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ADEQUATE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN INTO UKRAINIAN: GRAMMATICAL ASPECT

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Annotation. The article is devoted to the problem of achieving the adequacy of scientific and technical translation from Russian into Ukrainian. It is indicated that the equivalence of the original and the translation is primarily a common understanding of information which is not only explicitly expressed in the text, but also implicitly attributed to the subtext.

The basic linguistic and stylistic features of technical texts and the most common translation errors are described. During the research a mandatory usage of translation transformations for avoiding over-literal rendering due to the considerable lexical and grammatical differences between these language systems is established. The main types of grammatical transformations (permutation, substitution, addition, exclusion etc.) by using specific examples are analyzed.

Keywords: scientific and technical translation, equivalence achieve, permutation, substitution, addition, exclusion.

АДЕКВАТНЫЙ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД С РУССКОГО НА УКРАИНСКИЙ: ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена проблеме достижения адекватности научно-технического перевода с русского языка на украинский. Указано, что эквивалентность оригинала и перевода – это, прежде всего, общность понимания информации, которая не только эксплицитно выражена в тексте, но и имплицитно отнесена к подтексту. Обозначены основные языково-стилистические особенности технических текстов и наиболее типичные ошибки при их переводе. В ходе исследования установлено, что в связи с поразительным лексико-грамматическим отличием названных языковых систем во избежание буквализма обязательно применение переводческих трансформаций. С помощью конкретных примеров проведен целостный анализ основных видов грамматических трансформаций, среди которых: перестановка, замена, сложение, извлечение и т. д.

Ключевые слова: научно-технический перевод, проблема эквивалентности, грамматические трансформации, перестановка, замена, сложение, изъятие.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of scientific and technical translation has been growing in connection with the rapid development of science and technology, the modernization of modern information technologies and means of information dissemination of any nature. The actuality of the topic is related to the problem of literal translation, which has become widespread in professional communication because of the bilingual Russian-Ukrainian environment of Ukraine. The translation of special technical literature is a particular difficulty for now for any specialists in any field. It is full of scientific terminology, words of foreign origin, professional neologisms, abbreviations, etc. At the syntactic level, scientific sources are designed using common complex or monosyllabic sentences complicated by passive constructions. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to analyze the main grammatical transformations, the application of which is a necessary condition for the adequate transmission of the content of the Russian-language original text in accordance with the norms of the language of translation – Ukrainian. The implementation of the defined goal involves solving the following tasks:

- find out the main linguistic and stylistic features of scientific and technical literature;
- outline the difficulties of translating the mentioned texts;
- formulate typical mistakes during translation from Russian into Ukrainian;
- consider and illustrate the main grammatical translation transformations types using the specific examples. Their application is a necessary condition for equivalent translation.

LITERATURE REVIEW. RESEARCH METHODS

To solve the outlined tasks, it is advisable to apply a comparative and match analysis, which makes it possible to identify common and distinctive features in the structure of the Ukrainian and Russian languages. Using the analytical method, it is planned to investigate specific grammatical transformations as methods of equivalent transmission of the content and form of the original text as a complete system. The close two-way relationship of the cultural and linguistic codes of the studied languages will allow us to trace the linguistic and cultural method.

Prominent scientists who tried to give different definitions of this process paid special attention to the issue of translation of scientific and technical literature are: M. Apolova, L. Borisova, V. Karaban, V. Komisarov, V. Koptilov, R. Pronina, I. Revzin, V. Sudovtsev, L. Filatova and others. Scientists conducted research on the basis of actual linguistic material from various

fields of science and technology. Based on their works, we can conclude that scientific and technical translation has a special place in the general theory of translation and is fundamentally different from the other types of translation. Lexical, morphological, grammatical and stylistic features are among the distinguishing factors.

Scientific and technical translation, or translation of scientific and technical literature, is one of the most difficult types of translation. This is primarily related to the specificity of linguistic and stylistic means of such texts. Among the lexical features should be mentioned the active use of scientific terminology, special technical phraseology, words with an abstract meaning and foreign origin, the use of nomenclature, abbreviations and acronyms, the use of symbols, tables, diagrams, schemes, graphs, quotes, etc. As for grammatical features, it is necessary to note the presence of complex syntactic structures (in particular, complicated complex ordinal and complex subjunctive sentences). They are used to convey logical relationships between subjects, objects, actions, events, and facts that are typical for a scientific presentation. These are also common simple sentences with a large number of secondary members, multi-component attributive phrases and numerous passive constructions in one-syllable impersonal and indefinite-personal sentences, etc.

The lack of a formed Ukrainian term system leads to modern lexical problems in the translation of scientific and technical texts. Among them we can name: excessive use of neologisms and non-equivalent vocabulary; the so-called jargonimization of the professional vocabulary layer; an unprecedented appearance of stylistically colored vocabulary in the scientific and technical genre. To a large extent, this applies to the field of computer technology, where the flow of penetration of Anglicisms is extremely large.

Thereby, among the main lexical-grammatical difficulties of scientific and technical translation, the following can be distinguished: the ambiguity of words (terms), the choice of a dictionary conformity or an adequate variant of translation of a word, the peculiarities of the use of neutral vocabulary, the translation of neologisms, -homonyms, abbreviations, ethno-specific vocabulary, foreign language terms, proper names, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Since the main purpose of scientific and technical literature is to convey very specific (cognitive) information, the achievement of equivalence between the original text and the translated text is the most important problem. Such a process is carried out with the help of various linguistic means devoid of subjective emotionality. At first glance, it may seem that the Ukrainian and Russian languages have an identical grammatical structure and the arrangement of components.

However, the opposite is evidenced by a large number of typical errors during the translation of professional Russian-language texts, such as:

- trying to save the order of sentence components;
 - ignoring the context;
 - sequence violation of translation stages (attempt to translate a lexical unit/sentence before understanding the general meaning of the source);
 - duplication of information;
 - stylistically unmotivated transformation of phraseological units;
 - over usage of foreign vocabulary (neglect of Ukrainian counterparts);
- incorrect conjugation of words;
- usage of phraseological Russianisms;
 - usage of cross-language homonyms;
 - not distinguishing paronyms and synonyms as a manifestation of ignorance of the semantics of the word;
 - incorrect translation of abbreviations terms, etc. (Yeshchenko 2012).

According to the researcher N. Nepiyvoda, the semantic non-identity of tokens of the Ukrainian and Russian languages requires different syntactic structures to reproduce the same phenomena or concepts (Nepiyvoda 1997). Therefore, in order to avoid an inadequate literal translation (so-called grammatical literalism), it is necessary to apply translation transformations. The theory of translation, in particular the problem of various types of translation transformations, has been developed for a long time by scientists: T. Kazakovich, V. Karaban, V. Komisarov, L. Latyshev, and others. Their classifications of transformations are not identical. But almost all researchers single out grammatical transformations among others (lexical, phonetic, categorical-morphological, syntactic, «deep», etc.). So, for example, V. Karaban, following V. Komisarov, understands a change in the grammatical characteristics of a word, phrase, or sentence in translation by grammatical translation transformation. The scientist distinguishes five main types of grammatical transformations, including: permutation (rearrangement), substitution (replacement), addition, removal and complex transformation (Karaban 2004). Each of them is considered next.

- 1) Permutation is a grammatical transformation that changes the order of words in a phrase or sentence. This transformation cannot be called the most used in the practice of Russian-Ukrainian translation, since the components order in the grammatical structure of word combinations and sentences both languages is very similar. As an exception, we should mention the forms in *-но, -то*, which in Ukrainian mean a productive action without indicating the performer, unlike in Russian: *В первом чтении законопроект о*

внесении изменений в Трудовой кодекс был принят парламентом. – Парламент ухвалив законопроект про внесення змін до Трудового кодексу в першому читанні.

- 2) Replacement (or substitution) is a grammatical features transformation of word forms, parts of speech, clauses and sentences as a whole. One option is changes in the plural category (Russian: *зрудь* f. – Ukrainian: *зруди*, -ей, pl.; Russian: *дверь* f. – Ukrainian: *двері*, -ей, pl.; Russian: *десна* f. – Ukrainian: *ясна, ясен*, pl.; Russian: *чахотка* f. – Ukrainian: *сухоти* pl.; Russian: *весы* – укр. *вага, ваги*, Russian: *сутки* – Ukrainian: *доба, доби*, Russian: *часы* – Ukrainian: *годинник, годинники*). Another replacement option is mismatch in gender category (Russian: *собака* f. – Ukrainian: *собака* m., Russian: *отпуск* – Ukrainian: *відпустка*, Russian: *продажа* – укр. *продаж* Russian: *насыть* – Ukrainian: *насин*) (Fomina 2013). Transformation at the level of parts of speech is also common. For example, active participles of the present tense common in Russian are reproduced by adjectives in Ukrainian (Russian: *господствующий* – Ukrainian: *панівний*, Russian: *разрушающий* – Ukrainian: *руйнівний*, Russian: *металлорежущий* – Ukrainian: *металорізний*, Russian: *нержавеющий* – Ukrainian: *нержавний*.) або іменниками (Russian: *заведующий* – Ukrainian: *завідувач*, Russian: *выступающий* – Ukrainian: *доповідач*, Russian: *исполняющий* – Ukrainian: *виконувач*). The grammatical transformation of the replacement of sentence members and sentences as a whole follows quite logically from the previous one. In particular, the system of participles in Ukrainian language is much less developed than in Russian language. After all, due to the traditional linearity of the Ukrainian presentation, there was never a need for such words. The Ukrainian language has its own syntactic ways. Their use makes it possible to precisely, clearly and succinctly express an opinion: *Произошедшие в Таллинне массовые беспорядки обсудили на экстренном заседании мэрии города. – Масові заворушення, що сталися в Таллінні, обговорили на екстреному засіданні мерії міста.* Two-component and three-component passive constructions with the passive verb in *-ся* in subjunctive parts are also not specific for the Ukrainian language. There, the subject is the pronouns *що, який*. Active constructions correspond to them (*этот порядок распространяется на все товары, которые ввозятся в Украину – цей порядок поширюється на всі товари, що їх увозять в Україну*).
- 3) Addition is a grammatical transformation associated with an increase in the number of words, word forms or sentence members. Addition is used when translating nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, substantive adjectives, words of other parts of speech and

phrases. However, the mentioned transformation is not actively used during translation from Russian into Ukrainian due to the different ratio of spoken and book elements in them. This is due to historical circumstances.

- 4) The «extraction» transformation is associated with the removing of a certain linguistic element. For example, the use of split predicates is not specific in the Ukrainian language. The word combination with the semantically weakened verb *привести* in the Ukrainian language is presented by one-word form: the semantics of the verb is moved to the prefix *по-*. And the grammatical meaning of the verb is conveyed by a new verb formed from the adjective (Russian: *прийти в негодность* – Ukrainian: *зіпсуватися*; Russian: *to analyze* – *to analyze*; Russian: *заниматься анализом* – Ukrainian: *аналізувати*, etc. (Nepiyvoda 1997). A typical mistake for the Ukrainian language is the combination of the subjunctive part with the adverbial inflection in one construction (Russian: *результаты, которые получены в лаборатории, можно использовать* – Ukrainian: *результати, одержані в лабораторії, можна використовувати або одержані в лабораторії результати можна використовувати*).
- 5) Ukrainian sentences are burdened by adjuncts and circumstances marked by a phrase consisting of two verbal nouns, the first of which is *ведення /проведення, виконання, здійснення, забезпечення, реалізація* etc. Similar to split predicates, the semantics of such a phrase is conveyed only by the second part of the verbal noun (Russian: *обеспечить проведение тестирования* – Ukrainian: *забезпечити тестування*, Russian: *во время выполнения измерения* – Ukrainian: *під час вимірювання*) (Shevchuk, Klymenko 2011).
- 6) A complex transformation is a combination of several simple transformations.

CONCLUSION

Thereby, the use of translation transformations during translation from Russian into Ukrainian is the only adequate way to achieve equivalence in the reproduction of the content and form of the original text in the translated text. This is due to differences in the lexical and grammatical dimensions of the mentioned languages, regardless of their etymological affinity. It was also clarified: among the main grammatical transformations (according to the classification of V. Karaban) there are more used ones (removal, replacement) and those that are used less or practically not used at all (rearrangement, addition). This is due to the fact that the Ukrainian language, unlike Russian, is characterized by less bookishness and «multi-layered» presentation.

Further study of the peculiarities of reproduction in Ukrainian translations of grammatical constructions inherent in the Russian language is perspective. An important role in the translation of a narrow technical text should also be given to increasing the level of the translator's professional knowledge, mastery of the subject, scientific vocabulary and terminology.

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