреус Е.В. Основы теории и практики перевода с русского языка на английский. – М.: Изд-во УРАО, 2000. – 208 с.
- 6 Пумпянский А.Л. Введение в практику перевода научной и технической литературы на английский язык. – М.: Наука, 1965. – 304 с.
- 7 Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода: статус, проблемы, аспекты. – М.: Наука, 1988. – 215 с.
- 8 Скороходько Э. Ф. Вопросы перевода английской технической литературы (перевод терминов) / Э.Ф. Скороходько. – Киев: Изд. КГУ, 1960. – 274 с.
- 9 Рецкер Я.И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика. – М.: Международные отношения, 1974. – 215 с.

REFERENCES

- 1 Fedorov A.F. *Osnovy obshchey teorii perevoda*. – SPb.: Filologiya TRI, 2002. – 323 s.
- 2 Borisova L.I. *Leksicheskiye trudnosti perevoda nauchno-tekhnicheskoy literatury s angliyskogo yazyka na russkiy: metodicheskoye posobiye* // Pod red. V.N. Komisarova. – M.: Vsesoyuznyy Tsentri Perevodov, 1997. – 135 s.
- 3 Komissarov V.N. *Obshchaya teoriya perevoda*. – M.: CheRo, 2000. – 253 s.
- 4 Vinogradov V.S. *Vvedeniye v perevodovedeniye*. – M.: Izdatelstvo IOSO RAO, 2001. – 208 s.
- 5 Breus E.V. *Osnovy teorii i praktiki perevoda s russkogo yazyka na angliyskiy*. – M.: Izd-vo URAO, 2000. – 208 s.
- 6 Pumpyanskiy A.L. *Vvedeniye v praktiku perevoda nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy literatury na angliyskiy yazyk*. – M.: Nauka, 1965. – 304 s.
- 7 Shveytser A.D. *Teoriya perevoda: Status. problemy. aspekty*. – M.: Nauka, 1988. – 215 s.
- 8 Skorokhodko E.F. *Voprosy perevoda angliyskoy tekhnicheskoy literatury (perevod terminov)* / E.F. Skorokhodko. – Kiyev: Izd. KGU, 1960. – 274 s.
- 9 Retsker Ya.I. *Teoriya perevoda i perevodcheskaya praktika*. – M.: Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya, 1974. – 215 s.

ТҮЙІН

К.К. Каримова, филология ғылымдарының кандидаты

Инновациялық Еуразия университеті (Павлодар қ.)

Б.Е. Кильдибекова

Инновациялық Еуразия университеті (Павлодар қ.)

Техникалық мәтіндерді аударудың ерекшеліктері

Техникалық мәтіндерді аудару барысында аудармашының басты мақсаты – аудару құралы ретінде шығатын тілде аударылып жатқан тілдегі сәйкес мән-мағынасы бар сөздерді, біз қарастырып жатқан жағдайда, техникалық терминдерді іріктеп қолдану. Сонымен қатар аударылған мәтіннің – (БМ) бастапқы мәтіннің коммуникативтік құндылығы жоғалмай, аударудан кейін шыққан мәтінде – (ЖМ) жаңа мәтінде толық сақталу керек. осы мақсатқа жету үшін (АҚ) аудару құралы ретінде шығатын тілдің барлық мүмкіндітері қолдану керек. Аудару жасауда қиындықтарды тудыратындар – түпнұсқалы тіл мен аударма тілі арасындағы формалдық және семантикалық айырмашылықтары.

Түйін сөздер: мақсатталған мәтін, бастапқы мәтін, аудармада пайда болатын жаңа құрылымдар, сәйкес мәтіндер.

РЕЗЮМЕ

К.К. Каримова, кандидат филологических наук

Инновационный Евразийский университет (г. Павлодар)

Б.Е. Кильдибекова

Инновационный Евразийский университет (г. Павлодар)

Особенности перевода технических текстов

При работе над переводом технического текста перед переводчиком стоит задача подобрать эквивалентные варианты использования тех или иных слов, в нашем случае технических терминов. При этом текст перевода не должен утратить коммуникативную ценность и полностью совпадать с коммуникативной направленностью исходного текста (ИТ). Для этого необходимо использовать все возможности языка, являющегося инструментом перевода (ИП). Помехой при этом могут служить формальные и семантические различия между языком оригинала и языком перевода.

Ключевые слова: целевой язык, исходный текст, переводческие преобразования, эквивалентные тексты.