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#### **Анотація**

У статті розглядається проблема використання сучасних інформаційних технологій в науково-дослідній діяльності в галузі документознавства.

**Ключові слова:** інформаційні технології, системи документації, документообіг.

#### **Abstract**

In the article the use of modern information technology in research activities in the field of Documentation is considered.

**Keywords:** information technology, documentation system, flow of documentation.

**УДК 811.111(075.8)**

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### **RENDERING OF TERMS AND TERM-WORD COMBINATIONS FROM ENGLISH TO UKRAINIAN**

Currently, a great interest in linguistics is caused by problems of industrial terminological systems, expanding their borders, increasing the number of components included. On the edge of XX and XXI centuries, science becomes an extremely efficient and dynamic tools of human activity, increases the interest of scientists to the aspects and issues of the theory of knowledge to improve the efficiency of scientific work on the basis of innovative systems. The study of general trends in the development of terminology in English is interesting from theoretical and practical viewpoints. Scientific text not only contains special terms of the specific sphere, but the general scientific vocabulary, as well as the terms of other fields.

Translation is a very complicated process and it demands good knowledge of grammar of the source language and of the target language as well. It also includes a number of stylistic and lexical problems, which the translator should solve. Translation of professional terms, abbreviations and internationalisms is one of them. As we know, one and the same word may be interpreted in different ways. It depends on the sphere of usage, terminological field and the context of the word or word combination. The same word can express many notions in different spheres of human activity.

Thus, a term is a word or a combination of words, which define a notion (subject, a phenomenon, property, relation or a process) that is characteristic for the given field of science, technology, art or the sphere of social life.[1, с. 54].

Terms differ from the words of general usage by definite semantic limitations and specific meanings they define. It is very hard to overestimate the general and scientific meaning of terms since the concrete knowledge demands definite expression and a term does not only fix the concept by its notion (name) but specifies it diverging it from adjacent components.

For better functioning, terms must express systematization of notions, express their essence or at least be semantically neutral and at the same time be unambiguous and precise.

According to their structure, all terms are divided into:

1) *Simple terms*, which consist of one word: carburetor – карбюратор, fuel – паливо, economy – економіка, carbon – вуглець, carbide – карбід, inflation – інфляція, energy – енергія, throttle – дросель, price – ціна, pressure – тиск, goods – товари, venture – дифузор, unemployment – безробіття, gasoline – бензин, demand – попит.

2) *Terms, word combinations*, which in their turn can be divided into a) *free word combinations*, where each of the components is a term and may enter into two-way connection: chain drive – ланцюговий привод, fuel chemistry – вуглекімія, marginal cost – гранична витрата, fuel jet – отвір паливного жиклеру, wick carburetor – гвинтовий карбюратор, piston engine – поршневий двигун, income taxes – податки на прибутки, savings account – ощадний рахунок; b) *connected word combinations*, where isolated components can be both terms and simple words, but together they create terms-word combinations: interest rates – процентні ставки, unemployment rate – рівень безробіття, fuel flow – потік палива, single cylinder – одиночний циліндр, fuel starvation – паливне голодування.

A separate group of terms is “multicomponent terms”. Such terms can have three, four and more components. There is a great number of such terms in technical texts: petrol driven car – автомобіль, що приводиться до руху за допомогою бензину, internal combustion engine – двигун внутрішнього згорання, gasoline-fueled engine – бензиновий двигун, total labor force – загальна чисельність робочої сили, propeller-driven aircraft engines – гвинтові двигуни літаків, outboard motor carburetors – карбюратори з бортовим мотором.

Modern English abounds in asyndetic noun clusters, which are very often used in newspaper and scientific texts. They are word-groups consisting of two, three or more nouns (functionally equivalent to word-groups). [3, с. 225].

Irrespective of the number of components in these clusters or their structure, they are always in subordinate relation to each other, i.e. they function as adjunct (attributive component) and head (nucleus). The former occupies the left-hand (initial) position and the latter – the right-hand (closing) position in the cluster.

The semantic interrelation between the componential parts in asyndetic noun clusters is often quite complicated. So is the structural complexity of many asyndetic substantive clusters, which can make their identification as two-, three-, four-, etc. componential word-group. In other words, a difficulty may arise as to how the asyndetic clusters should be treated – as the NN, NNN, or NNNN, etc. word-groups. This is of importance not so much for the allotment of a substantive cluster. The adjectival

components, therefore, can extend the asyndetic noun cluster and change the starting point of their translation without changing their asyndetic nature. Neither do they change the quantitative correlation of noun components in the clusters.

It goes without saying, that each lexeme in the asyndetic substantive clusters adds some new meaning to its general semantic structure. Hence, the more lexemes the cluster consists of, the more unlike the other ways of approach to its translating there may be.

As has been pointed out, there may be different approaches to rendering the lexical meaning of asyndetic substantive clusters. These approaches are predetermined by the following main factors: 1) by the number of nouns making up the cluster; 2) by the structure of the adjunct and head (or both these components); 3) by the semantic relations between the constituent parts of the asyndetic substantive cluster which may be local, temporal and others by nature; 4) by the presence or absence of the preceding adjective, participle, possessive pronoun or ordinal numeral.

Besides, a quick and correct rendering of meaning of any type of asyndetic substantive clusters mostly depends on the choice of the right component (or its part) from which the translation has to be started.

There can be suggested some ways of faithful translation of asyndetic noun/substantive clusters into Ukrainian [3, c. 227]. Each of these ways may be predetermined by one of the following three factors: 1) by the lexical meaning of the component parts; 2) by their structural form 3) by the meaning of the cluster as a whole.

Hence, translation of two componential asyndetic NN-structure clusters may start:

- 1) with the head noun;
- 2) beginning with the adjunct (functioning as an adjective) or with the head (functioning as a noun);
- 3) the meaning of some asyndetic substantive clusters with compound adjuncts can be rendered into Ukrainian in a descriptive way;
- 4) changing the components order of the source text term;
- 5) by translating one of the components of the term with the help of some extra words.

Here is the example of multi-componential asyndetic substantive clusters translation in a descriptive way.

***Precision-machined Laval nozzles are sized to permit the required flow of oxygen to exit at a specific velocity.***

***Оброблені з механічною точністю сопла Лаваля розроблені таким чином, щоб забезпечити заданому потоку кисню, який прямує до виходу, необхідну швидкість.***

It should be added in conclusion, that many asyndetic substantive clusters are difficult for our students to translate because they mostly do not take into account their condensed semantic nature, due to which more words are to convey their meaning in the target language. Moreover, very often two-componential asyndetic noun clusters can be semantically condensed.

Sometimes, however, the meaning of asyndetic substantive clusters can be rendered into Ukrainian by less number of words, than in English.

There is one more problem of terms translation in technical text. It's homonymy. It can be both *sectional*, like in this example: *interest rate*, this term-word combination has two meanings in one sphere (economics): «процентна ставка» and «обліковий або

позиковий процент» and *intersectional: capacity*, this term has several meanings in many spheres of human activity: «пропускна здатність», «потужність (про дослідницьку машину)», «ефект», «діездатність», «місткість», «здатність», «якість», «посада».

While translating the texts, a translator has to use both well-known and new methods of translation. Such methods are: lexical, lexico-semantic and lexico-grammatical.

The prevalent means of terms translation are: loan translation (calque), transliteration, transcribing, partial translation, lexico-grammatical transformations, literal translation, antonymous translation and contextual substitution.

To sum it up, we must say that the aim of technical translation is to identify the idea of the original in accordance to the field of study. The predominance of the referential function is a great challenge to the translator who must have a good command of the technical terms and a sufficient understanding of the subject matter to be able to give an adequate, accurate description of the issue even if it is not fully achieved in the original. The technical translator is also expected to observe the stylistic requirements of scientific and technical materials to make text acceptable to the specialist.

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### Анотація

Стаття присвячена проблемам перекладу науково-технічних текстів, а саме перекладу термінів та термінів-словосполучень. Запропонована їх класифікація, що базується на структурних особливостях англійських термінів. Надаються приклади перекладу термінів, що відносяться до різних галузей науково-технічної літератури. Також розглядаються можливі методи та способи їх перекладу.

**Ключові слова:** прості терміни, терміни-словосполучення, багатокomпонентні терміни, лексико-граматичні трансформації.

### Abstract

The article is devoted to the problems of scientific and technical texts' translation. It deals with the problem of translating terms and terms-word combinations from English to Ukrainian. A lot of examples of terms and terms-word combinations translation taken from different scientific and technical texts are provided. The classification of terms and the ways of their possible translation are given.

**Keywords:** simple terms, terms-word combinations, asyndetic noun clusters, multicomponential terms, lexico-grammatical transformations.