

crimson armband — *pañuelo rojo*, *foreign tourist* — *turista*, *spy* — *espía*, *Our Brand* — *Nuestra marca*.

In addition, in the Spanish translation, contextual translation is often used, in which the word is either simplified to familiar lexical units, or completely omitted. It can be viewed as a flaw. Examples include the words *Narzan* (translated as *agua mineral*), *hand-rolled cigarette* (*cigarro*), the word *citizen* and the phrase *the First of May* that are omitted.

Thus, it becomes clear that the English translation of the novel conveys the uniqueness of the Soviet language and culture more fully, remaining understandable for the target readership.

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MACHINE TRANSLATION TERMINOLOGY AS THE REFLECTION OF THE SUBJECT FIELD DEVELOPMENT IN DIFFERENT LINGUOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS

Терминология машинного перевода как отражение развития предметной области в различных лингвокультурных средах

The aim of this article is to show how machine translation terminology reflects the subject field development in Russian and English linguocultural environments.

Modern languages are growing mainly due to specialized vocabulary, which indicates intellectualization, or strengthening of the intellectual aspect of language. The fields of knowledge that are in demand globally are developing and their terminology is enriching different linguocultures. Machine translation, which serves today as a widely

used open source for all kinds of inter-language communication can be considered as such a field.

As a result of our previous study based on the corpus of the annual conferences proceedings freely accessible through the site of the European Association for Machine Translation (EAMT) [1], 8 types of machine translation have been identified, which are nominated by the following terms: *domain-aware machine translation*, *example-based machine translation*, *generic machine translation*, *hybrid machine translation*, *post-edit machine translation*, *rule-based machine translation*, *neural machine translation*, *statistical machine translation*.

To reveal whether and how those types of machine translation are presented in the Russian linguocultural environment, we tried to identify possible Russian equivalents of the English terms using the most comprehensive online multilingual encyclopedic dictionary and thesaurus Babelnet [2]. This source allowed to find Russian equivalents to the following English terms: *example-based machine translation* — *машинный перевод на основе примеров*, *hybrid machine translation* — *гибридный машинный перевод*, *rule-based machine translation* — *машинный перевод на основе правил*, *neural machine translation* — *нейронный машинный перевод*, *statistical machine translation* — *статистический машинный перевод*. It is obvious that all the Russian units are the translation calques of the original English terms. At the same time there are still no equivalents for the following terms: *domain-aware machine translation*, *generic machine translation*, *post-edit machine translation*.

Therefore, the development of the terminological apparatus of machine translation in English influences directly the development of the terminology in Russian. However, the absence of Russian equivalents for some English terms, indicates a certain gap between the development of machine translation terminology in English and Russian.

The development of the sophisticated machine translation models, especially domain-aware machine translation would be beneficial for the societies as it can serve not only as a mediator allowing access to the information in foreign languages but also as a profitable tool for doing business in conditions of the diversified linguocultural environments.

References

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