непоміченим і бути в центрі уваги. Цього можна досягти, дотримуючись певних мовних і позамовних правил поведінки: висловлювати повагу до всіх думок; створити враження зацікавленості темою розмови; не виявляти іронії, нудьги, зневаги до будь-чого; недопущення фамільярності при спілкуванні з клієнтами, незалежно від специфіки особистих стосунків з ними; обрати тон голосу трохи нейтральніший за тон оратора; не розміщувати статті з символікою політичних партій чи рухів. Таким чином, можна підсумувати суть принципу нейтральності: перекладач субтитрує те, що говорить оратор. Буває, що між клієнтами виникає конфлікт, одна зі сторін висловлює образу на іншу. У такій ситуації перекладач, опинившись у ролі «лінгвістичного свідка», може уточнити у клієнта, чи варто інтерпретувати сказане, і, будучи посередником міжкультурної комунікації, спробувати знайти шляхи згладжування конфлікту.

Володіння деонтологічними принципами перекладацької діяльності ϵ надзвичайно важливим для становлення професійного перекладача та розвитку галузі в цілому.

Література:

- 1. AIC, 2003. Conseils aux etudiants desirant devenir interprete de conference. URL: www. aiic. net
 - 2. Herbert J. Manuel de 1'interprete. Geneve, 1952.
 - 3. Qu'est-ce que la déontologie? URL: https://cutt.ly/wwpisC6a

DOI https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-320-3-41

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION: CHALLENGES STUDENTS FACE AT ENGLISH CLASSES

Rudnianvn O. I.

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Assistant at the Department of Foreign Languages Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine

Learning how to translate technical texts at English classes is a valuable skill for tech students. It allows them to bridge language barriers, expand their career opportunities, and successfully use their technical knowledge and expertise to a broader audience. By actively engaging in the process of

learning future specialists can develop the necessary skills to effectively communicate IT concepts across languages and cultures.

Translation as a whole is a balance of art and science influenced by both theory and practice [3]. Instructors teaching technical translation should actively involve the students in their learning process, by requiring them to reflect on the translation process, the resources they have to use, the time they need to invest and the results they have to achieve. It is important to acquaint students with methods used by professional translators, and teach the class how to work on the kind of situations that crop up in the real work market. Choosing technical texts instructors firstly establish correlations with the other areas students study in their programme: computing, information science, software engineering etc. Training at higher educational institutions must be aimed at forming the IT competence, as an integral part of professional scientific and technical translation competence, as well as appropriate knowledge, skills, sub-skills, "value-based orientations, information-focused outlook and personal qualities" [5, p. 8].

Technical translation covers the translation of many kinds of specialized texts and requires a high level of subject knowledge and mastery of the relevant terminology, and writing conventions [4, p. 12]. Learning the subject students face a set of challenges, as technical translation has become a key component of a successful global business strategy – and just like any strategic endeavour it comes with its own issues. Here are some key challenges that students may encounter when engaging in technical translation within an English class:

Specialized Terminology: Technical texts often contain complex and specialized terminology that may not be familiar to English language learners. Students may struggle with understanding and accurately translate these technical terms.

Contextual Understanding: Technical texts often require a solid understanding of the subject matter and its context. Students may face difficulties comprehending the technical concepts, processes, or procedures described in the text, making it challenging to produce accurate translations that convey the intended meaning.

Linguistic Accuracy: Technical translation demands a high level of linguistic accuracy. Students need to pay attention to grammar, syntax, and vocabulary choices to ensure that the translated text is grammatically correct and reads naturally in English. The accuracy of the translation is crucial to convey the original technical information effectively.

Cultural Adaptation: Technical texts often need to be adapted to the target culture and audience. Students may need to consider cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, or local conventions while translating technical

content. Failure to address these cultural aspects may result in translations that feel unnatural or are not easily understood by the target audience.

Research Skills: Technical translation often requires students to conduct research to ensure accurate and up-to-date translations. They may need to consult technical dictionaries, online resources, or subject matter experts to clarify terms or verify information. Developing effective research skills is essential for overcoming translation challenges encountered in technical texts.

Time Management: Technical translation can be time-consuming, particularly for students who are still in the process of mastering the language. Managing time effectively is crucial to meet deadlines and produce quality translations. Students need to allocate sufficient time for comprehension, research, translation, and revision to ensure accurate and well-crafted translations.

Quality Assurance: Ensuring the quality of technical translations is essential. Students should develop proofreading and editing skills to identify and correct errors, inconsistencies, or inaccuracies in their translations. This process may involve multiple revisions and feedback from peers or instructors to refine the final translation.

Keeping Up with Technological Advancements: Technology and technical terminology evolve rapidly. Students need to stay updated with the latest developments in the field to effectively translate technical content. This may involve following industry news, participating in online forums, or exploring resources that focus on technology-related language and terminology.

To address these challenges, English classes can integrate practical exercises, case studies, and real-world examples of technical translation. Providing students with opportunities to work on authentic technical texts and engage in hands-on translation activities can help develop their skills and enhance their understanding of technical terminology and concepts.

Additionally, English classes can emphasize the importance of continuous learning and self-improvement, encouraging students to explore online resources, participate in translation communities, and pursue additional training or certifications in translation and technical fields.

References:

- 1. Byrne, Jody. Technical Translation: Usability Strategies for Translating Technical Documentation. Springer-Verlag New York, LLC, 2006. 290 p.
- 2. Olvera, Dolores et al. Professional Approach to Translator Training (PATT). *Meta Translators' Journal*. 2007. 52(3). 517–528 p.

- 3. Technical translation. Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia. Retrieved from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_translation
- 4. Williams, J., Chesterman A. The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies. Manchester: Saint Jerome Publishing, 2002. 198 p.
- 5. Kolos Yu. Z. Formation of information-technological competences of future translators during their training. PhD Thesis abstract, Kyiv, Ukraine, 2010 (in Ukrainian).