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Abstract

This article outlines the main theoretical differences involved in translating scientific and technical texts. It summarises the challenges encountered when translating texts of this nature. Various styles of language use are presented, and the structural features of the scientific and technical style are examined. The authors emphasise the importance of employing the scientific and technical style. The scientific and technical style refers to a formal style of language, which serves both written and spoken communication. The foundations of the linguistic functioning of scientific and technical texts are standardisation, syntactic completeness of the statement, the presence of analytical constructions, the frequent use of set phrases (mainly the nominal nature of the morphological components of the sentence), an extensive system of connecting elements, etc. Translating technical documents not only requires essential knowledge of translation but also takes into account the national characteristics of the instruction texts in the source language. The translator must develop a specific style whilst adapting the instructions to the standards of the target audience and striving to remain distinctive in the industrial market. This aspect is particularly relevant when translating instructions from English into Ukrainian. Significant emphasis is placed on certain quality rules for the translation of scientific and technical texts. There are three types of stylistic errors that undermine the text's clarity: incorrect logical emphasis within a sentence, the lack of structure in sentences, and the formation of poor connections between words. By overcoming these shortcomings, the translator is likely to achieve clarity in the translation.

Keywords: scientific and technical language, styles, translator, terminology, technical literature.

General formulation of the problem and its connection to important scientific and practical tasks. The translation of technical documentation and its adaptation for the target audience is a labour-intensive process. Such translation requires in-depth knowledge not only of the target language but also of the national specifics of the instruction text in the source language. The translator is tasked with clearly distinguishing between the manufacturer's objectives and the needs of the target audience, understanding the effect the instruction text in the source language has on the target audience, and reproducing this effect using the means of the target language.

There are problems associated not only with the national specificity of instruction texts, but also with the need for significant changes to the original text, and sometimes its complete replacement. In such cases, the issue is not only about achieving a specific effect aimed at the target audience, but also about preserving the manufacturer's 'identity', its image and reputation in the market for goods and services. The translator must adhere to a specific style set by the manufacturer, whilst adapting the instructions to the recipient's standards and striving to remain within the parameters that make the advertised product or service unique in the industrial market. It is this aspect that is particularly relevant when translating instructions from English into Ukrainian. Moreover, this particular feature is also reflected at the pragmatic level of translation. All this attests to the relevance of this study. Analysis of recent research and publications. Delving into the study of works on stylistics, one can identify a clear lack of information regarding the differences between scientific-technical and technical styles, as a single, universally accepted classification of styles has not yet been established in modern stylistics. As O. Fedoryshyn notes, 'in contempo-

rary stylistics, the differences between private, individual approaches far outweigh what they have in common. Many important questions concerning the structural features of speech genres and types have not even been raised...' (Fedorishyn, Yevstifeyev, Ryabushenko, 2002). When studying the functional styles of the modern French language, various authors propose classifications that differ from one another. S. Prus distinguishes two main pairs of linguistic styles: colloquial-written and scientific-literary (Prus, Klymenko, 2007). L. Osipa identifies five functional styles in French: literary-written style, neutral style, colloquial style, vernacular and argot (Osipa, 2016). M. K. Moren and N. M. Teterevnikova propose a different system of styles [Maksimov, 2010]: colloquial, formal-business, academic, journalistic, and literary styles. An interesting classification of styles by sphere of use, proposed by another scholar (Naumenko, 2011), includes: oratorical, journalistic, formal, academic and epistolary styles. V. Karaban (Karaban, 2004) proposes a division of scientific language into sub-styles: strictly scientific (academic), popular science, and scientific-informative, or scientific-business. V. Karaban identifies the distinguishing features of the scientific sub-style as a strictly academic presentation with a pronounced informative focus, addressed to specialists. The key organising features of this sub-style are the accuracy of the information conveyed, the persuasiveness of the argumentation, the logical sequence of the presentation, and the conciseness of form. The aim of this study is to examine the main theoretical features of working with scientific and technical texts during their translation; to identify the pragmatic features of translating instructions from English into Ukrainian. To achieve this aim, the following tasks were formulated: to characterise the concept and main types of scientific and technical texts; to identify the main rules for carrying out scientific and

technical translation; to ascertain the requirements for the content of a technical text during translation. Presentation of the main research material. The theoretical research was conducted using English-language technical instructions in the field of information technology and their translations into Ukrainian. Various research methods were employed in the study, including the method of exhaustive sampling and translation analysis. Translation activities are typically categorised into interpreting and translation. A distinction is made between the interpretation of a written text and interpretation proper, which in turn is divided into: simultaneous, consecutive, one-way and two-way. Written translation is the rendering of a written text produced in one language into a written text in another language (Grechyna, 2011). There are three types of written translation: literary – the translation of texts rich in figurative expressions and tropes; socio-political – the translation of texts rich in clichés and stock phrases, which are particularly common in newspaper articles; and scientific and technical – the translation of texts rich in terminology. Another major sub-style is considered to be the language of the humanities and social sciences. Although the set of stylistic features in the two aforementioned varieties of academic style is generally the same, certain stylistic features in humanities and social science writing are not adhered to with such rigour and consistency. This may result in the infiltration of emotional details into scientific and humanities language, which in some cases can lead to a certain convergence with journalistic language (Klyuchnyk, Hrytsiuk, 2013). The scientific and technical style belongs to the literary type of language, which serves both written (predominantly) and spoken discourse. The basis of the linguistic formulation of scientific and technical texts is standardisation, that is, the selection of a clichéd linguistic variant proposed for the given conditions of communication. Syntactic features of the style include syntactic completeness of the utterance, the presence of analytical constructions, frequent use of clichéd structures, the predominantly nominal nature of the morphological components of the sentence, an extensive system of connective elements (conjunctions, conjunctive words), and so on. The scientific and technical style is used in the fields of research, theories and evidence, and the explanation of scientific facts and hypotheses, and has its own distinctive stylistic features, whereas the technical style is intended for texts of an applied nature, necessary for those who will use technical solutions embodied in instruments, machine tools, mechanisms and devices during their installation, operation or maintenance. Thus, one of the central tasks of this study is to identify the main distinguishing features of scientific-technical and technical styles. Technical documentation texts are intended for the consumer of a company's or factory's products, and unlike a technical textbook, reference book, catalogue or specification, they are addressed to a reader who does not require standard explanations, who is interested in various subtleties and details, and for whom the terminology is assumed to be already known. Texts in this category are distinguished by the fact that they are heavily laden with specialist terminology. The frequency of terms

here is extremely high (Naumenko, Gorzheeva, 2011). At the same time, in the descriptive section, which provides a comprehensive description of a particular machine or production process, we encounter full sentences (of varying lengths, of course), whilst in lists of items included in a particular delivery or, more generally, a company's or factory's programme of activities, we find combinations of nouns with definitions expressed using both numerous adjectives and nouns in the genitive case. Yet in both cases, we consistently observe a high degree of standardisation in the repetition of words and phrases. When analysing technical descriptions, it is important to note that here, as with any specialised text, the translator cannot rely solely on bilingual dictionaries (even specialised technical ones). It is often necessary to clarify specific terms mentioned in such texts by consulting specialised reference and encyclopaedic guides in Ukrainian, such as such as the 'Technical Encyclopaedia' based on various sector-specific technical reference works (Maksimov, 2010). This is necessary not only for understanding the text, but also for verifying the accuracy of the translation. For a correct and adequate translation, comprehensible to the specialist to whom it is addressed, it is necessary to consider, in addition to specialised vocabulary, stylistics. Various scholars examine in their works the characteristic features of each style within their own language. In some respects these features coincide, in others they diverge. Thus, a translator must be familiar, at the very least, with the stylistic features of the field in which they are directly engaged. These, in turn, are characterised by factors such as the context of linguistic activity, the content of the information being conveyed, linguistic functions, and the characteristics of the linguistic structures employed (Klyuchnyk, Hrytsiuk, 2013). All scientific and technical texts can be divided into the following broad groups (Hladush, 2007): philosophical sciences (logic, dialectics); natural and technical sciences (physics, chemistry, biology, geology, medicine); social sciences (history, archaeology, ethnography, geography); sciences of the base and superstructure (political economy, state and law, art history, linguistics, psychology, pedagogy). Among the linguistic genres of the scientific and technical style, the following stand out: patents, industrial advertising and technical instructions. L. Osipa proposes dividing scientific and technical literature into the following genres: descriptions of technical devices and units; descriptions of working methods; patent literature; abstract publications; advertising materials; and descriptions of drawings (Osipa, 2016). However, such an understanding of scientific and technical language cannot satisfy us, because all the listed genres, with the exception of patent literature and abstract publications, belong to technical literature. Thus, it turns out that in contemporary languages, the demarcation differences between the style of scientific and technical literature and that of technical literature are often overlooked. At the very least, in the classifications cited above, the style of technical literature is not identified, and texts of technical literature are usually attributed to the style of scientific literature. In this regard, L. Osipa notes that 'the style

of scientific and technical literature is referred to in various ways: the style of science and technology, the scientific and technical style, the style of scientific prose, the style of intellectual language, intellectual composition, the scientific and professional style, the technical style, the style of scientific exposition, the style of scientific works, etc.' (Osipa, 2016). At the same time, there are very profound differences between the scientific and technical and purely technical styles. First and foremost, they both operate in different spheres of human activity and communication, and are intended to describe different types of human activity. The extralinguistic features of scientific and technical texts include (Prus, 2007): abstractness and strict logical structure; informativeness; monological style; objectivity of presentation (argumentation, justification); focus on logical perception (rather than sensory perception). The main characteristics of scientific and technical texts are: terminological specificity (general technical, cross-disciplinary; highly specialised; abbreviations, which must be expanded and given their full meaning in translation; the use of compound prepositions; the use of words of Romance origin; the presence of attributive phrases; complex syntactic structures (Grechina, 2011). The translation of scientific and technical materials must be carried out in accordance with existing translation standards and be adequate, i.e. equivalent to the original. The main requirements that a good translation must meet are: accuracy – all points covered in the original must be conveyed in the translation; conciseness – all points of the original must be presented concisely and succinctly; clarity – the conciseness and brevity of the translation's language must not hinder the presentation of vocabulary or its comprehension; literary quality – the translated text must conform to generally accepted standards of literary language, without the use of syntactic constructions from the original language (Fedorishyn, 2002). To achieve the highest quality translation, certain rules must be followed. It is necessary to use terms established by the relevant national standards, and also to take into account the field of science and technology to which the term being translated belongs, in the event of its ambiguity. If no equivalent in Ukrainian has been established for a given foreign term, the translator must translate the term descriptively and, upon first mention, provide it in brackets in the original language. In the original text, the synonymous use of technical terms should be avoided. The translation of a title should be as close to the original as possible. Proper nouns and sentences not in the original language should be retained in the translation into the target language. When translating into Ukrainian, abbreviations in the source text are expanded and translated in full. Abbreviations of brand names of machines, apparatus, devices, etc. are not usually expanded and are left in their original form in the translation. Proper names are rendered in the translation by: transliteration, transcription, by convention, or by translation. Transliteration refers to the method of rendering words and letters of one language using the letters of another language. Transcription refers to the method of rendering words and sounds of one language using a system of special conventional symbols or the

standard orthography of another language. When rendering foreign proper names and titles according to tradition, the method of transcription is used, taking into account their historical traditional spelling. The translation of proper names and titles into another language is carried out in accordance with established practice, using words that convey the meaning of the foreign name. In the translated text, the format for indicating dates and times of day accepted in the culture of the target language should be used. Symbols, units of measurement, numerical values in formulas, formulas and equations are reproduced in the translated text in the form customary in the target language. It is recommended that the symbol denoting foreign currency units be replaced by words in the translation into another language. It is recommended that Roman numerals be replaced with Arabic numerals in the translation, unless they are used for numbering sections of the text and provided that such a replacement does not conflict with the tradition of using Roman numerals. When translating, one should take into account the specific features of the use of certain mathematical symbols. References to a specific time should be rendered as exact dates. When translating, one should take into account the specific features of word usage in a particular country and select equivalents that are understandable to the recipient. The structure of the foreign original text should be preserved in the translation. In scientific and technical translation, all illustrations are designated by a single conventional abbreviation: 'Fig.'. It is recommended that author's notes in the translation be concluded with the phrase: 'Author's note'. The numbering and placement of references and notes in the translated text must correspond to the source text. Handwritten signatures should not be deciphered. Printed or stamped signatures are to be translated.

The task of scholarly editing is to ensure the accuracy of scholarly translation, as well as its clarity and comprehensibility. We identify three main categories of stylistic defects that deprive the text of unambiguity: the amorphous nature of sentences; the removal of logical emphasis within a sentence; and the formation of 'parasitic' links between words. Overcoming these shortcomings can make the text clear, but does not fully guarantee comprehensibility, that is, the necessary simplicity for understanding. This quality can be achieved by overcoming such stylistic flaws as the use of chains of genitive cases, the accumulation of long words, pseudo-scientific phrases, bureaucratic jargon, etc. By 'ambiguity' we mean a sentence structure in which the grammatical relationships between words become clear only when the meaning is taken into account. Such potential ambiguity should be eliminated, especially if it is immediately obvious how the phrase should be understood. In sentences consisting of several 'layers' and containing detailed definitions, participial phrases and subordinate clauses, these structural elements must be clearly highlighted (Maksimov, 2010). The ambiguity of a sentence is often due to the fact that its structure does not make it clear which word should be stressed. A very common mistake in translations is leaving the logical predicate in the first position, as is typical of English with its less flexible word order. The logical

predicate (rema) should be placed in a strong position – where it is natural to place the stress. A strong position is usually the end of the phrase (unless there are intensifying words). To some extent, the beginning of the phrase can also draw the stress towards itself near the end. This should be used in sentences requiring two independent stresses. It is precisely the incorrect placement of logical stresses that gives the translation an unnatural ring to it, distinguishing it from the author's original text. Frequent repetition of this error can disrupt the logic of the exposition (Klyuchnyk, Hrytsiuk, 2013). The essence of the stylistic flaw known as 'parasitic links' lies in the fact that, due to the poor construction of a phrase, the impression is created of a connection between words that have no such connection. Such false links, very characteristic of English with its paucity of grammatical forms, are encountered very frequently in translations. This stylistic flaw is essentially similar to the amorphous nature of sentences, but is 'malignant' as it can lead to a significant distortion of meaning. It is considered that long chains of nouns in the genitive case should be avoided. The key factor is not so much the length of the chain (provided it is not excessively long), but rather the characteristics of the words that make it up. Even a two-word chain is undesirable if the words have identical endings and the same length. Conversely, even four-word chains may go unnoticed if the words have different endings, stress patterns and lengths. It is recommended to avoid overusing passive and reflexive forms. Thus, there are two main requirements for the translation of scientific and technical texts: an accurate and complete rendering of the original article's content. Exceptions are possible only in isolated cases due to the peculiarities of our language. The translation of such texts may contain elements of both direct translation, if such a translation fully conveys the meaning of the source phrase, and elements of paraphrasing, if the peculiarities of the Ukrainian language do not allow the phrase to be translated literally; however, the most important thing in such a translation is not to lose any important information. Conclusions and prospects for further research. For a competent technical translation, the translator must have a thorough knowledge of the source language and be familiar with the subject matter of the text being translated. The information contained in the text must be conveyed clearly and accessibly. There are three types of stylistic errors that rob a text of clarity: incorrect logical stress within a sentence, ambiguous sentences, and the formation of 'parasitic' links between words. By overcoming these shortcomings, the translator will achieve precision and clarity in the translation. By avoiding the accumulation of long words, complex phrases, bureaucratic jargon, scientific terms, etc., the text becomes easier to understand. Ambiguity or vagueness in sentences arises when the grammatical relationships between words can only be understood by taking the meaning into account. This ambiguity must be eliminated. One of the most common mistakes is placing the logical predicate at the beginning, as is typical in English. It is more appropriate to place the logical predicate at the end of the sentence, where it is easier to emphasise. If logical stress is placed incorrectly,

the resulting text sounds awkward, artificial, is difficult to read, and differs from the original. Parasitic links are a stylistic flaw where the impression is created of a connection between words that have no such connection. This flaw sometimes leads to a significant distortion of the meaning of the text being translated. To prevent this flaw, one must pay attention to phrases in which a phrase not separated by commas precedes a noun in the genitive case. It is advisable to avoid long chains of nouns in the genitive case. This can be avoided by using synonyms, replacing two words with one, or replacing nouns with adjectives. Sometimes the best solution is to completely restructure the entire sentence. Overuse of relative clauses and passive forms makes the translated text uninteresting and difficult to read, so the best approach is to try to avoid these forms. In future, we plan to apply this theoretical framework to the translation of various groups of scientific and technical texts and to identify the key characteristics of a successful translation for each of them.

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