

УДК 811. 161

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭКСТРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА
ТЕКСТОВ НАУЧНОГО СТИЛЯ**

**Остянко Юлия Ростиславовна, преподаватель,
Полесский государственный университет**

**LINGUISTIC AND EXTRA-LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION
OF SCIENTIFIC TEXTS**

**Ostianko Yuliya Rostislavovna, Lecturer,
Polessky State University, ostianko.u@polessu.by**

В статье рассматриваются лингвистические и экстралингвистические аспекты перевода текстов научного стиля. Дается характеристика выделенных аспектов, а также подчеркивается необходимость обращать внимание на каждый аспект при переводе научных текстов.

Ключевые слова: перевод, научный текст, лингвистический аспект, экстра-лингвистический аспект.

The article deals with linguistic and extra-linguistic aspects of translating scientific texts. The article characterizes these aspects and emphasizes the necessity to pay attention to each aspect when translating scientific texts.

Keywords: translation, scientific text, linguistic aspect, extra-linguistic aspect.

Among the numerous complex problems studied by modern linguistics, an important place is occupied by the study of linguistic aspects of interlingual communication, which is called "translation" or "translation activity".

Translation problems attracted the attention of linguists only by the middle of the 20th century. At this time, the foundations of the scientific theory of translation began to be developed. And only at the end of the 20th century linguists began active systematic study of translation activity.

With the development of science, it has become evident that the translation process is two-dimensional: firstly, the translator must detect potential inconsistencies and flaws in the source text and understand the meaning they convey; secondly, as soon as this first part of the job is done, the translator needs to recognize the syntactic structure of the source text and then formulate the appropriate message in the receptor language, thus giving the source language text an additional coloring through verbal design and the necessary impact on the recipient. [2]

It should be mentioned that scientific texts are the texts which contain characteristics of a scientific functional style: informative value, logic, consistency, accuracy, objectivity, and clarity. The aim of scientific texts is to present certain information or data. The presentation of information is focused on logical perception, rather than emotional one. Scientific translation challenges are caused by differences in language structures, terminological gaps, stylistic peculiarities of source texts and target texts, differences in topic and comment relations in the source language and the target language, etc. Translation shifts help to overcome these difficulties. [1]

Having studied the sources on this topic we have identified several linguistic aspects of a scientific text:

- Terminology. Scientific texts often contain a specialized terminology. Terms are words and word combinations denoting specific objects and concepts that are used by specialists in a certain field of science or technology. Both words used almost exclusively within a given style and special meanings of common words can be used as terms. [1]. A translator must have a deep understanding of both the source and target language as well as the subject matter to convey the terms. One can use established equivalents or create new terms when necessary.

- Syntax and Grammar. Scientific writings are characterized by definitions of concepts and description of real objects by indicating their properties. This predetermines the wide use of simple bipartite sentences with a compound predicate consisting of a verb-conjunction and a nominal part (predicative). Using an adjective or a prepositional phrase instead of predicate, a large number of attribute groups, predominance of nominal structures are the things translator should keep in mind. He can also must be adept at restructuring sentences to maintain clarity and coherence in the target language while adhering to grammatical rules.[2]

- Disciplinary Conventions. Different fields of science may have specific conventions regarding the structure and style of the text. Disciplinary writing conventions are the specialized standards and guidelines for writing within a field of study. Members of academic disciplines have shared expectations for how writers typically create texts for other members of the community. Disciplinary writing conventions are based on how expert readers expect a text to be written. Before academic articles and books are published, they are reviewed by professors or researchers in the field to make sure that the research and writing that the authors use follows the standards and guidelines for the field. Writing conventions are also closely linked to the values of a field and the methods that experts use to create and share knowledge with each other. Translators need to be aware of these conventions to ensure that the translated text meets the expectations of the target audience. [4]

- Discourse Features. Discourse features convey complex information clearly and facilitate understanding. Scientific writing often includes specific discourse markers and organizational patterns: headings, lists, patterns. Understanding how to replicate these features in the target language is crucial for maintaining the logical flow of the information.

The choice of meanings and transfer of syntactic structure in the text in the target language do not allow determining the regularities of the translation process, since the semantic equivalence of two texts does not necessarily imply the equivalence of meanings of individual linguistic units. The general regularities of any speech activity, can be investigated only if the interaction between linguistic and extra-linguistic formants of meaning is taken into account. Thus, it has become obvious that in order to realize the translation process it is absolutely necessary to involve extra-linguistic information, which means knowledge of the cultures of the translated text, as well as knowledge of socio-cultural and communicative situations. [2]

We have distinguished the following extra-linguistic aspects of translating scientific texts.

- Cultural Context. Different cultures may have varying approaches to scientific concepts. Translating scientific texts requires a nuanced understanding of the cultural context within which both the source and the target languages operate. This context affects how scientific concepts are communicated, interpreted and applied. Cultural context may include the following factors: structure and format (the structure of scientific texts can vary across cultures and adapting the format while maintaining the integrity of the content is important); idiomatic expressions (scientific literature usually avoids idiomatic language, but when conveying nuances around concepts, translators must be cautious to select phrases that resonate well within the target culture); local practices (certain research methods may be culturally specific and understanding them helps in providing accurate translations). So, a translator must consider how cultural perceptions can affect the interpretation of scientific information and convey it in the target language. [3]

- Audience Awareness. It is a crucial aspect that influences the effectiveness and appropriateness of the translated information. Understanding the audience involves recognizing their characteristics, needs and expectations. A translator must adjust the complexity of the language to suit the audience's knowledge, interests and expectations.

- Ethical Considerations. Ethical considerations in translation encompass a wide range of factors, including accuracy, transparency, respect for the author's intent, and cultural authenticity. Translators must ensure that their work respects the source material and the cultural context of the target language, and take into account all the mentioned factors.

So, both linguistic and extra-linguistic aspects play a crucial role in the translation of scientific texts. A successful translation goes beyond mere word-for-word conversion. It requires a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter, cultural contexts and the needs of the target audience. By navigating these complexities translator can ensure clear and competent translation of any scientific work.

List of references

1. Ооржак, А.В. Лингвопрагматические аспекты технического перевода / А. В. Ооржак, О. А. Крапивкина // *Juvenis Scientia*. – 2016. – № 2. – С.70–71.
2. Чупракова, Е. В. Лингвистические и экстралингвистические особенности перевода / Е. В. Чупракова, Е. С. Попович // *Вестник Краснодарского университета МВД России*. – 2014. – № 1 (23). – С.121–124.
3. Dung, L. Q. Investigating how cultural differences influence the translation process and the strategies used by translators to bridge cultural gaps [Electronic Resource] / L. Q. Dung // *Journal of Translation and Language Studies*. – 2024. – №5. – P.26-36. – Mode of access: <https://doi.org/10.48185/jtls.v5i3.1268>. – Date of access: 31.03.2025.
4. Giordano, J. B. General Academic Literacy and Disciplinary Literacy / J. B. Giordano // *Pressbooks*. – Mode of access: <https://pressbooks.pub/openenglishatslcc/chapter/adapting-to-disciplinary-literacy> conventions/#:~:text=Disciplinary%20writing%20conventions%20are%20the,other%20members%20of%20the%20community. – Date of access: 02.04.2025.