

общаются с китайцами и решают возникающие проблемы с помощью хорошо адаптированных земляков, культурный шок ощущают минимально. Трое из них отрицательно ответили на первый вопрос («Чувствуете ли вы в Беларуси напряжение из-за усилий, прилагаемых для адаптации?»). Скорее всего, в будущем их адаптация пойдет по сценарию сепарации. А те студенты, которые ощущают одиночество в новой культуре как проблему, возможно, со временем успешно решат ее и сумеют интегрироваться в новую для себя среду.

Таким образом, первые стадии культурного шока являются, несомненно, проблемным этапом в процессе интеграции китайских студентов в новую культуру. Тем не менее у большинства опрошенных начинается процесс формирования новой картины мира, основанной на принятии и понимании новых культурных ценностей.

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### Development of intercultural cooperation and translation of special and technical texts

**Abstract.** *The article highlights the importance of intercultural exchange between Belarus, Russia and China in the framework of the implementation of the global strategy “One Belt, One Road”. To fulfill cultural interaction, it is necessary to develop the theory of translation, and the theoretical foundations of special, technical and scientific-technical texts. The author studies the characteristics of technical English and the peculiarities of scientific and technical translation. It is concluded that the specificity and difficulty of translating terms comes from the ambiguity of the lexical units used, and it is easier for*

*linguists-translators who know technical and special terminology to cope with the translation of texts of English-language scientific and technical discourse.*

**Keywords:** *scientific style of speech; terminology; ambiguity of terms; semantics; discourse.*

## Развитие межкультурного сотрудничества и перевод специальных и технических текстов

**Аннотация.** *В статье отмечены важность межкультурного обмена между Беларусью, Россией и Китаем в рамках выполнения глобальной стратегии «Один пояс – один путь». Для осуществления культурного взаимодействия необходимо развивать теорию перевода, и теоретические основы специальных, технических и научно-технических текстов. Автором исследованы характеристики технического английского языка и особенности проведения научно-технического перевода. Сделан вывод о том, что специфика и трудность перевода терминов исходят из многозначности используемых лексических единиц, а лингвистам-переводчикам, владеющим технической и специальной терминологией, легче справиться с переводом текстов англоязычного научного и технического дискурса.*

**Ключевые слова:** *научный стиль речи; терминология; многозначность терминов; семантика; дискурс.*

In the process of implementing the global long-term strategy “One Belt – One Road”, Belarus, Russia and China are engaged in growing cooperation in various economic fields, as well as international cooperation and intercultural interaction, in which the role of mastering various foreign languages and intercultural exchanges is increasing. In the era of universal globalization and comprehensive development of advanced and breakthrough production and information technologies, the role of studying, using and teaching technical English and other foreign languages, and also appropriate technical and scientific-technical translation is significantly increasing. When carrying out scientific and technical translation, it is especially important to consider and analyze the linguistic means used in the original language and translation to express the meaning of what has been said, the field of translation to which the text in question belongs, as well as translation techniques and methods within the framework of the generally accepted theory of translation. The practical significance of the theory of translation is ensured by the application of unbiased, objective and scientifically based principles to minimize the possible subjectivism and unprofessionalism of translators and critics. Speaking about the differentiation of language and speech styles, experts distinguish the scientific style of speech as the most heterogeneous, as well

as the scientific and technical sub-style of the scientific style of language. A particularly important role is assigned to the most possible objective sound interpretation, explanation and description of terms of a certain terminological system.

*Difficulties of working with the terminology of special, scientific and technical texts*

A well-known linguist, Doctor of Philology, Professor L. I. Borisova wrote in her work: "In scientific and technical translation, the greatest difficulties arise when transferring lexical units of the original. As the comparative analysis of English-Russian scientific and technical translations shows, the main percentage of translation errors occurs in the field of vocabulary – the most semantically dynamic level of the language of science and technology. These errors include both cases of incorrect translation of terms and cases of incorrect transmission of general scientific words, and the latter significantly prevail" [1, c. 5]. Further, L. I. Borisova continues: "In scientific and technical contexts, there is a semantic and stylistic adaptation of national words in accordance with the communicative functions, norms and requirements of the scientific and technical text, the development of their semantic structure, and the appearance of general scientific vocabulary in it" [1, c. 27]. Technical language is considered as a subsystem of natural spoken language containing a wide range of diverse special terminology. This terminology is usually divided according to the fields of science, technology and economic activities into the vocabulary of narrower subject areas (aviation, software development, information technology, automation and digitalization of industries, manufacturing, mechanical engineering, energy, etc.), where the representatives and professionals of certain professions and industries are employed. Stylistic analysis of texts plays an important role, much attention in the linguistic theory of scientific and technical translation is rightfully given to the stylistics of the language, since the stylistic normative model of scientific and technical texts in different languages is different, and consequently, there appear the problems of stylistic modifications or adaptation when translating scientific and technical texts from one language to another.

Application and interpretation of lexical units and phrases in technical English or Russian presupposes an unambiguous and accurate expression of the transmitted meaning of the utterance and collocations that defines the distinctive feature of technical and scientific-technical professional language [4, c. 83]. General scientific lexical means in special and technical texts form a specific lexical subsystem of the language of science and technology, reflecting the human scientific mind.

Due to the wide scale of the functioning technical language, the greatest emphasis is rightfully given to the study of the vocabulary of professional

subjects and fields, without which it is impossible to imagine modern scientific and technical literature. It is quite obvious that it is the lexical composition of scientific and technical texts is currently at the stage of the most intensive evolution. This applies to both terminological and general scientific layers of the vocabulary in scientific and technical texts. As a result, the research aimed at studying the actual functioning of lexical units in scientific and technical contexts at a given time is of particular importance and relevance.

When translating special texts, close attention should be paid to the terms, since they determine the informational content of the text and are the key words that convey, structure, classify information on professional topics. For the translation of key terms, the most acute question arises about the possibility of achieving equivalence if there is a difference in code units.

L. V. Shcherba described multicomponent terms as “combinations of words having structural and semantic unity and representing a dissected terminated nomination” [3, c. 53]. S. V. Grinev considered the term “as a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, accepted for the exact naming of special concepts” [2, c. 22]. A term expressing a certain concept or phenomenon in a highly specialized field can be represented by a one-component, two-component or multi-component lexical unit. Comparative linguistics deals with the issues of translation and comparison of individual terminology systems.

The specificity and difficulty of translating terms are largely explained by the ambiguity of the lexical units used, and, consequently, ensuring the adequacy and equivalence of concepts transmitted by special terms is the most important task of technical and scientific-technical translation. Translation and inter-linguistic comparison of terms, which are considered as translation units, is rightly given great attention in the scientific literature. For example, the adjective of broad semantics meaningful in the meaning of “reliable, important, tangible, reasonable” is used in combination with a number of nouns. Examples of the most appropriate translation of meaningful are given in Table 1 [5].

*Table 1 – Examples of the most appropriate translation of “meaningful”*

<b>№</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Russian</b>	
1	meaningful measurement	надежное, достоверное измерение	
2	meaningful comparison	надежное сравнение	
3	meaningful diagnostic	надежная диагностика	
4	meaningful result	значимый, существенный, осязаемый результат	

*Table 1 (continued)*

<b>№</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Russian</b>	
5	meaningful data	важная информация	
6	meaningful estimate	обоснованная (значимая) оценка	
7	meaningful relationship	значимое отношение	

The one and the same term can be applied in various fields of science and technology, but its translation will depend on a particular field which it is applied to. Terminological units are divided into special (general scientific and general technical) and branch-wise (highly specialized). The specifics of the translation of terms suggests that in order to achieve equivalence in translation, it is necessary to preserve in translation the transmission of the exact content of the vocabulary in the source language while ensuring the correspondence and identity of the concepts transmitted by the terms in the source language and the language of translation.

Since words and expressions in the source language and the language of translation denote concepts and realities of the corresponding scientific field of knowledge, it is precisely ensuring the identity of the correspondence of the concepts denoted by the terms that is the primary task of translating a special text of scientific and technical discourse. Elimination of possible discrepancies in the system of concepts, expressed by terms in different languages, leads to the need for inter-linguistic harmonization of terminology systems in order to eliminate translation problems of special and industrial terms.

The complete and accurate transfer of meaning in the written translation of the technical text using adequate forms of its presentation should be oriented in each individual case to a specific recipient of information. The necessary translation additions and omissions imply strict adherence to the grammatical and stylistic norms of the target language. Linguists-translators strive to choose the most suitable translation equivalents for terms that are currently missing in scientific and technical dictionaries. Dictionary translation of texts and documents is done using currently available dictionary sources (dictionaries, reference books), it is also important to take into account and focus on the expert opinion of industry specialists.

Inter-linguistic translation from one language to another through the transmission of the original content of texts in other words and phrases of the same source language (for example, periphrasis, descriptive translation such as explication). In this type of translation, sometimes you can also find operations of a non-linguistic nature, for example, pragmatic: editing the source text from the position of a specialist or author in order to eliminate ambiguities, inaccuracies, lacunas, gaps, and illogical places.

Technical English has a number of advantages: expressions in it are understandable to a wide range of professionals, are characterized by accuracy, relative conciseness, and provide for the presence of professional knowledge in a given area among potential users and translators. The advantages of technical English are presented in Table 2.

*Table 2 – Characteristics of the technical language of English texts and documents*

№	Characteristics	Meanings
1	Ясность / clarity	Ensuring the information is easy to understand
2	Точность / accuracy	Providing factual and correct information
3	Понятность / comprehensibility	Making sure the audience can understand the message
4	Conciseness / краткость	Conciseness: Delivering information in as few words as possible
5	Последовательность изложения / consistency	Consistency: Using consistent terms and format
6	Точность / precision	Allowing for clear communication without room for ambiguity
7	Лаконичность / conciseness	Conveying complex information succinctly
8	Профессионализм / professionalism	Demonstrating expertise in a particular specific field
9	Распространенность / globalization	Assisting to standardize technical communication worldwide

To implement cultural interaction and intercultural cooperation, it is necessary to develop the theory of translation and the theoretical foundations of special, technical and scientific-technical texts. Vocabulary as the most dynamically developing component of the language influences the theory of translation studies and terminology studies aimed at eliminating the incorrect interpretation of new terminology and neologisms. Experts note that, engineering-competent translation can only be created by a technical specialist, who speaks a foreign language and who is an expert in the field of his profession. But the implementation of certain translation actions, the use of appropriate translation techniques and methods that improve professional translation skills, provides linguists-translators who possess technical and special terminology, more chances to perform a high-quality translation of a given technical text.

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### Объяснительная записка как жанр обиходно-делового подстиля (на материале письменной речи китайских студентов-русистов)

**Аннотация.** В работе на материале документов, созданных китайскими студентами-русистами, анализируется модель жанра объяснительной записки. Представлены цель, структура и языковые средства объяснительной записки как жанра обиходно-делового подстиля. Рассматриваются отклонения от жанровой и стилистической нормы в текстах записок студентов-инофонов, которые являются результатом следования родной культурно-письменной традиции. Тексты, иллюстрирующие рассматриваемый жанр, относятся к полуофициальному деловому общению.

**Ключевые слова:** объяснительная записка; официально-деловой стиль; обиходно-деловой подстиль; русский язык как иностранный; полуофициальное деловое общение; китайские студенты; институциональное общение.