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THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE TRANSLATION: THE COMMUNICATIVE ASPECT

The article deals with the study of the contemporary scientific discourse focusing on the peculiarities of its translation according to the communicative approach. The dominant translation strategies and tactics peculiar for scientific discourse translation are outlined and analyzed.

Key words: *scientific discourse, translation strategies and tactics, communicative approach.*

Статтю присвячено дослідженню сучасного наукового дискурсу з акцентом на особливостях перекладу у руслі комунікативного підходу. У статті виокремлено та проаналізовано домінантні стратегії і тактики наукового перекладу.

Ключові слова: *науковий дискурс, стратегії і тактики перекладу, комунікативний підхід.*

Статья посвящена исследованию современного научного дискурса, с акцентом на особенностях перевода в русле коммуникативного подхода. В статье выделены и проанализированы доминантные стратегии и тактики научного перевода.

Ключевые слова: *научный дискурс, стратегии и тактики перевода, коммуникативный подход.*

The research is aimed at studying the peculiarities of translating contemporary scientific discourse in terms of the communicative approach.

The *object* of the research is the process of translating scientific discourse viewed in the communicative aspect. The *subject* of the research is formed by the all-level detailed analysis of the translation means employed aimed at outlining the dominant strategies and tactics of translating specific scientific texts from English into Ukrainian and vice versa.

The *objective* of the research consists in outlining the key strategies and tactics common for both translating English scientific texts into Ukrainian and Ukrainian scientific texts into English.

The immediate *tasks* of the article have been predetermined by the above-mentioned objective and include respectively: the elaboration of the discourse studies in both the translational and the communicative aspects; the outline of the dominant strategies and tactics of translating scientific discourse with regards to its specific features.

The *urgency* of this paper arises from the need for accurate and well-qualified scientific discourse translation in the view of the universal globalization in the scientific world.

The research was performed on the *basis* of the English and Ukrainian scientific texts and audio files placed on such educational sites as wikipedia.com; britannica.com; academis.edu presented both in the textual and multimedia formats (recordings dated from 2003 to 2015 years) with the general duration of 120 minutes.

The theoretical grounding for the ideas supplied was formed on the basis of the fundamental scientific works by E. Benvenist, P. Serio, M. Foucault, G. Lyons, Ch. Fillmore, Teun van Dijk, J. Fisk, Zholkovskiy A. K., G. Lakoff, N. Chomsky, Kashkin I. B., Y. Lotman, M. Ilyin, R. Barthes, Karasik V. I., Yu.S. Stepanov, Borbot V. H.'ko, Batsevic F. S., R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, J. Starvik, M. Hoey, Sdobnikov V. V.

The understanding of the discourse as the text plunged in the communicative situation suggests its multidimensional nature. From the psycholinguistic point of view discourse is intriguing because of the possibility of switches from the inner code to the outer verbalization in the processes of speech generation and its interpretation with regards to the social-psychic types of language personalities and the role preferences. The linguostylistic discourse analysis is focused on distinguishing the speech registers, differentiating oral speech from the written one in all the genre varieties, studying functional communication parameters on the basis its units (the characteristics of the functional styles). The structural and linguistic discourse description presupposes its segmentation and is aimed at foregrounding the textual proper communication peculiarities — the sense and formal discourse coherence, the ways of topic switching, the modal restrictors (hedg-es), the large and small textual blocks, discourse polyphony understood as simultaneous communication on the different levels of the text depth.

From the linguistic point of view discourse is often defined as a complex communicative phenomenon of the super-textual level which presupposes the impact of extralinguistic factors on its production and perception. The discourse thus is not restricted by the boundaries of the text in its general understanding. Hypertext is closer to the discourse than traditional written or printed semantically finished and finite text in this point.

The communicational aspect of the discourse is reflected in the focus on the extralinguistic factors influencing the communicative process both in the sphere of its production and perception. Discourse is widely investigated as the complex communicative unit with its unique structural and semantic features. Its immanent peculiarities include cohesiveness and cohesion, fullness and independence of meaning which are realized linguistically by morphological forms and syntactic links. Inherent of discourse on all its levels is thematic, referential, eventual, temporal and local unity.

Discourse in the translational aspect is understood mainly as the speech practice, i.e. interactive activity of the communicants, the setting and maintenance of the contact, emotional and informational exchange, interaction and two-way influence, the interconnection of the variable communicative strategies and their verbal and non-verbal manifestations. Very important in this connection is the dependence on extralinguistic knowledge, views, intentions and aims of the definite speaker. The scientific style is considered to be the most rigid and conservative with the abundance of stereotype constructions, cliché words, foreign words, neologisms and terms.

From the psycholinguistic point of view translating scientific discourse is intriguing because of the possibility of switches from the inner code to the outer verbalization in the processes of speech generation and its interpretation with regards to the social-psychic types of language personalities and the role preferences. The linguostylistic discourse analysis is focused on distinguishing the speech registers, differentiating oral speech from the written one in all the genre varieties, studying functional communication parameters on the basis its units (the characteristics of the functional styles). The structural and linguistic discourse translation description presupposes its segmentation and is aimed at foregrounding the textual proper communication peculiarities — the sense and formal discourse coherence, the ways of topic switching, the modal restrictors (hedges), the large and small textual blocks, discourse polyphony understood as simultaneous communication on the different levels of the text depth.

The scientific discourse is a complex phenomenon with the following typological immanent features:

- the simultaneous professional and personal discourse orientation (due to the number of the participants it's mass but according to its content it's interpersonal professional communication);
- the integral character of the communicative strategies assortment (the combination of the educative and research discourse strategies);
- the uniqueness of the status and role communicants' characteristics (the basic communicants — presenter of the scientific data (the lecturer or the researcher); the professional who is interested in perceiving and interpreting this information (the student or the post-graduate);
- the creation of the optimal conditions for the successful process of the information acquisition and processing by the recipient;
- the unification (the employment of the stereotype constructions, terms, foreign words, abbreviations, acronyms, measurement units, formulas etc.).

The outlined specificity of the scientific discourse parameters has resulted in the conclusion of its communicative uniqueness as the object of translation in comparison with the other types of the institutional discourse.

In the course of the complex research the detailed analysis of the translation strategies and techniques applied for the typologically distant language pair (English — Ukrainian) has also been performed. It has been proved that the translation strategy is correlated with the main purpose of communication and the peculiarities of the target audience, being formed on the basis of the translator's linguistic competence, the author's main communicative intention and the semantic invariant of the message, it represents the combination of the translator's actions, aimed at the achievement of the discourse general communicative purpose and realized through the employment of a set of translation techniques. The dominant strategy outlined was the strategy of communicatively equivalent translation which is primarily aimed to ensure the communicative effect identical to that one of the source text. The strategy of redirection was found to be less recurrent as its employment presupposed the distinct discrepancies between the social features of the target audience in the source language and translation language cultures. The strategy of tertiary translation was used sporadically mainly in terms of adapting and shortening the original texts due to the outspoken wished of the publisher.

The translation tactic was respectively treated as a set of a translator's practical actions in the real process scientific information rendering, allowing to implement a chosen translation strategy to reproduce the initial sense of the source text by the linguistic means of a typologically different language often resulting in the use of translation transformations in case of the absence of the linguistic equivalents proper. The tactics employed included the tactic of precise and complete information rendering, the tactic of explication, the tactic of correct presentation of information, the tactic of stylistic and pragmatic adaptation. The typological language discrepancies led to the implementation of translation transformations (replacements, transpositions, additions and omissions) in the large scale. This mainly concerned the differences in the grammar categories such as verbal tenses, aspects, moods and voices, presence or absence of case, number and gender categories for the nominative parts of speech and lexico-grammatical classification on the morphological level, both the semantic and functional variation of the word order regularities, syntactic constructions and structures of secondary predication on the syntactical level, discrepancies in the semantics and usage of the different lexical units (homonyms, pseudo international words and international words proper, terms, abbreviations and shortenings, polysemantic words) and also dissimilarity of the stylistic stratification.

The main *conclusions* were as follows:

1. The contemporary scientific discourse is a unique communicative and pragmatic phenomenon. Its condition in the scientific word is predetermined by the society's demand for the scientific information acquisition and the peculiarities of this discourse type functioning.
2. The uniqueness of the scientific discourse is determined by the interaction of the following discourse features: the addressers' expectation of the professionally oriented interactive educational equal communication with the audience, the scientific discourse genre specification (article, abstract, patent, research paper, report etc.), the subject-subject positions of the communicants, the translation strategies and techniques assortment and the peculiarities of their functioning.
3. The strategic orientation of the discourse type under investigation is on the crossroads of the key tasks of science (provision of information, enlightenment, contribution to the international scientific and technical progress) and the educational goals (knowledge, education and scientific culture distribution).

4. The educational and cognitive addresser's intentions in the scientific discourse are realized in the domain of the information technologies by means of the two key communicative strategies (the strategy of educating and the strategy of forming the audience's cognitive activity) through the use of such communicative techniques as: the allusion to the reliable source of information, the distribution of cognitive information, the communicative equality of speech, the attraction of the audience's attention.

5. The effectiveness of the communicative strategies and techniques realization typical of the scientific discourse is provided by the employment of the verbalized linguistic means of different levels: phonetic, lexical and grammatical.

The scope of the means of the cognitive, emotional and evaluation information distribution is rather wide and it includes the following components: the cohesion means, providing the discourse cohesiveness; the actualization means of different levels; the quotations, the direct and indirect allusions in the function of intertextual links; the means which increase the information density of the messages and the objectiveness of the subjective and logical information presentation (special professional economic and scientific terminological units, abbreviations, shortenings, names of organizations, anthroponyms, precise lexis); means, which provide for the dynamic character of the messages and function as manifestations of the genre and functional-stylistic peculiarities (the Passive Voice forms, non-finite verbal forms, Present tense finite verbal forms, lexicalized plural noun forms, the Comparative and Superlative degrees adjective forms on the morphological level; impersonal and indefinitely personal two-part finite clauses, structures of secondary predication, structures of Complex Subject, Complex Object and formal subject on the syntactical level. As far as the functional and stylistic orientation is concerned the discourse under investigation possesses features of the normative written literary speech.

The specific features of the scientific discourse illustrating its uniqueness on all the linguistic levels are the following: the considerable amount of both general and specific full word terms and terminological abbreviations and shortenings, foreign words (e.g. *ad hoc*, *a priori* etc.), words of the semantic field "science", proper names (anthroponyms, terms-anthroponyms like "*Thales's theorem*" or "*Pythagorean theorem*", company names and trade names like "*pyrex*", international and pseudo-international units in comparison with the widely used common lexis on the lexical level; the preva-

lence of the notional parts of speech over the form words, nominative units over the verbal ones, non-finite verbal forms (the Infinitive, the Participle, the Diepyrketnyk, the Gerund) over the finite personal ones, the Present tense forms over the Past and Future tense forms, the Passive Voice forms over the Active Voice forms. The commonness and semantic value of these linguistic elements allows to treat them as the textual markers, which mirror the uniqueness of the scientific discourse under investigation and result in the realization of the main communicative strategies and techniques characteristic of this institutional type of discourse.

The phonetic means of representation on the segmental and suprasegmental levels should be singled out (on the segmental level it's the division into syllables, the alteration of the stressed and unstressed syllables, the use of the proclitics and enclitics, the phenomenon of the phonetic adaptation in the roots and affixes of the loan lexemes; on the suprasegmental level — the value of the total acoustic energy, intensity and duration of sound, the use of specific melodic patterns, hesitation pauses). The main criterion of the quality and faithfulness of the performed scientific discourse translation is the accuracy of rendering the complex interaction of the linguistic means of different levels aimed at realizing the main communicative strategies and techniques of the scientific discourse and thus enforcing the total communicative and pragmatic effect as well as providing for the successful communication.

The *perspective* is seen in the more detailed research of the typological common features and specific linguistic peculiarities of the contemporary scientific discourse on the basis of the typologically distant Germanic and Slavic languages.

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