

ist, but is a wide range of readers interested in this issue. Its purpose – to transfer information in an entertaining and fun way

Traditionally, the scientific style of poor means of expression, and various artistic techniques, so typical of the literary language, it is superfluous . However striking feature of British scientific and journalistic texts is that their language is usually more expressive and emotional language than Russian scientific texts . Thus, for example, are very diverse stylistic devices in papers of economic nature : it uses figurative phraseology, proverbs, metaphor, metonymy, pun, etc.

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**Sleptsov, D.V., Buran, A.L.**

#### **Actual problems and characteristics of scientific and technical translation**

*National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University*

The object of this paper is to present the main problems of scientific and technical translation. As science and technology develop, new English words used to express new concepts, techniques and inventions come into existence. These words have developed more rapidly during the last decades that dictionaries can by no means trigger of.

Translation may involve a whole range of difficulties and thus, it can be a very challenging activity. Every language is different from variances in syntax, grammar rules, and grammatical structure. Thus, the translation process could be an uphill struggle.

As English became the universal language in the 20th century, most scientific research is now written in English all over the world. Nowadays, the world is facing globalization in the growing demand for communicating scientific knowledge to the public in the form of different media including different reading materials. Perhaps there is also an increasing call for translation of these vital types of knowledge into language for the readers. Hence, it is essential for translators and interpreters to be aware of the translation problems that may affect the quality of translations.

Scientific research is the most popular source of translation work and some of the most thorough and yet complex research is carried in the medical and pharmaceutical fields. The world of scientific research is vital and thus, a foreign audience requires expert translators who are competitive and reliable in the scientific translation field.

The structural and lexical differences between languages could be one the major problem in translation, especially, translating idioms and collocations from one language to another. Another one is the problem of grammar: every language has grammatical rules, which every translator and interpreters should clearly understand in producing an accurate scientific translation. Surely, if a translator does not have sufficient knowledge about the source and the target language, everything in the translation product can be an embarrassing disaster.

There are certain techniques in order to eliminate scientific and technical translation problems. Following these techniques doesn't entirely mean that the translation product would be error free. There may be some techniques on how to make the scientific translation more ef-

fective and easy. These include back translation, consultation with other people and interviews or questionnaires or any kind of test that will eventually help to solve translation problems.

When it comes to translation it has always been sound advice that the translation product should be accurate, which includes the adequacy and equivalence of the translation. In addition, most linguists believe that there are two types of equivalence: formal and dynamic. Formal equivalence focuses on the form as well as the content of the message, whereas dynamic equivalence focuses on producing an equivalent effect on the target language. The concept of the translation equivalent effect may however be rather vague.

Many translators perform translation using different techniques which they would think will suit to the translation type and the complexity of the area. However, the main point here is that the translation process has to find the effective ways in order to obtain the most accurate translation possible for clients. Expertise in the specialised field and linguistic proficiency are the most essential factors needed in order to produce a high-quality translation product. Without it, translation Free Reprint Articles, including communication and understanding would be vague.

We come to the conclusion, saying that the problem described in this article is very important. A text written or translated by a person with technical background should be edited by a person with good writing skills, who takes responsibility not only for the facts but also for the language. Good technical translations can seldom be achieved by only one person.

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**Tarasova, E.S., Kradetskaya, A.A.**

#### **Formation and Translation of Power Engineering Terms**

*National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University*

In the sphere of science and technology, particularly in electric and power engineering fields, multi-partite terms form more than 80% of the whole word stock. This reflects in occurrence of a numerous multi-partite terminological combinations, such as power-flow-type relay, capacitor-compensated transmission line, secondary grid-type distribution system etc.

Word borrowings from other languages are negligible in this point of consideration, these lexical units average out at no more than 3-4%. Suffixation is the most common type of morphological word formation; 5-18% of terms are formed this way.

Current scientific and technical literature in English is characterized by a growth trend of various contractions (abbreviations) among all morphological word classes and combinations as well as by formation of new words via contraction of the existing ones (today there more than 250 000 abbreviations registered in Romanized counties) [1] This is a result of message informational optimization and a tendency of communication to minimize complicated signs, e.g.;

- VAR- Volt-Ampere-reactive
- RMS – root-mean-square;