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ANALYSIS OF GENRES, MODELS AND TYPES OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

Nowadays scientific and technical translations play an essential role in international professional communication. The rapid development of scientific and technological progress and the large flow of information have led to demand for such translation, and, hence, increased requirements for speed and quality of its implementation. Scientific and technical translations promote science and technology increasing the possibility of expansion of scientific thought and export of industrial achievements.

The concept of scientific and technical text, its varieties and features are significant today, because these components are object of translation. Scientific and technical texts are represented by various genres, each having its own specific features, including: nominal structure of the text, depersonalization, special terminology, expressive brevity, the predominance of informative function over emotional, as well as frequent use of various sign systems [4, p. 142]. Most of the

syntactic features of scientific and technical texts in English are not typical for Ukrainian texts, and therefore, translation requires the use of various translation transformations to ensure adequate translation and create a text that meets the norms of the scientific style of the Ukrainian language. In the process of scientific and technical translation, the priority for the specialist is the accuracy and clarity of the text, even a small error can cause misunderstanding.

In modern translation studies there are several linguistic models of translation, namely: denotative (situational), semantic, informative, theoretical (level equivalence model), transformational, with intermediary language, communicative, discursive. One-sided and two-way translation models are considered as classic models. In these models the source for translation can be: a text, a human voice, a recording, a report, a TV or radio broadcast, etc. One-sided and two-way translation models are the simplest in terms of execution technique.

Denotative model is the process of communication between people that involves the exchange of thoughts and information about the surrounding and imaginary world; *transformational model* is viewed as transformation of objects and structures of the source language into those of the target language. The transformational approach suggests that in any language there are certain regulations: syntactic, morphologic and word building structures which may be successfully matched with their analogues in the target language; *theoretical model* most fully describes the translation process. The model is based on the hypothesis that in translation equivalence relation that is established between similar levels of content of the original language and the language of the translator. Another name to *theoretical model* is *the level equivalence model*, which assumes that the text of the original language should be divided into several successive levels, which differ in the way information is transmitted from the source to the recipient [1, p. 185].

There are several types of scientific and technical translation (depending on its level of equivalence to the original). For example:

- *free translation* consists of understanding and transmission of the general content of the text. This type of translation is used in the form of translation-abstract, annotation, etc. In addition to knowledge of grammar and vocabulary, translator needs a certain amount of knowledge in science and technology.

- *semantically and stylistically adequate translation* is semantically complete and accurate, stylistically equivalent translation that meets the functional and stylistic norms of translation, which conveys the exact meaning

of the text with all the nuances and features of style in accordance with the norms of the native language.

– *literal translation* reveals the meaning of each sentence and helps to understand it correctly. In literal translation, the translated sentence has the same structure and word order as the corresponding English sentence. But a literal translation cannot be an adequate translation [2, p. 102].

There are also other abbreviated versions of translation: abstract, annotation, advisory and kind of «express information». This allows us to conclude that for a competent translation it is not enough just to have practical knowledge of the language but the translator should have some basic knowledge to which the translated texts are related.

Scientific and technical texts are characterized by a special style that distinguishes them from other types of texts. When translating such texts, this feature creates additional difficulties and problems [3, p. 248]. The complexity of scientific and technical translation lies in the fact that most words are polysemantic, and their meanings in different languages often does not coincide, and without knowledge of the subject it is impossible to choose the right version of a technical translation correctly. Grammatical differences include features of the grammatical structure of the language, form and tradition of written scientific speech [2, p. 64].

To sum up, every translator should be not only a specialist in philology, but also a specialist in the field of science, technology, economy, medicine etc. This especially concerns translators whose fields for translation are science and technology. Due to the fact that these areas need accuracy and clarity.

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