



SOME PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE INTO A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *This article attempts to show and explain in some detail the need for professional technical and scientific translation in all spheres of life. This article is aimed primarily at librarians and other information personnel. Secondly, the paper is intended as a guide for members of the scientific and technical communities in the hope that they will more fully exploit the literature. It should be emphasized that this article is not a guide to the literature of science and technology but rather a guide to the forms in which that literature exists.*

Keywords: *literature, foreign language, translating, science, technology*

Building a strong state depends on the potential of today's generation, its aspirations, and knowledge and intellectual abilities. Only physically strong, harmoniously developed, highly spiritual youth is able to take responsibility for the fate of the country and the future of our nation. In modern society, knowledge of a foreign language increases the rating of a specialist in any industry, makes him competitive, and creates conditions for comfortable performance of professional duties.

In this regard, the task of a scientifically and technically educated younger generation is of great importance; it must be understood as one of the priorities in ensuring the national security of the country. Pedagogical support for the use of scientific and technical literature necessary for successful socialization does not in itself create sufficient conditions for the free development of the individual.

The need for professional translation today manifests itself in all spheres of life. Among these services are necessary professional activities.

Oral technical translation is even more in demand. Most often, interpreting in the professional field is needed when conducting business negotiations. With the help of translations of documentaries and promotional films on technical topics, the process of concluding contracts is simplified. Translation of technical sites allows specialists from all over the world to communicate with each other, exchanging experience.

Currently, the problem of translating technical texts is relevant due to the increasing volume of translations and the difficulties that arise during translation, which technical translators working for various foreign companies and firms have to face. The study of the specifics of the source text is extremely necessary, since without taking it into account, an adequate translation of a number of sources is simply impossible. The quality and result of translation are determined by the features of the source text, therefore the relationship between text and translation is one of



the main problems of translation theory, which is justifiably addressed by many translation researchers who deal with its special aspects.

Currently, there is a need to single out scientific and technical translation not only as a special type of translation activity and a special theory that studies this type of activity, but also to assign scientific and technical translation the status of an independent applied discipline. From the point of view of linguistics, the characteristic features of scientific and technical literature extend to its style, grammar and vocabulary. The main task of scientific and technical translation is the extremely clear and accurate communication of the information being communicated to the reader.

Scientific and technical texts reveal a number of grammatical features. The most typical lexical feature of scientific and technical literature is the saturation of the text with terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of lexical constructions and abbreviations. In such literature, a special place is occupied by texts that are focused not so much on native speakers of a certain language, but on representatives of a certain professional group with certain extra linguistic knowledge.

Terms should provide a clear and precise indication of real objects and phenomena, establish an unambiguous understanding of the transmitted information by specialists. Therefore, special requirements are imposed on this type of words. First of all, the term must be precise, have a strictly defined meaning, which can be revealed by a logical definition that establishes the place of the concept designated by the term in the system of concepts of a given field of science or technology.

The wide use of special general technical vocabulary, which also constitutes one of the specific features of the scientific and technical style, greatly contributes to the mutual understanding of specialists.

These are combination words that have the property of a term to identify concepts and objects in a certain area, but are used almost exclusively in this area of communication, selected by a narrow circle of specialists, familiar to them, allowing them not to think about the way of expressing thoughts, but to focus on the essence of the matter. Special vocabulary includes all kinds of derivatives of terms, words used to describe the connections and relationships between terminologically designated concepts and objects, their properties and features, as well as a number of popular words that are used, however, in strictly defined combinations and thus specialized.

Such vocabulary is usually not fixed in terminological dictionaries, meanings are not given by scientific definitions, but it is no less characteristic of the scientific and technical style than terms.

The lexical and grammatical features of scientific and technical materials have a direct impact on the communicative nature of such materials, which must be reproduced in translation. Identification of the language specificity of a particular type of speech or functional style is carried out within the framework of a special theory of translation to determine the impact of this specificity on the translation process, on the nature and methods of achieving equivalence in the translation of materials of this type.

The degree of such impact depends not only on the lexical and grammatical features of the original, but also on their correlation with similar phenomena in the target language. The course and result of the translation process is largely determined by what common and distinctive linguistic features similar types of materials in the source language of the target language have.



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Every year there are more and more borrowed technical terminology of the English language in our lives. This fact is confirmed by the results of the survey conducted among students.

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