

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

BASIC CONCEPTS OF THE THEORY AND TECHNIQUE OF TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE

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Due to the fact that Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute is a participant of the English for Universities project with the support of the British Council, which teaches the course «English for Specialties» and is already hosting the International Student Olympiad in Programming «KPI OPEN», where one of the main tasks is to translate tasks into a foreign language the ability to translate scientific and technical literature is of particular importance.

Experienced translators will emphasize that for successful learning to read, understand and adequately translate non-fiction, textbooks and textbooks are urgently needed to facilitate better learning of both lexical and grammatical features of a foreign language.

In addition to translation, one of the most important skills is not only the ability to analyze the various elements of the text and correctly translate foreign scientific and technical literature, but also to «instill» the skills of annotating and abstracting texts.

Translation Science and Translation Theory is one of the youngest linguistics sciences. Translation theory, as a linguistic science, relies on linguistic regularities that are inherent in any translation process. The translation of scientific and technical literature, which is distinguished by the scientific style and style of official documents, often requires a special analysis of the text, the study of the laws of the language of science and technology. All this also leads to the need to master the technique of adequate translation.

The concept of «translation technique» boils down to the ability to find sound solutions in a complex problematic situation. Translation of scientific and technical literature is an honorable place among other types of translation. The translation process is a kind of linguistic activity that aims at the most complete reproduction of the content and form of a foreign language text [1, p. 12].

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The translation process consists of three stages: perception (reading or listening) in one language, comprehension, reproduction in another language. One of the main tasks of translation theory is to study the laws and features of scientific and technical literature in translation.

What kinds of texts can we refer to technical literature? We can refer to the scientific and technical literature the following types of texts: monographs, collections and articles on various problems of technical sciences (actually scientific and technical literature); textbooks, manuals, guides (technical literature); popular science literature in various fields of technology.

The main distinguishing feature of scientific and technical literature is that it is designed for specialists in this field of knowledge.

The language of scientific and technical literature has its grammatical, lexical, phraseological features [1, p. 13].

The grammatical structure of the sentence of scientific and technical texts is peculiar:

1) A large number of long sentences with a cumbersome structure and a large number of minor and homogeneous members. In this case, subject-dependent and adverbial words are often located at a considerable distance from the word they define: This approach possesses **the advantage** over the experimental method **of greater flexibility**.

2) Use of multi-component attribute phrases: **pulse microwave radar station; airfield surface movement indicator**.

3) Apply definitions formed by merging whole syntax groups: **temperature dependent** instead of **dependent on temperature**;

4) The use of passive structures and turnovers: **English is spoken in many countries**;

5) The presence of omissions of some official words (articles, auxiliary verbs) especially in tables, graphs, instructions: **remove short circuit**.

The most typical lexical feature of the scientific and technical literature is the saturation of the text with special terms and terminological phrases. Terms are words or phrases that have linguistic properties. The difference between a term and a common word is its meaning. The terms express concepts that are scientifically processed and inherent in this particular field of science and technology. In the linguistic aspect, terms have a phenomenon of ambiguity, such as the same term having different meanings within different sciences: valve – valve in mechanical engineering and electronic lamp – in radio engineering [1, p. 14].

Particular difficulties in translation arise when the same term has different meanings depending on the instrument or equipment. Therefore, the key to choosing the right translation value is context.

The terms are neologisms and present little difficulty in translation. Why it is so? Because they are not yet reflected in the dictionaries. Especially many neologisms among brand names, that is, the names of certain products manufactured by the company.

A cliché occupies a special and special place in the technical texts. Clichés include idioms, persistent expressions, a set of ready phrases.

Also, one of the characteristic features of technical texts is the use of special technical phraseology.

Various abbreviations and abbreviations are widely used in modern scientific and technical literature. Please note that generally accepted abbreviations are official and cannot be modified or replaced.

Therefore, the main function of the technical literature is the message – this determines the information function of the language of scientific and technical literature [1, p. 15].

References:

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VERBAL EXPRESSION OF FEMINITIVES IN CARMEN LAFORET'S NOVEL «NOTHING»

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The feminist research on the Iberian Peninsula began to develop actively in the 1970s after Franco's death, with modification of *dicta dura* (dictadura) in *dicta blanda* (bland dictate), because social and economic changes influenced traditional patriarchal consciousness of macho Spanish society and caused the reconsideration of the role of women in community [5]. Gender stereotypes reflect the national consciousness, demonstrating the characteristics of the people, their way of life and traditions. Characterizing masculinity and femininity, we find an explanation of the differences in the nature of both sexes (perhaps not always reliable), which is the result of collective experience and that is passed down from generation to generation.

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