

UDC 811.111'25'373.46

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2522-4077-2024-208-42>**DIFFICULTIES OF MODERN ENGLISH TRANSLATION
TERMINOLOGY EQUIVALENCE****ТРУДНОЩІ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТНОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ
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The difficulties of modern English translation terminology equivalence was analyzed in detail. The important problems, specifics and shortcomings of the already existing obstacles of modern English translation terminology were determined. The position of researchers regarding the need to distinguish these concepts was highlighted. The views of various well-known linguists-scientists regarding the research problem were presented. It was proved that English simple terms are a constituent part of the lexical system and as a special type of word have specific features. Various approaches to the definition of translation equivalence were defined. It was also proved that the equivalence of the translation of the original text is always a relative concept and has a different level of relativity. It was stated that translation is the transmission of content information of the text. It was highlighted that the norm of equivalence means the requirement of maximum orientation towards the original. The concrete goal of the chosen topic was defined, which was determined by the general trend of modern linguistic studies within the terminology of the modern English. It was highlighted that a prerequisite for a full-fledged translation of a simple scientific and technical term is its full understanding by the translator. It was analyzed that when translating simple terms, a much smaller number of transformations is used. The division of equivalent units in the given article was presented. It was emphasized that one of the simplest methods of translating a term is the method of transcoding. It was determined that the translator must carefully compare all cases of the use of new terms that are difficult to convey by the means of the language being translated in order to form a clear idea of the problem under consideration from the general content of the text. It was concluded that together with the development of scientific and technical progress, the relevance of the problem of translation of terms is also increasing. And although the translation of many terms is not a problem for a qualified translator, because there are many sources that can be turned to for help in finding the necessary equivalent in the translation language, there are still a number of difficulties. Prospects for further research of this scientific problem were determined, which consist in the necessity and need of significant multidisciplinary teams of scientists for the development of this scientific issue.

Key words: equivalence, translation, terminology, dictionaries, translation activity, difficulties.

У статті детально проаналізовано труднощі еквівалентності перекладу термінології сучасної англійської мови. Розглянуто важливі проблеми, специфіку та недоліки вже існуючих перешкод перекладу термінології

сучасної англійської мови. Окреслено позицію дослідників щодо необхідності розмежування даних понять. Досліджено погляди різних відомих лінгвістів-науковців щодо проблеми дослідження. Доведено, що англійські прості терміни є складовою частиною лексичної системи і як особливий тип слова мають специфічні ознаки. Визначено різні підходи до визначення перекладацької еквівалентності. Доведено, що еквівалентність перекладу оригіналу тексту завжди є відносним поняттям і має різний рівень відносності. Констатовано, що переклад – це передача змістової інформації тексту. Висвітлено, що норма еквівалентності означає вимогу максимальної орієнтованості на оригінал. Визначено чітку мету вибраної теми, яка зумовлена загальною тенденцією сучасних лінгвістичних студій у межах термінології сучасної англійської мови. Виокремлено, що обов'язковою умовою повноцінного перекладу науково-технічного простого терміну є повне розуміння його перекладачем. Проаналізовано, що при перекладі простих термінів використовується значно менша кількість трансформацій. Представлено поділ еквівалентних одиниць. Закцентовано, що одним із найпростіших прийомів перекладу терміну є прийом транскодування. Визначено, що перекладач повинен уважно співставити всі випадки вживання нових термінів, які важко передаються засобами мови, яку перекладають, щоб із загального змісту тексту скласти чітке уявлення про розглянуту проблему. Зроблено висновок про те, що разом з розвитком науково-технічного прогресу зростає й актуальність проблеми перекладу термінів. І хоча переклад багатьох термінів для кваліфікованого перекладача не є проблемою, адже існує багато джерел, до яких можна звернутись по допомогу в пошуку необхідного еквівалента у мові перекладу все ж існує низка труднощів. Визначаються перспективи подальшого дослідження цієї наукової проблеми, які полягають у необхідності та потребі значних різногалузевих колективів науковців для розвитку даної наукової проблематики.

Ключові слова: еквівалентність, переклад, термінологія, словники, перекладацька діяльність, труднощі.

Formulation of the problem. English simple terms are a constituent part of the lexical system and as a special type of word have specific features. One of the main tasks of the translator is to convey the content of the original as fully as possible, and, as a rule, the actual commonality of the content of the original and the translation is very significant. In modern translation studies, one can find two main approaches to defining the concept of "equivalent". Thus, some definitions of translation actually replace equivalence with identity, arguing that the translation must fully preserve the meaning of the original. The first approach to solving the problem of translation equivalence consists in trying to find some invariant part in the content of the original, the preservation of which is necessary and sufficient to achieve translation equivalence. In other words, if a translation can perform the same function or describe the same reality, then it is equivalent.

The second approach to determining translation equivalence can be called empirical. Its essence is not to try to decide what the translation and the original should have in common, but to compare a large number of actually performed translations with their originals and see what their equivalence is based on. A professional translator will always achieve practical informational equivalence of the original translation, but theoretically, this equivalence is very different. It can be argued in advance that any translation will never be absolutely identical to the canonical text of the original. The equivalence of the translation of the original is always a relative concept. And the level of relativity can be different. The degree of convergence with the original depends on many factors: the skill of the translator, the characteristics of the languages and cultures being compared, the era of creation of the original and the translation, the method of translation, the nature of the translated texts, etc. In a broad sense, equivalence means something equivalent to something. It should be especially emphasized that the equivalence of the original and the translation is, first of all, a common understanding of the information contained in the text, including that which affects not only the mind, but also the feelings of the recipient, and which is not only explicitly but also implicitly expressed in the text. The equivalence of the translation also depends on the situation of the generation of the original text and its reproduction in the translated language. This interpretation of equivalence reflects the completeness and multilevel of this concept, which is associated with semantic, structural, functional, communicative, pragmatic, genre, etc. characteristics. Moreover, all the parameters specified in the definition must be preserved in the translation, but the degree of their implementation will be different depending on the text, conditions and method of translation. The main thing in any translation is the transmission of content information of the text. All its other types and characteristics (functional,

stylistic (emotional), stylistic, sociolocal, etc.) cannot be transmitted without reproduction of content information, because all other content of the components of the message is layered on content information, extracted from it, prompted by it, transformed into figurative associations, etc.

Equivalence acts as the basis of communicative equivalence, the presence of which makes a text a translation. The concept of translation equivalence means the transfer of the content of the original in the translation, which is considered as a set of information contained in the text, including emotional, stylistic, figurative, aesthetic functions of language units. Thus, equivalence is a broader concept than "accuracy of translation", which usually means only the preservation of the "thematic content" of the original. In other words, the norm of equivalence means the requirement of maximum orientation towards the original. An adequate translation is by definition equivalent, although the degree of semantic similarity between the original and the translation may be different. The most complete equivalence (at the level of language signs) means the maximum possible approximation of the content of multilingual texts. An equivalent translation will not always be considered adequate, due to the fact that it will only satisfy the requirement of semantic proximity to the original. It is worth distinguishing between potentially achievable equivalence, which means the maximum commonality of the content of two multilingual texts, which is allowed due to the difference in the languages in which these texts were created, and translation equivalence – the real closeness of the content of the original and translated texts, which is achieved by the translator in the process of translation. The limit of translation equivalence is the maximum possible (linguistic) degree of preservation of the content of the original during translation, but in each individual translation the closeness of the content to the original in different degrees and in different ways approaches the maximum. Depending on which part of the content is transferred in the translation to ensure its equivalence, different levels of equivalence are distinguished. At any level of equivalence, translation can provide interlingual communication.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The question of the specificity of terms and the problem of their translation has always occupied a special place in comparative linguistics. If the task of translation is to ensure the equivalence of the original and translated texts, then when translating special texts, special attention should be paid to the terms: they determine the informational content of the special text, being a kind of keys that encode special information. Therefore, the question of the possibility of achieving equivalence when there is a difference in code units arises most acutely in relation to terms. A characteristic feature of the scientific and technical style is its informativeness, logic (strict sequence, clear connection between the main idea and details), accuracy, objectivity, and comprehensibility. Individual texts belonging to this style may possess these characteristics to a greater or lesser extent, but all such texts have special vocabulary and terms. A prerequisite for a full-fledged translation of a simple scientific and technical term is its full understanding by the translator. Mechanical memorization of terms, without penetrating into their essence, without knowledge of the very phenomena, processes and mechanisms that are discussed in the original, can lead to gross errors in translation. Some simple terms of the original language and the translation language, traditionally considered as equivalent, are "relative equivalents", that is, they have certain semantic differences that are realized in different areas of use of the terms. Differences may be minor when translating a text (which allows us to consider such units in bilingual dictionaries as equivalent), but in a certain context may hinder the accuracy of the translation [3]. Determining differential semantic features, when translating scientific and technical simple terms, the type of dictionary should be taken into account: in a special terminological dictionary, the definition of a term will contain a greater number of differential semantic features than the definition of the same term in a dictionary of general literary language. Therefore, one cannot but agree with the opinion that the main condition for the correct translation of simple scientific and technical terms, that is, the selection of the right word from among those assigned to convey the content of the concept in its various meanings by the term, is an understanding of the content of the text, knowledge of the phenomena of reality and their names. That is, the translator must be familiar with the relevant field of science or technology and possess

special terminology [4]. Certain semantic differences between the terms of the original language and the language of translation are, as a rule, caused by differences in the exact scope of concepts, in the differentiation of concepts. In fact, they can be considered as differences in the linguistic picture of the world. Fundamental differences in the terminological systems of concepts of the original language and the language of translation can be realized even in the complete absence of equivalents.

The goal of this scientific article is to highlight the most significant difficulties of equivalent translation of the terminology of the modern English language.

Presenting main material. Scientist A. Ya. Kovalenko defines two stages in the process of translating a simple term: 1) it is clarification of the meaning of the term in the context, 2) translation of the meaning in the native language [2, p. 257]. Before translating, the term must be recognized in the text, distinguished from elements of general vocabulary. Difficulties may arise mainly due to homonymy (between a term and a simple word), as a result of assigning a terminological status to a regular or phraseological unit – sometimes a "past term" – as well as due to the "transparent" internal form of the term. Simple English terms do not cause such difficulties in translation compared to complex terms and terminological phrases. When translating simple terms, a much smaller number of interlanguage transformations is used. The main method of translating simple English terms into Ukrainian is translation using a lexical equivalent, that is, the transfer of a constant lexical correspondence that exactly matches the meaning of the word. Terms that have equivalents in the native language play an important role in translation. They are designated as reference points in the text, the disclosure of the meaning of other words depends on them, and they provide an opportunity to clarify the character of the text. Replacing terms with words close in meaning is inadmissible [1]. Equivalent units are divided into monoequivalent (that is, those that have only one translation counterpart) and multiequivalent (that is, those that have two or more translation counterparts). Ambiguous simple terms have several ways of translation according to the number of their meanings. The counterpart of an ambiguous word is called a variant counterpart, which conveys one meaning of the word of the source language, i.e. is a translation equivalent of one lexical-semantic variant of a polysemous term. Variant counterparts can be recorded in translation dictionaries. But it happens that dictionaries do not contain some equivalents of an ambiguous word, therefore, in these cases, the translator must first determine exactly in which meaning the ambiguous term is used, and then translate it. One of the simplest methods of translating a term is transcoding, i.e. letter-by-letter or phoneme-by-phoneme transfer of the source lexical unit using the alphabet of the target language. When translating by the transliteration method, one should not forget about the "false friends of the translator", whose transliteration method of translation leads to gross distortions of the content. Transcoding of English simple scientific and technical terms is especially common in cases where the term in the translation language consists of international term elements of Latin or ancient Greek origin. However, before applying this method of translation, the translator must make sure that there is no translation equivalent of the term being translated in the translation language, otherwise, due to transcoding, synonymous terms may appear in the translation language, and this violates the clarity and coherence of a certain terminology system: pagination – pagination, numbering pages Translation of simple English terms is also possible by describing the meaning, when the simple term is replaced in the translation language by a word combination that adequately conveys the meaning of this simple term. The following requirements are put forward to a descriptive translation: the translation must accurately reflect the main meaning of the concept indicated by the term; the description should not be too detailed; the syntactic structure of the phrase should not be complex. When applying a descriptive translation of simple English terms, it is important to ensure that the phrase in the translated language fully conveys all the main features of the concept indicated by the term of the original. Compared to transcoding, descriptive translation has an advantage: thanks to it, greater transparency of the meaning of the term is achieved. However, this method is also characterized by certain disadvantages: 1) when using it, an inaccurate or unclear interpretation of the meaning of a simple term is possible, 2) a descriptive word combination violates such a require-

ment for terms as brevity, and therefore such multi-word terms have no derivational potential, that is, from them difficult to form derivative terms. The descriptive method is used when translating the latest author's terms-neologisms, which are usually presented in quotation marks. Often there is a combination of transcoding with the following explanation or description [5]. Therefore, when translating any text, technical or artistic, you should not confuse the meaning of the word as a term of a certain field with its usual, commonly used meaning, which is used mostly in texts of artistic style. To a person who is not a specialist in the field of translation, at first glance it may seem that the translation of terms is the easiest for a translator, because it is not so difficult to find the correct meaning of this or that term in the appropriate dictionary, knowing at the same time that the terms are unambiguous and translated absolute equivalent regardless of the field in which they are used. Without a doubt, it can be emphasized that such an idea is wrong. Of course, not all terms are difficult to translate. Some of them are unambiguous and have no other meaning in any other field. However, in a special text, there is often an element of novelty, which is particularly interesting for the reader, but is associated with the use of new terms that have not yet been recorded in dictionaries. It is clear that such cases can create serious problems for the translator. The main condition for overcoming this problem is a detailed analysis of the described phenomenon and its transfer in terms that are already established in science. Actual scientific problems, the latest technical inventions and discoveries are covered in printed publications and, above all, in periodicals, to which the translator should refer. Consulting a specialist in this field can be of great help here. First, it is necessary to establish exactly what the problem described in the foreign language translation is and what the problems of its presentation in the translation are. As already indicated, the problem may be in the description of new processes or the latest equipment. The translator must carefully compare all cases of the use of new terms, which are difficult to convey by the means of the language being translated, in order to form a clear idea of the described problem from the general content of the text. Any scientific text is characterized by a certain repetition of terms. Therefore, in order to correctly convey the meaning of an unfamiliar term or terminological combination that is not in dictionaries, it is very important to take into account and compare all cases of its use in a specific text and only after that try to clarify the meaning of the term by studying the special literature on this issue. Already existing translated literature can be of great help to the translator, especially if it is possible to compare the original and the translation.

Conclusions. Along with the development of scientific and technical progress, the relevance of the problem of translation of terms is also increasing. And although the translation of many terms is not a problem for a qualified translator, because there are many sources that can be turned to for help in finding the necessary equivalent in the translation language, there are still a number of difficulties. Therefore, it is worth using not only translation dictionaries of terms, but also relying on professional reference literature, and often consulting with specialists. Today, technical translation is a demonstration of high linguistic skill. Due to its narrow specificity, this type of translation, as a rule, is connected with the application of special knowledge in the field of various technologies, which can only be understood by specialists with significant practical experience in this field.

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