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TRANSLATING TRANSPORTATION TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

Translating technical texts is more complex than replacing source language text with target language text and includes many nuances. The translation becomes more difficult when it involves new and innovative scientific and technology terms. These terms may be more difficult than others to translate mainly due to their very newness, because of which no standard equivalent may yet have been arrived. Finding suitable equivalents for technical terms is a source of constant and time-consuming problems faced by many translators in their practice. This article explores principles, strategies and procedures in translating transportation terms from English into Ukrainian.

Key words: *technical term, terminology, transportation, translation principles, strategies, procedures.*

Introduction. Nowadays, there is no need to prove the importance of translation as an activity and interdisciplinary field, its power is extensively multidimensional. Not only does translation pave the way forward for global interaction, but allows nations to forge interactive relationships when it comes to making advancements in technology, politics, communication, etc. Translations are never produced in a cultural or political vacuum and cannot be isolated from the context in which the texts are embedded [2, p. 3]. It is more complex than replacing source language text with target language text and includes many nuances, especially when it comes to professional language or language for specific purposes.

Professional language can be described as a result of more specialised knowledge in a wide range of subject fields such as law, trade, technology and communication. Special language developed since there was a need for professionals to be able to communicate on different levels of specialisation in different contexts and can be further divided into various technoelects, covering more specific areas. It is universally acknowledged that using technical terms correctly and consistently is of paramount importance for technical translation. Failure to use the correct terminology will destroy the credibility of the translation. Experts and scientist agree that during the last decades, a great number of scientific words and techniques have been developed which can no longer be translated using dictionaries. Therefore, finding suitable equivalents for technical terms is a source of constant and time-consuming problems faced by many translators in their practice.

The aim of the present paper is to identify the principles, strategies and procedures that can be applied to translating technical terms on the example of the most widely used terms in the field of transportation.

Principles of Translating Terms

There are a number of differences between a term and a word; the main one is the nature of reference. Shair Ali Khan states that «term is characterized as mono-referential in a very specific concept at high degree relating to a specific area or field or discipline. It involves linguistic (lexical, syntactical and semantic) as well as concepts (generic, portative and casual) restrictions» [11, p. 697]. Sager defines terms as depositories of knowledge and units with specific reference in that they «refer to discrete conceptual entities, properties, activities or relations which constitute the knowledge space of a particular subject field». [10, p. 261]. Pearson noted that «a term may consists of one or more words (i.e. simple term) or complex term or even contains symbols', and «a word; the smallest linguistic unit, conveys a specific meaning, capable of existing as a separate unit in a sentence», whereas «a written word is marked off by spaces or punctuation marks before and after» [9, p. 15–16]. According to the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) a term is a «designation of a defined concept in a special language by a linguistic expression»; terms may come in the form of both single words, for example «logistics» (логістика), and phrases, for example «short sea shipping» (перевезення морем на коротку відстань) (12). Thus, the use of term in our paper includes both words and phrases that signify one concept.

An equivalent of a term should show the properties of a term that is a specific reference to the right system / knowledge base from which its meaning emerges and it should be short and practical. To function properly, there must be some convention (agreement) in the speech community as to what it refers to. Equivalents have their own life: they may be adopted by a speech community, used repeatedly and become entrenched as cognitive routines. Such an equivalent is called an established equivalent [5, p. 510]. According to Nida, no translation is ever completely equivalent [8]. A number of different translations can in fact represent varying degrees of equivalence. This means that equivalence cannot be understood in its mathematical meaning of

identity, but only in terms of proximity, i.e. on the basis of degrees of closeness to functional identity.

Thus, translation of terms can be guided by the two subsequent principles:

1. Recombination of Semantic Components.

English single words, complex words, and phrases are translated in Ukrainian as single words, complex words, and phrases respectively, but may display the recombination of the semantic components of the terms in the target language.

2. Functional Equivalence Principle.

When a term is translated, the equivalence between the term in the source language and its translation in the target language seeks to be attained. However, this does not imply a word-for-word translation, but the content of the term should be transferred so as to achieve functional equivalence. According to Arntz & Picht, there are four degrees of functional equivalence: complete conceptual equivalence; partial equivalence; inclusion, when a term merges into another; no conceptual equivalence [1, p. 160].

Strategies and Procedures of Translating Technical Terms

According to Jaaskelainen, strategy is, «a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favour the acquisition, storage, and / or utilization of information» [3, p. 71]. Loescher understands a translation strategy as «a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it [4, p. 8].

The above mentioned translation principles of «recombination of semantic components» and «functional equivalence» can be developed into direct translation techniques and oblique translation techniques, which are among the most commonly used in translation practice. Direct translation occurs when there is an «exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages», only possible when the two languages are very close to each other. These translation procedures are borrowing, calque and literal translation [6, p. 56].

1. Borrowing – the word from the source language (SL) is borrowed into the (TL), sometimes with adjusted spelling. Borrowing is categorized into direct and indirect borrowing. Direct borrowing consists of native words in donor language, whereas indirect borrowing comprises words borrowed through donor language.

2. Calque. In calque or loan translation procedure, the lexical components of the source term is translated and then arranged in the target language in an order similar or nearly similar to that of the lexical components of the source term.

3. Literal translation. The word-for-word or the literal translation represents the direct transfer (and translation) of the explicit features of the SL into the TL. Literal translation tends to occur when the set of semantic components and the set of lexical components coincide.

According to Molina and Hurtado Albir, «oblique translation occurs when word for word translation is impossible» [5, p. 502]. The oblique translation procedures are transposition, equivalence, modulation and adaptation.

4. Transposition. This technique implies a more complex change of semantic perspective and involves a shift in perspective, in point of view, or the replacement of the abstract by the concrete, or the means by the result.

5. Equivalence is used when a restricted meaning and situation in the source language implies maintenance in the target language by finding completely different stylistic and lexical means.

6. Modulation – expressing the same thing from another point of view, without changing the meaning.

7. Adaptation is the search for the term's equivalent in the target language based on its set of semantic components as a whole, rather than translating each semantic or lexical component of the term. The adaptation can be either voluntary, depending on the choice of the translator, or obligatory due to cultural differences.

Also, such procedures as *additions, notes and glosses* can be used by translators to give information about culturally-bound words or technical words that are related to a specific domain. They can be used inside the text, and here they should be enclosed by round or square brackets, except in case these brackets are used as parts of the SLT. They can also be used as notes in the bottom of the page, or at the end of the chapter, unless the chapter is too long [13].

Translating transportation terms from English into Ukrainian

Translating transportation terms from English into Ukrainian seems to be one of the most challenging tasks to be performed by a translator. Newmark [7, p. 151] claims that a technical text contains about 5–10 % terms and although that may be considered a low number it is still the most important thing that distinguishes technical translation from other types of translation. Another difficulty when translating such type of terminology is the issue of being aware of the systems of hierarchy and being able to choose from the appropriate level (e.g. the choice between hyponyms and hypernyms) [7, p. 101–102]. In a transportation text it is sometimes vital to distinguish between, for example, the hypernym *wagon* and its subordinates *pocket wagon* (вагон з нішами для колес), *basket wagon* (вагон корзинного типу), *spine wagon* (вагон типу «спайн»), *double-stack wagon* (двох'ярусний вагон). The table below contains the examples of translation strategies used to transfer the meaning of the English transportation terms into the Ukrainian language. For some terms more than one equivalent is possible. All analyzed terms are extracted from the «Terminology on Combined Transport» glossary (12).

English term	Explanations	Translation
Direct translation techniques		
SPREADER	Adjustable fitting on lifting equipment designed to connect with the upper corner fittings of an ITU.	Спредер
LIMIT OF LIABILITY	The maximum sum of money payable by a carrier to a shipper for any damage or loss to the cargo for which the carrier is liable under the contract of carriage. The amount of the limitation is determined by agreement or by law.	Межа відповідальності
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit. A standard unit based on an ISO container of 20 feet length (6.10 m), used as a statistical measure of traffic flows or capacities.	ТЕУ
CORNER FITTING	Fixed points usually located at the top and bottom corners of a container into which twistlocks or other devices engage to enable the container to be lifted, stacked, secured.	Кутовий фітінг
UNIT LOAD	Palletised load or prepacked unit with a footprint	Вантажне місце

	conforming to pallet dimensions and suitable for loading into an ITU.	
ACTUAL CARRIER/ SUBCONTRACTOR	A third party who performs the carriage completely or partly.	Субпідрядник / дійсний перевізник
PANAMAX	Ship with dimensions that allow it to pass through the Panama canal: maximum length 295 m, maximum beam overall 32.25 m, maximum draught 12.50 m.	Панамакс
LOADING UNIT	Container or swap body.	Вантажна одиниця
CONTAINER	Generic term for a box to carry freight, strong enough for repeated use, usually stackable and fitted with devices for transfer between modes.	Контейнер
LAND CONTAINER	Container complying with International Railway Union (UIC) specifications, for use in rail-road combined transport.	Наземний контейнер
Oblique translation techniques		
SHIPPER/ CONSIGNOR / SENDER	A person or company who puts goods in the care of others (forwarding agent/freight forwarder, carrier/transport operator) to be delivered to a consignee.	Вантажовідправник
FORWARDING AGENT / FREIGHT FORWARDER	Intermediary who arranges for the carriage of goods and/or associated services on behalf of a shipper.	Експедитор
TRANSPORT OPERATOR / CARRIER	The person responsible for the carriage of goods, either directly or using a third party.	Оператор перевезення / перевізник
ARTICULATED VEHICLE	A motor vehicle coupled to a semi-trailer.	Зчленований транспортний засіб
ROAD TRAIN	A motor vehicle coupled to a trailer (sometimes referred to in English as a drawbartrailer combination).	Автопоїзд
POCKET WAGON	A rail wagon with a recessed pocket to accept the axle/wheel assembly of a semitrailer.	Вагон с нішами для колес
HIGH CUBE CONTAINER	Container of standard ISO length and width but with a height of 9'6" (2.9 m).	Контейнер підвищеної ємності

FREEPORT	Zone where goods can be manufactured and/or stored without payment of their relevant duties and taxes.	Вільна митна зона / вільний склад
RAIL LOADING GAUGE	The profile through which a rail vehicle and its loads (wagons - ITUs) must pass, taking into account tunnels and track-side obstacles.	Габарити на залізницях
TRACK GAUGE	The distance between the internal sides of rails on a railway line. It is generally 1.435 m.	Ширина залізничної колії
MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT OPERATOR (MTO)	Any person who concludes a multimodal transport contract and assumes the whole responsibility for the performance thereof as a carrier or a transport operator.	Оператор мультимодального перевезення (ОМП)

For some terms there are no Ukrainian equivalents as such concepts do not exist in the TL. For example: *dry port* (inland terminal which is directly linked to a maritime port) – *dry port*, *термінал, який безпосередньо пов'язаний з морським портом* (12, p. 59). For most terms the strategy of direct translation is applied (*спредер, принципал, контейнер, Панамакс, вантажна одиниця*). Sometimes translators may use two procedures (couplets) in translating transportation terms like *кутовий фімінг*. Oblique translation techniques are used when the transportation terms cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical elements of the Ukrainian (target) language (*вагон с нішами для колес, зчленований транспортний засіб, вільна митна зона, навантажувально-розвантажувальна колія, приватна під'їзна колія*). The effectiveness of the translation often depends on the context and specialized knowledge of the domain area, therefore translators should also rely on the definitions of the terms to make them more easily understandable and to choose a better way of their translation.

Conclusion. In summary, the present paper provides an overview of the principles, strategies and the main procedures used by translators to deal with the translation of transportation terms and to avoid issues of untranslatability. It shows that translation of terms can be guided by the two subsequent principles: recombination of semantic components and functional equivalence principle that can be developed into direct translation techniques and oblique translation techniques. Each translation procedure has its own characteristics and purposes in translation. Translators may restrict themselves to one procedure, or use more procedures at a time while translating English transportation terms into Ukrainian.

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Яременко Н. Переклад термінів у сфері транспортних перевезень з англійської на українську мову.

Переклад термінології входить до кола найскладніших питань у галузі лінгвістики та перекладознавства, отже, проблема відтворення термінології, якою послуговуються у галузі науки і техніки, набуває актуальності, адже терміни становлять особливий шар лексики, що швидко розвивається та оновлюється, а тому потребують пильної уваги з боку перекладача. Переклад технічних текстів є складнішою процедурою, ніж заміщення тексту мови-джерела текстом цільової мови, та містить багато нюансів. Процес перекладу значно ускладнюється, коли текст містить новітні науково-технічні терміни, які ще не мають стандартного еквівалента. Пошук таких відповідників для технічних термінів – досить складна перекладацька проблема.

У цій статті досліджено принципи, стратегії та прийоми перекладу термінів у сфері транспортних перевезень з англійської мови українською. Продемонстровано, що процес перекладу термінів зумовлено такими принципами: рекомбінації семантичних компонентів та функціональної еквівалентності, які знаходять своє вираження в стратегіях прямого та непрямого перекладу. Кожний прийом перекладу, що їх обирає перекладач, має свої особливості та цілі. Перекладачі можуть обмежитися одним прийомом або використовувати кілька прийомів одночасно, перекладаючи термінологію сфери транспортних перевезень з англійської мови українською.

Ключові слова: *технічний термін, термінологія, транспортні перевезення, принципи перекладу, стратегії, прийоми.*

Яременко Н. Перевод терминов в сфере транспортных перевозок с английского на украинский язык.

Перевод терминологии входит в круг самых сложных вопросов в области лингвистики и переводоведения, следовательно, проблема воспроизводства терминологии, которой пользуются в области науки и техники, приобретает актуальность, ведь термины составляют особый слой лексики, которая быстро развивается и обновляется, поэтому требует пристального внимания со стороны переводчика. Перевод технических текстов

является более сложной процедурой, чем замещение текста языка-источника текстом целевого языка, и содержит много нюансов. Процесс перевода значительно усложняется, когда текст содержит новейшие научно-технические термины, которые еще не имеют стандартного эквивалента. Поиск таких соответствий для технических терминов – достаточно сложная переводческая проблема.

В этой статье исследованы принципы, стратегии и приемы перевода терминов в сфере транспортных перевозок с английского языка на украинский. Продемонстрировано, что процесс перевода терминов обусловлен следующими принципами: рекомбинации семантических компонентов и функциональной эквивалентности, которые находят свое выражение в стратегиях прямого и косвенного перевода. Каждый прием перевода, которые выбирает переводчик, имеет свои особенности и цели. Переводчики могут ограничиться одним приемом или использовать несколько приемов одновременно, перекладывая терминологию сферы транспортных перевозок с английского языка на украинский.

Ключевые слова: технический термин, терминология, транспортные перевозки, принципы перевода, стратегии, приемы.