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**TRANSLATION FEATURES
OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS**

The translation is an ancient kind of the person activity. At emergence in life of mankind of some groups of people, speaking different languages, there were also bilinguals (the people speaking two languages), helping to communicate between the multilingual population. With the emergence of writing translators joined to interpreters, translating various texts of official, religious and business character. From the very beginning the translation carried out the major social function, doing possible interlingual communication of people. Distribution of translations gave people broad access to cultural achievements of other people, made possible interaction and mutual enrichment of literatures and cultures. The knowledge of foreign languages allows people to read original books of these languages, but not everyone is able to learn even one of the foreign languages. Most often the translator has to face translation.

Translation – is an activity for interpretation of sense of the text in one language and creation of the new, equivalent text in other language. Initially the translation was carried out only by the person, but there were attempts to automate and computerize the translation of texts in natural languages or to use computers as supportive applications. The purpose of the translation is establishment of the relations of equivalence between the source and translated text (in order that both texts bore in themselves identical sense). Certainly, the translation of the text from such European languages, as: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian is in the greatest demand. Besides, if to speak about technical texts Chinese prevails.

The very first idealists of the translation were, undoubtedly, the very translators, trying to extend the invaluable experience. It is clear that with the «translation credo» came out the most outstanding interpreters of all time, although they expressed concerns not met by modern requirements and scientific evidence and did not develop into coherent theoretical concepts, yet a number of these considerations is in undoubted interest.

Scientific specialization is a bright sign of the modern world. In this regard, as S.N. Gorelikova notes, now «as a rule not languages in general are explored but their functional styles, which carry out different concrete functions of communication between people (colloquial, political, official, art, scientific and technical)». Now there is a need for allocation of the scientific and technical translation not only as a special type of translation activity and the special theory investigating this kind of activity but also assignment to the scientific and technical translation of the status of independent applied discipline. From the point of view of linguistics, characteristics of scientific and technical literature extend on its stylistics, grammar and lexis. The main objective of the scientific and technical translation is to bring an extremely clear and exact information. It is reached by a logical statement of the actual material, without the expressed emotionality. Style of scientific and technical literature can be defined as formal and logical [1].

Ya.I. Retsker gave to the translation the following definition: «the translation is an exact reproduction of the original text by means of other language with preservation of unity of the contents and style. It is by that the translation differs from retelling in which it is possible to retell the matter of the foreign original, lowering minor details and without caring of style reproduction. The unity of the contents and style is recreated in translation to other language basis and already therefore will be the new unity peculiar to target language» [2].

Subject of a linguistic translation theory is the scientific description of translation process as interlingual transformation, which is text transformation in one language in the text equivalent to it in other language [3]. In other words, the problem of a linguistic translation theory is translation process design in the sense stated above.

Characteristics of scientific and technical style are its informational content (pithiness), logicity, accuracy and objectivity, clarity and clearness. The texts belonging to this style can possess the specified lines to a greater or lesser extent. Primary the usage of language means which promotes satisfaction of needs of the communication sphere is found in all such texts. Essence of technical translation and its main

feature, according to the experts involved in this area is the full understanding of a question and an explanation its available language with observance of all features and technical subtleties of a material which is subject of the translation. Originality of technical translation is in that similar translation of texts assumes the excellent orientation of a specialist in special terms. Regardless of what language undertakes a translation source: German, French, English or another, the expert who is engaged in rendering a similar type of service has to understand the translated subject as superficial knowledge can be insufficiently.

Any inaccuracy and distortion of a source can lead to incorrect content of the translated text. On this reason the text demands the full understanding from the translator. A number of features which are inherent for the scientific and technical translation can become the basis to address to the people who know the subject perfectly.

In the field of lexicon it assumes the use of scientific and technical terminology and special lexis. The terminological lexis gives the chance to state the content of this subject most precisely, accurately and economically and provides the correct understanding of content of a treated question. The term is understood as the emotional and neutral word (phrase) transferring the name of precisely certain concept, relating to this or that area of science or equipment. In special literature the terms have the main semantic loading, taking the main place among other common-literary and syntactic words [4].

Concerning the syntactic structure English texts of the scientific and technical contents differ by their constructive complexity. They are rich with participial, infinitive and gerund phrases and also with some other purely book designs which sometimes complicate understanding of the text and put be for the translator additional tasks [5].

The saturation by terms is one of the defining characteristics of the scientific and technical text. In the scientific and technical text the share of terminological lexis makes no more than 25 % and the main part of lexis is made by general scientific, all-technical and common words. Therefore the scientific and technical lexis can be divided into terminological and non-terminological to which general scientific, all-technical and common lexis is carried. This division and classification are to a certain extent conditional because of the mobility of lexis and process of its continuous replenishment by new units, and also because of the polysemy of words which is giving the chance to them to function in various layers of lexical structure of language. In expression and naming of the concept named by it (process, the phenomenon, a subject) the term is characterized by: the definition existence; semantics accuracy,

independence, stylistic neutrality (lack of an expression), brevity and also ease of functioning in various word forms and ability to be combined with a language environment (sometimes this characteristic of the term is called its consistency).

Outside the terminological system the term loses these characteristics. The same term in different sublanguages can express different concepts. Term «valve» обозначает электронную лампу, кран в теплотехнике, клапан в моторостроении, приборостроении, гидравлике, «storage» запоминающее устройство или память, in other spheres it is translated as склад, хранилище, накопитель, аккумуляирование. Technical term «frame» обозначает: раму в любом устройстве, станину в станках, каркас в строительстве, кадр в кино и телевидении [6]. Therefore, the term functioning in various spheres can be polisemantic. Disclosure of value of language unit in scientific and technical terminology goes through the ability of the translator to understand the translated text, to make general idea about system of terminology and to carry out structural, semantic and syntactic unfamiliar terminological unit on the basis of own knowledge and with the use of the corresponding reference literature.

The translation of the scientific and technical text has to pass a value of the original in shape, whenever possible close to an original form. Retreats have to be justified by features of Russian language and style requirements. In general the translation should be neither literal nor free retelling of the original though elements of that and another surely are present. It is important not to lose the essential information of the original.

The field of application of scientific style is very wide. It is one of the styles, having strong and versatile impact on the literary language.

The scientific and technical revolution enacts a huge number of terms into general practice. If earlier explanatory dictionaries were formed on the basis of language of fiction and to a lesser extent journalism, now the description of the developed languages of the world is impossible without scientific style and its role in society life. It is enough to tell that 500 000 of 600 000 words of the most authoritative English Webster dictionary are the special lexis [7].

The translation of scientific and technical works is reached by other methods, than the translation of the art. The translator of fiction can be assimilated to the portraitist who aspires to portrait, instead of to photographic similarity. Whereas the translator of scientific and technical literature is the photographer whose quality of work depends only on the accuracy of transferred image. It is possible to tell that the translation of

fiction belongs to the art sphere and technical translation - to science area.

Now the need for the high-quality scientific and technical translation increases and criteria for selection of the qualified translator limit availability of such translation. Besides ability to synthesize methods of a scientific and literary translation, the translator has to be competent in the area of implementation of the translation instead of being simply familiar with terminology. Accuracy and impersonality of the scientific and technical translation defines features and difficulties of the translation. Therefore demand for such experts was and remains high.

In conclusion of work on the scientific and technical text the following conclusions are wished to me made: the main stylistic feature of such texts is strict and fair submission of information without picturesque details and emotional saturation. For example: in a large number of metaphors, metonymy and irony is used in works of art but it can't be used in scientific and technical texts. Scientific and technical texts contain neutral on coloring phraseological combinations of technical character despite of its style remoteness from habitual everyday language.

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