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PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the shortcomings that the author encounters during the translation of a technical text.

Key words: Translation, technical texts, international words, conversion

I. INTRODUCTION

Technical translation is the translation of materials dealing with technical subjects and using the specialized terminology of the technical field. The types of material that might qualify as needing technical translation are varied: articles from scientific, engineering, and technical journals. These generally require people with graduate training in the field involved as well as good translation skills. But it is also important to study technical terms, to find them out in the text and to translate them correctly.

Technical texts translation is one of the most popular services in the translation sphere. Technical texts represent a type of functional texts which deals with various technical processes and production and is expressed in various forms of written texts with the main purpose to provide objective representation of information. Throughout the last century the quantity of technical text translation has tremendously increased as a result of

industrialization and fast developing international business and collaboration. Nowadays, translation of technical texts represents vast majority of the professional translator's workload. Translation of technical texts is directly related to modern technical and productive development and the necessity to ensure its continuing based on available professional knowledge. In each language functional style one can distinguish certain linguistic features which can have direct impact on the process and the result of translation and such impact is rather significant. Similarly, translation of technical texts is characterized by a number of peculiarities that determine the specificity of translator's activity when handling texts of the technical style. The main purpose of technical texts is to communicate factual information, notions and conclusions. One of the features of thinking in technical sphere is its informative and logical character. This determines such general peculiarities of technical texts as intentional consistency of exposition, meaning accuracy (instead of ambiguity), information depth, objectiveness and absence emotions in the text.

II. MAIN PART

Technical translation is a type of specialized translation involving the translation of documents

produced by technical writers (owner's manuals, user guides, etc.), texts which relate to technological subject areas or texts which deal with the practical application of scientific and technological information.

Terminology is the study of terms and their use. **Terms** are words and compound words that in specific contexts are given specific meanings- these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language.

1. The translation of the traditional units.

Every language has a number of traditional units, collocations not coinciding with the units in the other language.

Example: «salt pen» - can't be translated as «солёное перо», because it's a marine idiom in English. While translating such idioms should be replaced by equivalent units in English. The right translation is «писатель-маринист»

2. The translation of pun

Pun is a form of word play that suggests two or more meanings, by exploiting multiple meanings of words.

Example: to make faces –гримасничать, to make faces – изготавливать циферблаты часов.

3. Terms with the new meaning:

Polysemy—is a case in which the same word may have a set of different meanings.

The most common words which have different meaning in technical texts:

Word	Common meaning	New meaning
Package	пакет	агрегат
Bug	клоп	дефект
Horse	лошадь	рама
Pig	свинья	болванка
Frog	лягушка	крестовина
Crane	журавль	подъемное приспособление, кран-штатив

4. Words borrowed from other languages

Borrowings – are words and word combinations, adopted from one language to another according to its phonetic and grammatical rules. The number of borrowings is constantly increasing. Many words became international.

Example: user- пользователь, driver – программа операционной системы, display - устройство для визуального отображения информации, tuning — настройка

5. The translation of international words

Expanding global contacts result in the considerable growth of international vocabulary. All languages depend upon the cultural and social matrix in which they operate and various contacts between nations are part of this matrix reflected in vocabulary. It is often the case that a word is borrowed by several languages. Words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowings from one ultimate source are called .

International words play an especially prominent part in various terminological systems. The 20-th century scientific and technological advances brought a great number of new international words.

Example: device –устройство, прибор, аппарат, magnetic - магнитный, telephone

6. The formation of new terms with the help of conversion

Conversion is transferring a word from one part of speech to another without the use of an affix. This way of building new words is most typical of English as compared with Russian.

Example : a sign – обозначение to sign- помечать
a screw –винт to screw – заворачивать
an access- доступ to access – иметь доступ

There may be various directions of conversion:

- a verb may come from a noun: *to word, to bicycle, to gangster; to screw*
- a noun may come from a verb: *a try, a drive, a drive-in;*
- an adjective may be converted to a noun: *a round, a monthly, the bitter;*
- an adjective may be changed to a verb: *to empty, to better, to calm down;*

It should be kept in mind that not all the meanings of a word are carried through into the derivative form. Therefore, a translator should be careful about the equivalent.

7. A compound word is a word consisting of at least two stems which usually occur in the language as free forms

Example : radioactivity – радиоактивность

flame-proof – огнеупорный

dishwasher - посудомоечная машина

8. The formation of new terms with the help of shortening

CONCLUSION

Shortening is the process of substracting phonemes and / or morhemes from words without changing their lexico-grammatical meaning.

Abbreviation is a process of shortening the result of which is a word made up of the initial letters or syllables of the components of a word-group or a compound word. Example:

D.C. amplifier = direct усилитель

current amplifier постоянного тока

d.c. (direct current) постоянный ток

a.c. (alternating current) переменный ток

s.a. (sectional area) площадь поперечного сечения

CGI (Common Gateway Interface) общий шлюзовый интерфейс

CDF (Channel Definition Format) формат определения канала

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