

FEATURES AND TECHNIQUES OF WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the specific features and techniques of written translation. Written translation is the transmission in writing of the text in the source language in the system and means of the target language. As a rule, the source text is also submitted in writing. Written translation, unlike oral translation, takes more time, and therefore, the translator has more time to process the source information and select translation techniques.

Key words: interference, transformations, target languages, sentence, source technique, compensation, substitution, preference.

Written translation is carried out by a translator from his native language into a non-native one, then a large number of interference errors can be made, and therefore more efforts will be required from the translator than in the case of translation from a foreign language into a native one. In the case of translation from a foreign language, there may be a risk of inadequacy of the translation associated with possible errors in the perception of the source text in a non-native language[1, 65].

The main methods of translation, first of all, include various kinds of transformations, of which there are a huge number. The reason for the use of transformations in translation is primarily the difference in the structure of the source and target languages. There are such types of transformations as lexical and grammatical. Also, lexico-grammatical, complex transformations are often encountered.

Lexical transformations are the transformation of vocabulary in translation. Namely, these are such techniques as addition, omission, lexical substitutions, etc.

Grammatical transformations are the transformation of the structure of a sentence in the course of translation according to the norms of the target language. There are full and partial grammatical transformations. At full grammatical transformation, the main members of the sentence are replaced, with partial - secondary ones[5, 25].

The following types of translation transformations can be distinguished:

1. Transcription is a way of translating a lexical unit of the original text by recreating its sound form with the letters of the target language. Currently, transcription has become especially popular and is often used when transferring names and surnames.

2. Transliteration is a way of transferring the lexical unit of the original by recreating its graphic form using the letters of the alphabet of the target language.

3. Tracing is a method of translating a lexical unit of the original by replacing its constituent parts - morphemes or words (in the case of stable phrases) - with their lexical counterparts in the target language[1,65].

Tracing paper is of two types - actually tracing paper (shock worker - production drummer, House of Commons - House of Commons: translation by components, transfer of internal form), and semicalca (John Jaw - John Brech) one of the words is translated word for word, and the other is transcribed.

4. Substitutions are the most common and diverse type of translation transformation. In the process of translation, both grammatical units - word forms, parts of speech, sentence members, types of syntactic connection, etc., and lexical ones can be replaced, in connection with which we can talk about grammatical and lexical substitutions. In addition, not only individual units, but also entire constructions (the so-called complex lexico-grammatical substitutions) can be replaced:

a. Replacing the form of the word: All men need it. - Everyone needs it man.

b. Part of speech substitution: He looked at the dog. The dog was sleeping. He looked at the dog. She slept.

c. Replacement of sentence members: He was met by his brother. - He was met by his brother.

d. Syntactic substitutions in a compound sentence: I never even once saw him brush his teeth. I didn't see him brush his teeth.

e. Lexical substitutions: He's in Hollywood. – He lives in Hollywood.

Addition - serves to completely restore the original semantics inherent in the text of the source language in the text of the target language. When adding a translation text, new lexical units are added: According to "Daily News" – according to the Daily News newspaper.

Omission - a technique opposite to adding. In the course of omission, one or more words are removed from the source text during translation, which helps to avoid violating stylistic or linguistic norms.

Specification - a technique in which a word that has a more general meaning in the source language is translated by a word in the target language that has a more specific meaning. When concretizing, the general is replaced by the particular, the generic concept is replaced by the specific one. Example: He is at school. - He goes to school.

Generalization is a technique of lexico-semantic replacement of units of the source language with a narrower meaning by TL units with a wider semantic meaning. This technique is essentially the opposite of concretization, here the particular is replaced by the general, and specific concepts by generic ones.

Antonymic translation is a lexical-grammatical transformation, during which the lexical unit of the FL is replaced by the unit of the TL, which has the opposite meaning, due to which the affirmative form is replaced by the negative one during translation, or vice versa.

Explication is a lexico-grammatical transformation, during which a lexical unit of the source language is replaced by a phrase that explains its meaning. With the help of this technique, some realities are often translated.

Compensation is a translation technique that allows us to restore the semantic elements lost during translation in some other way. In this case, compensating elements will not necessarily be located in the same place in the text as in the original.

Permutations are transformations that are due to different word order in the source and target languages. This is true for both the English-Russian pair and the German-Russian pair.

The reception of semantic development is used when the translator does not have the opportunity to rely on a dictionary translation or context. In this case, it is important to understand the meaning of the whole expression, completely rethink it, and only then start the translation, recreating a new sentence in the target language.

Holistic transformation is a variation of the above-mentioned method of semantic development. In this case, the transformation can be carried out both in relation to a single word, and in relation to the whole sentence. It is important to note that the transformation occurs as a whole, and not by individual elements[2, 23].

Scientific and technical translation is a translation used for the exchange of specific scientific and technical information between people who speak different languages. In a simplified approach, scientific and technical translation is understood as the translation of technical texts.

Scientific and technical translation is based on a formal-logical style, characterized by the absence of emotions, impersonality and, above all, accuracy. It is important to note that a large number of terms of Greek or Latin origin are used in the lexical composition of such texts. The grammar of scientific and technical texts is characterized by the use of specific and firmly established norms, which include passive phrases, impersonal and indefinitely personal constructions, and impersonal forms of verbs are widely used. With the help of inversion, as a rule, a logical stress is formed.

A distinctive feature of this type of translation is the presence of a huge amount of terminology, as well as an extremely clear, clear and accurate presentation in the relative absence of any figurative and emotional expressive means.

The fact that scientific and technical texts are saturated with terminology requires from a technical translator not only a good knowledge of the terminology of

both the source and target languages, but also the ability to reasonably apply it in practice.

Also of particular value for a technical translator is the knowledge of various translation techniques and transformations, as well as the ability to apply them in practice in the absence of relevant realities and terminological equivalents in the target language.

There are different types of technical translation. The choice of a certain method of processing the source text is carried out translator based on the requirements and preferences of the customer.

Full written translation (the main form of technical translation) is an accurate and complete text created by a translator in the target language, which accurately conveys the meaning, logic and content of the source text. During their careers, technical translators most often encounter this type of technical translation.

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