

Отже, в процесі передачі телескопізмів перекладач може зіткнутися з певними труднощами, пов'язаними з різною мірою продуктивності цієї словотворчої моделі в мові оригіналу і мові перекладу, з відсутністю специфічних національних або індивідуально-авторських концептів, які лежать в основі телескопізма, який перекладається, а також з необхідністю креативного підходу до перекладу подібних утворень.

### Література:

1. Гармаш А. М. Телескопія як спосіб утворення нових лексичних одиниць англійської мови та джерело утворення нових словотворчих елементів. *Вісник запорізького державного університету. Сер.: Філологічні науки*. Запоріжжя, 2003. № 2. С. 50–53.
2. Клименко Л. Продуктивні моделі творення неологізмів. *Вісник Прикарпатського університету. Сер.: Філологія*. 2001. Вип. 7. С. 71.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-348-4-40>

## THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS: LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS

### ПЕРЕКЛАД ТЕХНІЧНИХ ТЕКСТІВ: ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАМАТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ

**Leleka T. O.**      **Лелека Т. О.**

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,  
Assistant Professor,  
Assistant Professor at the Department of  
Translation,  
Applied and General Linguistics  
Volodymyr Vynnychenko Central Ukrainian  
State University  
Kropyvnytskyi, Ukraine*

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,  
доцент кафедри перекладу, прикладної  
та загальної лінгвістики  
Центральноукраїнський державний  
університет  
імені Володимира Винниченка  
м. Кропивницький, Україна*

The expansion of the international trade and import of the products have caused an urgent need to translate into Ukrainian all the documents that come with them. This circumstance made it necessary to single out the translation of instructions in a separate area.

The translation of the manuals is a type of scientific and technical one that contains a detailed description of the product, operating instructions and safety requirements. However, the instruction is also a legal document for the

protection of consumer rights. So, he must be provided with all the essential and reliable information about the product and its manufacturer.

Therefore, the language of the instruction should be simple and understandable, and it should not require special training for perception. In connection with this aspect, the translator is required to have knowledge of this special type of the technical document [2, p. 32].

When dealing with instructions for the devices, it is necessary to know that they have common and important features of the official style: accuracy, language standard. The general function of such a style has largely predetermined the characteristic features of the language: 1) the presence of terms and terminological word combinations; 2) stable turns and clichés; 3) verbal nouns; 4) colloquial formulas of address and respect; 5) abbreviations, acronyms, compound words [3, p. 339].

In addition to the clichéd forms, the typical language means for the realization of imperativeness are: modal verbs, verbs in the imperative, temporal forms of the verb. In the style of these documents, words are used mainly in the basic subject-logical meanings [1, p. 135].

It is necessary to observe the unity of the terminology inherent in the given field of knowledge and to use the special bilingual and monolingual dictionaries as an authoritative source of the technical terms. The translator must be guided by the International System of Units (SI) and he should use the units applied equally with SI units, as well as metric and the Ukrainian departmental systems of the units [1, p. 157]. The official names of organizations, international treaties and conventions, trademarks, nomenclature and units of other lexical categories must be applied according to the national and international standards. It is mandatory to decipher the abbreviations and translate them in full.

According to the English-Ukrainian translation of the technical texts we can say about such typical translation transformations as: 1) generalization; 2) concretization; 3) descriptive translation; 4) antonymic translation; 5) additions; 6) grammatical substitutions.

The possibilities of replacing specialized vocabulary with the lexical units having a lower degree of terminology in the texts of instructions are quite wide. The reasons for these substitutions can be in the field of stylistics: *Plastic or metal kneading hook – пластикова чи металева насадка для змішу тіста.*

In this example, the word *hook* refers to a blade which ends are bent slightly upwards, shaped like hooks. However, this expression occurs when listing the components of the combine, and such an extended descriptive turn of the phrase would not be appropriate.

There are names of the concepts in English that do not have one-word equivalents in Ukrainian, for example *mains cord*. There is no single designation for this name in the Ukrainian translations. It may be *мережевий*

шнур, з'єднувальний шнур, електричний шнур (электрошнур) or шнур живлення/кабель живлення.

There are inaccuracies in the use of the terms and violations of the target language: *Attaching and removing the dough bowl and the lid – кріплення і знімання ємності для замішування тіста та кришки.*

The term *знімання* is used when referring to the *зняття* of a part by means of fasteners bolts, nuts, etc. Here it refers to the installation of the bowl and lid. Also, the term *зняття* has been replaced by *знімання*, thereby making a semantic error. The term *знімання* describes a lengthy process, whereas the term *зняття* describes a process.

Apparently, the issue of the language standardization in the texts of the instructions becomes relevant, which should be solved separately, although taking into account the existing standards for the special language [1, p. 56].

The instruction manual can contain some pictures. It can be a general view with a list of parts or an exploded view picture of the appliance. The translation should start with reading the tables. It is obligatory to refer to the picture when translating the description of the device parts interaction [2, p. 48].

The instructions to perform various actions are expressed in English with the infinitive and translated into Ukrainian using the indefinite form of the perfect verb in the imperative mood.

In the instructions, there is the need to perform various actions expressed with the infinitive and the imperative mood. In addition, the modal verbs *must* and *should* are used whereas the modal verb *shall*, which is common in contracts and standards, is not used: *Allow the appliance to cool down approx. 20 minutes – Дати пристрою охолонути протягом близько 20 хвилин.*

Due to the wider use of the causative verbs in the Ukrainian instructions, the English modal verbs *must* and *should* can be replaced with the verbs *рекомендується, дозволяється, допускається*: *Before beginning creat, beaters and bowl must be thoroughly chilled. – Перед початком збивання рекомендується охолодити крем, вінчики та чашу.*

When conveying the precepts with the words *always* and *never*, which create the effect of categorical statement, the following peculiarities should be taken into account: the word *always* in most cases is not translated into Ukrainian; the word *never* should be replaced by the word *забороняється* and the imperative form of the verb by the infinitive form.

Due to the more nominative nature of the Ukrainian-language instructions, it is recommended to replace the time adjectives and the participle (before, after, while, if) + Participle I with the time circumstance expressed by the word combination preposition + noun: *Before using the food processor..... – Перед першим використанням пристрою.....*

In most cases, the verb forms of the passive voice in the instructions correspond to the short forms of the participles, but in some cases can be added to other morphological forms: *This appliance was constructed for household*

*use only to process the listed quantities – Цей прилад призначений для використання тільки в побутових умовах і переробки продуктів у зазначених кількостях.*

Thus, the translation of the instructions is a special type of the translation. The main difficulty is a high probability of mismatching between the complexity of the subject matter and the cultural and educational level of the consumers. This contradiction is resolved both by adapting the level of complexity of the texts in the process of translation and by the addressee's gradual adaptation to the consumer items, which over time turn from new to familiar.

The grammatical structures of the original are reflected in the translation using special techniques such as grammatical substitution, substitution of verb constructions with nominative ones: *Carefully dry the bowl before storing it away. – Перед зберіганням ємність слід ретельно протерти насухо.*

The main errors in translating texts of this genre are, first of all, connected with the violation of the unity of terminology, with the creation of the synonyms of the terms, which in some cases are inappropriate and lead to the distortion of meaning and the emergence of the foreign interpretations. Also, one of the most frequent problems in translating the instructions is the transfer of the grammatical structures from English into Ukrainian.

It can be concluded that the translation of the instructions, as one of the most demanding types of translation, requires the comprehensive knowledge from the translator not only of the language nature, but also of a narrow sectoral profile of the knowledge of the object and its specifics. Accuracy, logicity, conciseness, uniformity and unambiguity of the lexical meanings and their modes of the expression will be the result of the specialist's professional work on this important and necessary document.

The instructions are the formal documents, so when translating this type of the text it is possible to use the machine translation with subsequent editing. At present, high-quality machine translation of the texts with extended subject matter is still not possible. However, the use of the various automated translation systems can reduce the time required to complete the work.

### **Bibliography:**

1. Актуальні проблеми науково-технічного перекладу: колективна монографія / за ред. Л.М. Деркач. Дніпропетровськ: НГУ, 2007. Вип. 2. 256 с.
2. Кияк Т. Р. Теорія і практика перекладу. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2006. 240 с.
3. Sager J. C. Die Übersetzung im Kommunikationsprozess: der Übersetzer in der Industrie. In: Snell-Hornby M. (Hrsg.) Übersetzungswissenschaft – eine Neuorientierung: zur Integrierung von Theorie und Praxis. Tübingen, 1986. S. 330–347.