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## **DEVELOPING TRANSLATION SKILLS IN CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

### **ФОРМУВАННЯ НАВИЧОК ПЕРЕКЛАДУ БУДІВЕЛЬНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ У СТУДЕНТІВ ТЕХНІЧНИХ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІВ**

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In modern educational practice, there is a growing demand for the ability to read and translate scientific and technical literature. In this context, future specialists in technical fields must acquire basic translation competence, which involves both theoretical and practical knowledge in translation studies. Reading and translating scientific and technical texts from English into Ukrainian and vice versa expands the professional opportunities

of technical university graduates and enhances their competitiveness in the labor market.

Translation training constitutes an integral part of the educational process in technical universities. Students who work with academic and specialized technical texts must possess the necessary linguistic knowledge, including grammatical structures, the ability to interpret polysemantic vocabulary, and the skill to accurately render terms in the target language. One of the essential skills is the ability to find adequate translation equivalents using lexicographical resources. For instance, the English word features may be translated as “facial features,” whereas the phrase structural features corresponds to “constructional details.”

When translating technical texts, particular attention should be paid to grammatical and stylistic accuracy. Producing a high-quality translation requires not only a solid command of the foreign language’s grammar and vocabulary but also a deep knowledge of one’s native language. The main challenge in translating technical materials lies in the accurate rendering of terms, especially multi-component ones that are typical of engineering and technological discourse. This study focuses on the peculiarities of translating terminology in the field of construction.

The development of construction terminology is closely linked to overall technological progress, which determines the relevance of research on the translation of multi-component terms from English into Ukrainian. To achieve a successful translation, it is necessary to identify the structural organization of the term, determine the grammatical and semantic relationships among its components, and adequately render these relations in the target language.

In translation practice, several major techniques are used for rendering multi-component terms, among which the most common are the following:

1. Calquing – a literal translation of an English terminological phrase into Ukrainian while preserving the structure and composition of the original expression, for example: reinforced concrete – “залізобетон”, suspended ceiling – “підвісна стеля”, fire-resistant material – “вогнестійкий матеріал”, flat roof – “плаский дах”, load-bearing wall – “несуча стіна”.

2. Grammatical transformation – a change in the order of components in a terminological phrase, for instance: energy-saving window – “вікно з енергозбереженням”, metal cutting machine – “верстат для різання металу”, data processing system – “система обробки даних”.

3. Morphological adaptation – substituting a singular noun in English with a plural form in Ukrainian, for example: ladder jack scaffold – “драбинні риштування,” or transforming a one-component Ukrainian term into a two-component English equivalent, such as мостобудування – bridge building.

4. Prepositional transformation – adding a preposition in Ukrainian where it is absent in English: safety coefficient – “коефіцієнт безпеки для конструкції”, pressure drop – “падіння тиску в системі”, load factor – “коефіцієнт для навантаження”, power loading – “навантаження на одиницю потужності”.

5. Descriptive translation – applied when no direct equivalent exists in the target language, for instance: floating foundation – “фундамент, що рівномірно розподіляє навантаження на ґрунт”.

It should be noted that English multi-component terms are characterized by the postposition of the headword and the preposition of dependent elements. Therefore, identifying the headword is crucial when translating such constructions. For example: forced-air heating system – “система опалення з примусовою циркуляцією повітря”, gas-fired heating boiler – “котел, що працює на газі”, oil-fired central heating system – “система центрального опалення на рідкому паливі”.

In general, the translation of English multi-component terms in the field of construction involves a combination of various translation strategies. The analysis of such terms demonstrates that a high-quality translation requires a clear understanding of their structural organization and the typological differences between the source and target languages. Mastery of these aspects contributes significantly to the development of professional translation competence among students of technical specialties.

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