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The Analysis of the Difficulties and the Ways of Overcoming Them in Translating Scientific and Technical Terminology

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Abstract: The article considers the identification of difficulties that have arisen in the translation of scientific and technical terminology. Moreover, one of the goals is also to create such an electronic dictionary that would be able to include multi-component terminology applicable in narrower, less-studied areas of knowledge.

Keywords: translation of terminology, scientific and technical terminology, electronic dictionary, multi-component terminology, difficulties in translation.

Economic and state relations between different countries, continuous development of science and technology, as well as modern technologies in various industries and spheres of activity increase the importance of a foreign language, which acts as a "bridge" between representatives of different cultures and languages. There is an increasing need for specialists who understand various areas of scientific and technical translation, specialists who are familiar with the terminology of texts of this type and who are able to competently and adequately carry out both written and oral translation of not only general scientific, but also narrow-profile technical terms. First, let us figure out what the "translation" is.

There are many definitions. V.N.Komissarov defines translation as a type of linguistic mediation, which is entirely focused on the foreign-language original [3, p. 43].

If we mean translation from one language to another, then translation can be considered both as a process and as a result. In the first case, the translated text appears due to an action. Translation as a result, in turn, implies a ready-made translated text. L.S.Barkhudarov gives the following definition: “Translation is the process of transforming a speech work in one language into a speech work in another language while maintaining an unchanged plan of content that is, meaning” [1, p. 6].

Scottish linguist John Catford, who is the founder of the theoretical concept of translation, claims that translation is the replacement of text material in one language (FL) with equivalent text material in another [7, p. 164]. Based on this definition, we can conclude that the main problem of translation is the establishment of the nature and conditions of translation equivalence.

Due to the rapid development of modern technologies, the translation of scientific and technical terminology has become especially relevant in recent times. Today, scientific and technical translation is not only a type of translation activity, but also a separate applied discipline. A distinctive feature of scientific and technical texts is the abundance of terms and various phrases, formulas, graphs, the translation of which can cause a number of difficulties. And the main task of scientific and technical translation is a brief and accurate presentation of information and the absence of any emotional coloring. Due to the rapid development of technology, new terms (neologisms) are constantly appearing in scientific language, which even the latest dictionary does not have time to record, which also presents great difficulties in translation.

In this work, we are dealing with the translation of texts in a scientific and technical style. In this regard, it is necessary to find out what style is, what texts on this topic are and what features they have.

Language style is a set of linguistic means. The style of scientific and technical literature, in turn, is distinguished by the presence of special characteristics. Firstly, it is vocabulary. Scientific and technical texts use special terms that are selected in accordance with the field of knowledge to which a particular text belongs in order to accurately convey the idea.

As for grammar, scientific and technical texts abound in the use of passive, impersonal and indefinite-personal constructions.

Most sentences are compound and complex.

Consequently, the language of the scientific and technical style widely uses conjunctions, compound prepositions and various phrases. In addition, it is worth noting that the author of the text, trying to convey information and explain certain facts, discoveries, processes, avoids personal forms of the verb, replacing them with the passive voice. In this regard, it becomes obvious that all processes and phenomena in the text act as subjects, thereby overshadowing the author of the text.

Style of presentation of information. The main feature of a scientific and technical text is the brevity of the presentation of the material and the clarity of the wording of A.V.Zhidkov, in turn, highlights the following features of the style of scientific and technical translation: strict consistency and logic of all components of the idea presented by the author, the content of the text, accessibility to a specialist in a particular field in terms of understanding the information presented, as well as the statement of a scientific fact [10, p. 101].

Having found out what the style of scientific and technical texts is, we should move on to the definition of scientific and technical translation.

It is very important to pay attention to the difficulties that a specialist may encounter when translating scientific and technical literature. I.D.Lyutkin [5, p. 5] divides all the difficulties that a translator may encounter into two large groups: linguistic, organizational, and legal, which are closely related. Linguistic difficulties cover a number of important problems related specifically to translation:

1. Achieving the adequacy of the translation.

2. Differences in the linguistic means of the two languages \u200b\u200bexpressing the same concepts.

3. The diversity of topics of translated materials from different fields of knowledge, with which the translator must be well acquainted.

As for organizational and legal difficulties, I.D.Lyutkin claims that the categorization of full-time translators is weakly developed, its isolation from other difficulties and features of the translators' work.

Due to the rapid development of technology, new terms are constantly appearing in scientific language. In other words, neologisms. Based on this fact, we can conclude that a translator must expand his vocabulary not only in his native language, but also in the target language. In addition, a translator must be interested in the field in which he works, use all kinds of dictionaries, reference books, specialized literature and consult a specialist in a certain field as needed.

A sharp leap in the development of science and technology was the result of the fact that the main layer of all new words that appear in various languages every day is specialized vocabulary. In this regard, there is a need to study and organize units of specialized vocabulary.

What is scientific and technical terminology? Scientific and technical terminology, or STT, can be defined as a complex and very important component of science and technology; as a group of terms functioning in a certain area. According to I.D.Lyutkin, the value of scientific and technological progress depends on the accuracy of the term and the accuracy of its translation into another language [5].

Since the characteristics and behavior of a term are determined by the area of knowledge to which it belongs, the main object of terminology (the science that studies special lexical units) is terminology - a set of terms used in a certain area of knowledge [8, p. 9]. Despite the fact that linguists have been studying issues related to terminology for decades, there is still no generally accepted definition of the concept of "term" [9]. The search for a definition of the concept of "term" that is most adequate to the essence of the corresponding object in the science of terms has not ceased for decades [9, p. 795].

According to Leichik [4, p. 20], each of them has its own shortcomings, logical blunders and discrepancies between the properties and attributes of a term established by definitions and it is real, linguistic and speech appearance [4]. Such a number of different definitions is because at the time these definitions were formulated, a scientific discipline in which the term would be in the first place simply did not exist. Moreover, the term is associated with a number of sciences, and each of them highlights only those features and attributes of the term that are directly related to it.

R.F.Pronina defines a term as a word or phrase that has a special, strictly defined meaning in a particular field of science and technology [6, p. 8]. In her work, the author considers the term as a word with a specific technical meaning, which varies depending on its use in texts of different fields of knowledge. Moreover, Raisa Fedorovna points out that each term is assigned a precise concept, and the term itself strives for unambiguity.

L.V.Shcherba characterized compound terms as combinations of words that have structural and semantic unity and represent a dismembered termined nomination [8, p. 53]. Taking into account the provisions considered above, we believe that the definition of the term given by S.V.Grinev is exhaustive, in which he characterizes the term “as a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the precise naming of special concepts” [2, p. 22].

As mentioned above, terminology is a group of terms that functions in a certain area. Based on this definition, it becomes necessary to find out what terms are in terms of form, as well as what difficulties may arise when translating scientific and technical terms.

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