

TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION STUDIES

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TO THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING NEW TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

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New terms describing new concepts, notions are created in science, technology, in professional slang and are unknown to TL speakers. These new terms and term combinations comprise the massive amount of terminological vocabulary. Each language has acquired 3000 new words annually. Unknown terms often used in scientific and technical texts to signify constant developing process are called terminological neologisms. The progress of science and industry causes the appearance of many terms-neologisms in professional languages or LSP, for eg.: *bomb* – радіоактивне джерело (мед.); *summit* – саміт, симпозиум (політ.); *transfer* – трансфер (тур.); *anime* – аніме (кіно); *political correctness (P.C.)* – політкоректність, норма поведінки, прийнята у політичних колах (філ.) [1, p. 73].

Neologisms (from Greek «*neo*» new and «*logism*» word) are new words or combinations of words, idioms and fixed phrases appearing in the language to determine a new object or to express a new concept due to the development of social life, culture, science and technology [2].

New meanings of already existed terms are also considered as neologisms. The problem of translating new terminological vocabulary ranks high in the list of translation issues because these terms are not identified in dictionaries yet, even in the newest specialized dictionaries. In 1975 French linguist, lexicographer and terminologist A. Ray writes that neologism will be perceived as belonging to the language in general or only to one of its special usages; or as belonging to a subject-specific usage which may be specialized or general [3, p. 3].

Nowadays, modern linguists consider terms-neologisms as terms express novel concepts either through coining a new vocabulary item or through

attaching a new meaning to an already existing one [4; 5]. Terms-neologisms appear in different subject fields (manufacturing, mining, building, trading, international relations, etc.) and are applied in a very limited sphere. New terms are especially useful to signify new phenomena, formed by combining existed words or by giving words new and unique suffixes and prefixes, with the help of abbreviation, blending or with intentionally rhyming words. Modern English terminology is a very productive system that is why correct translation of professional terms becomes vital for successful understanding, normalizing and usage these terms in world terminology system in accordance with international standards.

New terms (neologisms), that have appeared recently in English and are absent in the English-Ukrainian dictionaries cause translation difficulties. To translate new terminological vocabulary correctly and adequately, it is needed to analyze the structure of new terms or term combinations, for example, in the word «*resupply*» prefix «*re*» expresses repetition of an action, «*supply*» means «*запас, поставляти, постачання*», so the main meaning of the word «*resupply*» is «*повторне поповнення запасу*», ср. *recapitalization, renovation, reduplication*.

One of the common ways of new terms translation is a selection of proper *synonyms* in Ukrainian (analogue translation). An international word of the SL can be often substituted in the process of translation with another international word of TL that is synonymous or close to it (or of the same) meaning. The substitutions are mostly performed in larger context, though sometimes they may also be carried out at language level. The selection of a meaning from different synonyms depends on the context. So, if the term can have only one equivalent, it may have several analogues or synonyms in SL and TL. Translation with the help of analogue signifies the quality of translation.

The next steps should be included in seeking suitable substitutions:

1) bilingual general and specialised dictionaries may be consulted first; whether or not they produce answers or clues, they must be followed up with careful checks and cross-checks in SL and TL monolingual dictionaries to determine cognitive and pragmatic equivalence;

2) translator has to consider the possibility of a misprint, misspelling or variant spelling;

3) if non-equivalent term is established as a misprint, misspelling, misuse of words, rare spelling, etc., the deviation is normally ignored and the correct term is translated;

4) if non-equivalent term is found as unknown proper name (a person or a geographical name), it is normally transcoded with some additional information (e.g., *Brangelina* is used to refer to supercouple Brad Pitt and

Angelina Jolie, *Tebowing* – description of a prayerful victory stance derived from NFL quarterback Tim Tebow);

5) if it is a term-neologism, translator has the choice of various procedures (transcoding, creating new term, literal translation, general or cultural equivalent, label) depending on various considerations (importance of referent, the type of a text, the nature of readership);

6) when the name of a new or unimportant institution is identified, it is either transferred with a statement of its function and status, or replaced by a generic name, such as «*body*», «*committee*», «*company*», etc., with a statement of its function;

7) an old ‘linguistic’ word used in a new sense (e.g., *jogging*, *kicks*) may require componential analysis before translation and therefore may be translated with the help of transformations adding two or more words. Here may be given an approximate cultural equivalent (as above) or, for a more technical text, be transferred, accompanied by a brief functional definition that explains the purpose of the referent. A descriptive definition states its size, colour, composition.

Many international terms are semantically condensed and can be translated into TL only with a descriptive way. For example, *civilizable* той, що піддається цивілізуванню / цивілізації; *classifiable* той, що піддається класифікації; *readability* – властивість до читання, читабельність.

Non-equivalent terminological vocabulary means that the TL has no direct equivalent for a word that occurs in the SL. The following phenomena cause the appearance of non-equivalent terminological vocabulary:

- 1) specific concepts of culture;
- 2) the SL concept is not lexicalized in the TL;
- 3) the SL is semantically more complicated than the TL;
- 4) the term in both SL and TL has different lexical meanings;
- 5) the term from the SL does not exist in the TL;
- 6) there are differences in forms of terms in both SL and TL;
- 7) there are differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms of terms;
- 8) the use of the term borrowed from the third language in the SL.

Some of non-equivalent terminological vocabulary often exists in dealing with the translation of terminology that’s why there are some strategies used by professional translators in dealing with non-equivalent vocabulary:

- 1) translating with a more general word;
- 2) translating with a more neutral, less expressive word;
- 3) translating with cultural substitution;
- 4) translating with loan word or a loan word with explanation;

- 5) translating with paraphrase of related word;
- 6) translation by paraphrase of unrelated word;
- 7) translating with omission.

To sum up, we conclude that new terminological vocabulary despite the fast process of its appearance should be rendered and translated correctly and adequately. Translator should never ‘abandon’ a non-equivalent new term, so that it cannot be ignored. On the contrary, it should be made some kind of guess at the new term, it should be some compromise between the most likely contextual meaning of the word and the meaning suggested by the morphology or form of a new term.

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