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EQUIVALENCE AND ADEQUACY OF TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Scientific and technical translations, due to the special requirements for them, necessitate considerable attention to the achievement of the equivalence and adequacy of the translation from English to Ukrainian.

In the translation, there are a number of special methods aimed at creating an adequate translation. Thus, there are two methods of translation, direct translation or indirect translation.

It is worth mentioning, above all, that in general terms it is possible to outline two ways of translation, which the translator should follow: direct or literal translation and indirect translation.

The main methods of translation of the accompanying technical documentation are:

1. Borrowing.

When semantics, structure, and form (sound composition and spelling) of the term are borrowed in the translation process, we are dealing with borrowing, which allows filling a gap, usually of metalinguistic nature (new technology, unknown concepts). Borrowing would not even have been a way of translation that might interest us if the interpreter did not need from time to time in order to create a stylistic

effect. The problem of local color, which is solved by borrowing, primarily affects the scope of the style and, consequently, the message itself.

2. Loan translation.

Loan translation is a special kind of borrowing: we borrow from a foreign language one or another syntagm and literally translate the elements that make up it. We obtain the expression loan, using the syntactic structures of the language of translation, introducing new expressive elements into it, or structure loan, introducing new constructions into the language, for example, Science-fiction (literary - science fiction).

3. Word-based translation.

Literal translation, or the translation of "word to word", means the transition from the original language to the language of translation, which leads to the creation of the correct and idiomatic text, while the translator monitors only the observance of the mandatory rules of the language.

4. Transposition.

We call this way a method of replacing one part of the language with another part of the language without changing the content of the entire message. This method can be used both within a single language, in particular, in translation.

5. Modulation.

Modulation is a variation of the message, which can be achieved by changing the angle or point of view. This method can be used when it is seen that verbal or even transposed translation results in a grammatical correct statement, but it contradicts the spirit of the translation language.

6. Equivalence.

If the two texts describe the same situation, using completely different stylistic and structural means, in this case we are talking about equivalence. A classic example

of the equivalence is the situation where a clumsy man clogging a nail falls on his fingers - in French he exclaims Aie, in English he exclaims Ouch.

7. Adaptation.

The seventh method is an extreme in the translation process. It applies to cases in which the situation referred to in the source language does not exist in the language of translation and should be transmitted through another situation that we consider to be equivalent. This is a special case of equivalence, so to speak, the equivalence of situations.

Література

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